

98.19



From the New York Evening Post.

Lake "Skancateles."

Translated from the Indian, "Beautiful Squaw."

BY ELIZABETH T. PORTER BEACH.

Beautiful art thou! fair pearl of the West! Gem of the chain that so richly doth spread Over our land, in their loveliness dressed— Jewel of Lakes! that such brilliancy shed!

Beautiful art thou, when waking from night, Pure as a sapphire thou beamest at morn! Beautiful still, when the sunset skies bright, Gorgeous and royal, thy waters adorn!

Blazing in brilliancy! golden in light! Reflecting in glory each exquisite hue!— Fair, when the moon with her starlets of night Calm in thy bosom lie mirrored to view!

Grand, when the storm-king rides fierce o'er thy waves!

Grand, when the billows are lashing the shore!
Grand, when the foam o'er thine emerald raves!
Grand, when the blasts o'er thy mad waters roar

Lovely, when anger and passion are o'er, Bright when, entrancing, thy smiles resppear! Rippling sweetly upon the fair shore, Murmuring musical strains to the ear!

Brilliant in winter! an opal of white, Merry with life from each "Cottage" and "Hall" Villagers gathered for frolicsome strife, "Skaters" perfected, the novice and all.

Beauty and manliness, infancy bright, Joyous the scene and inspiring to sight; Social and merry, the gay winter day, Fleetly all skimming thy crystalized way!

Lovely thy "setting" in spring-time of green, Forest, and meadow, and groves of rare trees; Lovely, when Autumn, in gorgeous titus seen. Scatters her leaves to the freshening breeze!

Sparkling thy waters with butterfly wings t "Laura," and "Clara," and "Emma's" sails white Gay "Minnesota," whence merry song rings, Dancing thy wavelets as sea-gulls in flight!

Lake of my birth-place! Cradle most fair!
Rocked on thy breezes to harmony's sway,
Fondly thy memory ever I bear,
Lake of my love—of my bright natal day!

Happily named by our Indians bold, Brave "Onondaga's" Red men of the West, "Beautiful Squaw !" and by connoisseurs old, "Fair Lake of Venus!"—"Haven of Rest!" NEW YORK, 1862.

A WIFE .- A wife is more to be prized than wealth. The true wife makes of earth a heaven, and happy indeed is the man who has one. Her cares lighten the flood of sorrow-her smiles chase away gloom from his heart. Her kiss throws around man an armor against temp tation. Her solicitude keeps many a man from danger. Her love makes all men better. Her smiles are our greatest rewards. Her sympathy the balm that heals our lacerated hearts. Her hand alone that can by its gentle pressure drive pain from our throbbing temples. A wife is God's best gift to man, not prized till lost. With a wife a man amounts to something; without one he is like the moon in midday.

Co-Operation of the Wife. - No man ever FOO -or of Aluo shoot mad the pur suidenct. Please ascertain and write. "Gentlemen, friends," said Mr. Giddings, thank you. Believe me, I receive your [M ,, a un

dimbus, Ohio, Hon. Joshus R. Giddings works Mill showing extract will show the distribution of the contract of At ine late Free Soil Convention held at

Only sixty-seven thousand persons in the whole country returned an income of over five thousand dollars per annum.

The many friends of Lieut. W. F. Draper will be glad to learn that, after a perilous passage, he has, with his comrades, arrived safely at Hatteras Inlet. We have two letters before us from him, one dated Jan. 22, on board the Col. Satterly, in which he gives an account of the perils and privations incident to a sea voyage in tempestuous weather. It seems that the conduct of the captain of the vessel, to say the least, was very singular, and excited strong suspicions of incompetency in the minds of those on board. The other letter, of Jan. 28, we publish entire :

ON BOARD SCHOONER COL. SATTERLY. HATTERAS INLET, Jan. 28, 1862.

Dear Parents:—A week ago to morrow we lay outside here, and, expecting to have an opportunity to send a letter, I wrote you one; but as adverse circumstances have prevented me from doing so till now. I think I will add a short postscript to it.

Since writing that, I have seen what I never expected to see, and never wish to see again, under pected to see, and never wish to see again, under similar circumstances—a storm at sea. As the sea was considerably high the day I wrote you before, no pilet came out, therefore we anchored for the night. During the night a strong breeze sprung up from the shore, and toward morning it freshened into a gale—a perfect hurricane. Our anchor began to drag, and soon it was useless, so it was taken in and we stood out to sea. The gale increased during the day, the sea rose, and at night it was fearful to behold. behold.

Such a night I never passed before. I attempted to sleep, but the violent lurches of the vessel threw me twice to the floor, and I was compelled to keep up. The vessel rolled and pitched about frigh fully, throwing everything about in the cabin (if I may so call it. The trunks, provisions, and all loose articles slid and tumbled from one side of the ship to the other. Occasionally an uncommonly large wave would sweep over us, and the water would come down through the hatch in torrents. I went up one or two steps on the ladder, so that I could look out. and was amazed at the sight. It is useless to attempt to describe it. The waves rolled mountains high. the night was dark, and the phosphoric lights from the crests of the waves shone as far as the eye could reach. Now we were lifted up far above the raging waters, and then we went down down, into an al-most unfathomable abyss. It seemed as though every time we sunk we should never ie again. But this was not the worst. About half past twelve a smoke began to pervade the cabin. It was at first supposed to issue from the lower hold, where were stored large quantities of gunpowder: I thought my last hour had come, but we were destined to be preserved, for after some time we found that it came from the captain's cabin, and was perfectly harmless. The storm gradually went down, and we went in without further mishap or adventure, except the sight of a whale and shark.

I hear that the reporters have reported us as lost.

Hope you will not believe it. I expect to go on board one of the General's boats as signal officer within a day or two. The expedition has made no Co-Operation of the Wife.—No man ever strike as yet. We expect to move soon. I have not seen my Regiment for three weeks, so I can give you no account of them. By the way, I have not heard we are of Ajuo saledy and another than the bill to organize the signal corps has passed or

Yours truly. WILLIAM F. DRAPER,

lees

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

We take the following bill from The National Intelligencer, and have no doubt it is a correct copy: As Acr to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for

Intelligencer, and have no doubt it is a correct copy:

As Acr to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for
the redemetrion or fanding thereof, and for funding the
Rosting debt of the United States.

Be it enceted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America, in Congress assemble!, That
the Secretary of the Tressury is hereby authorized to issue,
on the credit of the United States, one handred and fifty millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest,
payable to bewer, at the Tressury of the United States, and of
such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than
five dollars each: Provided, however, That fifty millions of
said notes shall be in lieu of the demand Treasury
notes authorized to be issued by the act of July
seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty one; which
said demand notes shall be taken up as rapidly, as practicable, and the notes herein provided for subst
cated for them:

And provized further, That the amount of the two kinds of
notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of one hundred
and fifty mil ions of dollars, and such hotes the work of the
said the receivable in payment of all taxe, internal duties,
excloses, debus, and demands of every kind due to the United
States, except duties on import, and of all claims and demands against the United States, of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall
be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tend r in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on import and interest as aforesaid. And any holders of said United States
notes depositing any sum not less than fifty dollars,
or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the united States, except duties on import and interest as aforesaid. And any holders of said United States
notes depositing eny sum not less than fifty dollars,
or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the united States, except dut

ests shall require.

SEC. 2. And be it inthe enacted. That to cuable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds, or registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dolkars, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. And the bonds herein authorized shall be of soch denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury and ispose of such bonds at any time, at the market value thereof, for the coin of the United States or for any of the Treasury notes that have been or may hereaft to be issued under any former act of Congress, or for United States notes that may be issued under the provisions of this act; and all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations, within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority. by or under State authority.

bons, within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State anthority.

Sho. 3. And be it further enacted, That the United States notes and the coupon or registered bonds authorized by this act shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy or the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made under the direction of the Secretary efter the said ontes or bonds shall be received from the engravers and before they are issued, or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by soch persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specially appoint if the Treasury in the American authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved the twenty-third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and re-enacted; and the sum of three hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury to cherwise appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

this act into effect.

SEG. 4. And be it further enacled, That the Secretary of the Treasury may receive from any person or persons, or any corporation, United States notes on deposit for 1 of less than thirty days, in sams of not less than one inuded dollars, with any of the Assistant Treasurers or designated depositaries of the United States authorized by the Necretary of the Treasury to receive them, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and the said certificates of deposit, and any amount of United States notes so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after ten days notice, on the return of said certificates: Provided, That the interest on all such deposit shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury: And provided further, I hat the aggregate of such deposit shall at no time exceed the amount of twenty-live millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable on demand heretofore enthorized to be issued, and by lew receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set spart as a special fund, at d shall be applied as fellows:

able in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First: To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States,

Second: To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

Third: The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be is further on total, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, or alter, or cause or procure to be falsely imade, forged, counterfeited, or altered, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, or altering any note, bond, coupon, or other security fistual under the authority of this act, or heretofore issued under act to authorize the issue of Tresury Notes or Bonds; or shall plass, utter, publish, or sell, or any love, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place with intent to pass, utter, pub ish, or sell, or anall have or keep in possession or conceal, with intent to utter, publish, or sell, any such false, forged, counterfeited, or altered note, bond, coupon, or other security, with intent to defraud any body, corporate or politic, or any other person or per one whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding fiteen years, according to the aggravation of the offense.

Sec. 7. And be if further enacted, That if any person, having the custody of any plate or plates from which any notes.

of felony and shall, on conviction thereof, be panished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, according to the segravation of the offense.

SEG. 7. And be it further enacted. That if any person, having the custody of any plate or plates from which any notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities mentioned in this act, or any part thereof, shall have been printed, or which shall have been prepared for the purpose of punting any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part thereof, shall use such plate or plates, or knowingly permit the same to be mosed for the purpose of pinting any notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part thereof, except such as shall use such plate or plates, or knowingly permit the same to be proper officer thereof; or if any person shall engrave, or cause or procure to be engraved, or shall aid in engraving, any plate or plates in the likeness or simitude of any plate or plates in the likeness or simitude of any part thereof, or shall wend or sell any such plate or plates designed for the priving of any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part thereof, or shall bring into the United States from any foreign place any such plate or plates, with any other intent or for any purpose, in either case, than that such plate or plates shall be used for printing of such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or some part or parts thereof, for the use of the United States, or shall have in his custody or possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part or parts thereof, issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blath note or notes, bond or bonds, coupon or coupons, or other securities, or any part or parts thereof, issued as aforesaid, with intent to sell or otherwise test the same; 2 if any person shall bring into the United States from any

RATIROADS. The Financial Chronicle recently published an elaborate table of statistics showing that Europe has 50,117 miles of ratiroad, North and South America 40,866 miles, and Asia only 8660 miles, in the United States there are 85,896 miles—which is about 38 per cent, of the whole uniteage of radiroads in the world; in Great Britain and Ireland the proputation; in Great Britain and Ireland the proputation; in Great Britain and Ireland the proportion is nite miles of area to one of ratiroad, and one mile of road to each one thousand on hundred and seventy-two of population; one of ratiroad, and four thousand one hundred road. Beginm, with one mile of railroad to each seventy-two of population of railroad than any other country, while Russin, with a territory twelve times the extent of the British Isles, has only one-difficult of road. Europe has one mile of railroad the length of road. Europe has one mile of railroad the length of road and seventy-one miles of territory, and fire thousand six hundred and eighty-six of population; and in the whole of North America there is to each mile of road one hundred and ninety-two ritles of territory and one thousand three hundred and ninety-two ritles of territory and of the various degrees of material development and of the rapid advancement of industrial enterprise throughout the world, and indicate quite conclusively that while railroads are extended in a ratio require and during the coming ten or twelve years they will probably receive considerable extension, consolidation and improvement.

Dr. Hall says that the secrets of health are six: Keep warm. Eat regular and slow. Maintain regular bodily habits. Take early and very light suppers. Keep a clean skin. Get plenty of sleep at night.

Distribution of Capital.

We do not have the fullest faith in sweeping collections of statistics, from the inherent difficulties of making them up and from the too frequent want of thoroughness in those employed to do it. But such as aim to give a comparative exhibit are usually more trustworthy than those which profess to give positive numbers alone, because the errors may be supposed to be about equally distributed through the various classes, thus showing an approximation to a relative, if not to an absolute correctness. For this reason we call attention to the exceedingly interesting statistics respecting the distribution of the capital of the country, cited in the debate on the Tariff the other day by Mr. Cattell, the new Senator from New Jersey. According to his statement, the value in gold of the annual product of the people of the United States, for the year 1860, was as follows:

The latter figures are said to represent "the yearly increased value of lands and other immovable property newly brought under cultivation or improved, and to comprise permanent way of railroads and canals and all real property." The first striking feature of this exhibit is the comparative smallness of our foreign commerce. It is only about one-eighth of our domestic commerce, and is in a still smaller proportion to the annual product fof our agriculture. And this, it will be remembered, was in 1860, when our cotton exportation was at its highest pitch and all the other branches of the foreign trade in a flourishing condition. The second point worthy of observation is the relation of manufactures to to our other great interests. Under this head in the above table is comprised "all processes between raw material and consumption, and thus including cost of dwellings erected, railroads and canals equipped, home made manufactures, &c."; so that what we generally understand by the term "manufactures," would constitute but a small proportion of the \$917,000,000 representing the aggregate of this class. And yet this total is considerably below that of agriculture, domestic property and of new lands. A general inference would seem to be drawn from these facts that the legislation of the country ought to have constant reference to the comparative importance of the several leading interests of the country. Then wouldingt only the welfare of the greatest number of persons be duly attended to, but the respective investments of capital would be treated with impartiality-always bearing in mind the fact that some branches are quite as much affected for good or evil through others as by legislation bearing directly upon themselves.

	In the contract of the contrac				
	The annexed table g	rives t	haa	mmnund.	PRESIDE PRODUCE
	fourteen minei-1D	11000	me ci	mparativ	e results of
	fourteen principal Rails	roads	n Ma	assachuset	ts. in 1861 .
	Parket State of the last of	Capi	tal.	Debt.	Earnings.
	Boston and Lowell	\$1,830	,000	\$462,382	\$449,052
		4,155	700	86,656	776 065
		3,160	,000	132,720	776,065 588,871
-	Boston and Worcester	4,500	,000	132,720 126,104	928,933
		1,591	.100	300,000	250.836
		3,345	900	1,919,000	565,939
	Nashua and Lowell	3,540	.000	none.	543,159
	Norwich and Worcester	600	,000	-	204,375
	Old Colons and Foll Pri	2,122	500	871,777 202,778 147,600 991,125 6,347,520	288,512
	Old Colony and Kall River Providence and Worcester	3,015,	100	202,778	505,321
	Vermont and Mass		,000	147,600	308,228
	Western	2,214,	225	991,125	200,648
	Worcester and Nashua	5,150,	000	6,347,520	1,894,568
	and reasonation and second second	1,141,	000	150,812	195,670
		T			Net
	Boston and Lowell	Expen	ses.	Interest.	Earnings.
	Boston and Maine	\$ 20,	319	\$26,342	\$102,391
	Boston and Maine Boston and Providence	200,3	550	none.	315,070
	Boston and Worcester	824,3	100	none.	264,315
	Connecticut River R. R.	520,3 138,3	200	none.	408,595
	Eastern (Mass. and N. H.)	210	597	13.994	98,462
	Pitchburgh	319,3 326,1	DA	107.139	139,263
	Nashuaand Lowell	155 8	22	none.	217,055
	Norwich and Worcostor	179,		none.	48,543
	Old Colony and Fall River Providence and Worcester	285	712	40,712 10,873	67,913
	Providence and Worcester	168 7	RI		208.736
	Vermont and Mass	285,3 168,7 104,9 1,089,5	10	5,158 56,387	134,289
	Western	1.089 5	11	338,952	39,351
	Worcester and Nashua	112,4	81	8,192	466,105 - 74,997
	ECOT SECURITION SUBSTITUTE OF	The least	Divi-	Excess	Per
	Per ce	nt of	dende	of earn.	nont of
	earnin	gs on	for	of earn-	cent of
	earning	gs on	for	of earn-	cent of
	earning	gs on	for se year	of earn- ings over ex r. int. & div	cent of
	earning	gs on	denda for ie yes 7	of earnings over extra int. & div	cent of
	earning	gs on	for reyes	of earnings over extint. & div	xp. Excess.
	Boston and Lowell	6-10 4-10	dende for ie yea 7 61 8	of earnings over extrint. & div	cent of xp. Excess s. on cap'l.
	Boston and Lowell	6-10 4-10	dende for ie yes 7 61 8	of earnings over exr. int. & div. \$44,950 11,516 48,594 2,996	cent of xp. Excess, on cap'l. 1 1-10 4-10 1 2-10
	Boston and Lowell	gs on tal. the desired the desired tensor tal. the desired tensor tall the desired tensor tall tall tall tall tall tall tall tal	dende for to yea 7 61 8 8	of earnings over e; r. int. & div. \$44,950 11,516 48,594 2,996 5,426	cent of xp. Excess s. on cap'l. 1 1-10 4-10 1 2-10 2-10
	Boston and Lowell. 5. Boston and Maine. 7. Boston and Providence. 8 Boston and Worcester. 9 Connecticut River R. R. 6 Eastern (Mass. and N. H.) 4 Fitchburg.	gs on tal. th	dende for to yea 7 61 8 8 6 4	of earnings ever exr. int. & div. \$44,950 11,516 48,594 2,996 5,426 4,655	tent of the Excess s. on cap?l. 1 1-10 4-10 1 2-10 2-10 1-10
	Boston and Lowell	gs on tal. the delta the d	denda for se yea 7 61 8 8 6 4	of earnings over e; r. int. & div. \$44,950 11,516 48,594 2,996 5,426	cent of xp. Excess s. on cap'l. 1 1-10 4-10 1 2-10 2-10
	Boston and Lowell	gs on tal. the control of the contro	dends for se year 7 61 8 8 6 4 6 8 shore.	of earnings over exr. int. & div. \$44,950 11,516 48,594 2,996 5,426 4,655 542	cent of cent o
	Boston and Lowell	gs on tal. the control of the contro	dends for se year 7 61 8 8 6 4 6 8 shone. 6	of earnings over expression of earnings over expression of the second of	cent of cent o
	Boston and Lowell	gs on tal. the state of the sta	dendar for se year 7 61 8 8 6 4 6 8 shone.	of earnings over exr. int. & div. \$44,950 11,516 48,594 2,996 5,426 4,655 542	cent of cent o
	Boston and Lowell	gs on (al. the state of the sta	dendifor for se year 7 61 8 8 6 4 6 8 soone. 6 8 soone,	s of earnings over e: r int. & div \$44,950 11,516 48,594 2,996 5,426 4,655 542 27,330 6,289	cent of cent o
	Boston and Lowell. capi Boston and Maine	gs on (a). the control of the contro	denda for le yea 7 61 8 8 6 4 6 8 8 100e.	\$44,950 11,516 48,594 2,996 5,426 4,655 542 27,330 6,289 54,105	cent of sp. Excess s. on cap1. 1 1-10 4-10 1 2-10 2-10 1-10 1-10 1-10 1-10 1-10
	Boston and Lowell	gs on tal. the state of the sta	dends for le yes 7 61 8 8 6 4 6 8 lone. 6 8	s of earnings over e: ings over e: r int & div \$44,950 11,516 48,594 2,996 5,426 4,655 542 27,530 6,289 54,105 14,108	cent of cent o
	Boston and Lowell. capi Boston and Maine	gs on sal. the sale sale sale sale sale sale sale sal	dends for se yes 7 61 8 8 6 4 6 8 sone. 6 8 sone, 8 55 t	s of earn- ings over e: r. int. & div. \$44,950 11,516 48,594 2,996 5,426 4,655 542 27,530 6,289 54,105 14,108 Decrease	cent of cent o
	Boston and Lowell. capi Boston and Maine	gs on tal. the state of the sta	dendifor for the year 761 8 8 6 4 6 8 8 1000 6 8 1000 6 8 1000 6 8 1000 6 10000 6 1000 6 1000 6 1000 6 1000 6 1000 6 1000 6 1000 6 1000 6 1000	\$44,950 11,516 48,594 2,996 5,426 4,655 542 27,830 6,289 54,105 14,108 Decrease of net earn	cent of cent o
	Boston and Lowell	gs on tal. the control of the contro	dendifor for selection of the selection	s of earn- ings over e: r. int. & div. \$44,950 11,516 48,594 2,996 5,426 4,655 4,655 4,655 4,655 14,108 Decrease of net earn ings, 1861	cent of cent o
	Boston and Lowell	gs on tal. the state of the sta	dendifor for the year of year of the year of the year of year of the year of year	s of earn- ings over e: r-int. & div. \$44,950 11,516 48,594 2,996 5,426 4,655 542 27,539 6,289 54,105 14,108 Decrease of act earnings, 1861 8,66,670	cent of cent o
	Boston and Lowell	gs on tal. the state of the sta	dendi for ie yea 7 61 8 8 6 4 6 8 8 100ne. 8 155 155 156 1719	of earnings over expressions of earnings over expressions of the state of the state of the state of the tearnings, 1861 \$66 649	cent of cent o
	Boston and Lowell	gs on tal. the state of the sta	dendi for ie yea 8 8 6 4 6 8 100ne. 8 153 150. 100. 119 487	s of earnings over expressions of earnings over expressions of earnings over expressions of earnings of earnings and earnings, 1861 868 670 160 649 85,172	cent of cent o
	Boston and Lowell	gs on tal. the state of the sta	dends for ce yes 7 61 8 8 6 4 6 8 8 100ne, 6 8 8 100ne, 6 8 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	of expu- ings ever e: r: int. & div. \$44,930 11,516 48,594 2,996 5,422 27,330 6,229 54,105 14,108 Decrease of act eart ings, 3801 89,670 160,689 85,172 39,689	cent of cent o
	Boston and Lowell	gs on tal. the state of the sta	dends for ce yes 7 64 8 6 4 6 8 8 100ne, 6 8 100ne, 8 55 t 100 1719 487 487 487 487 487 487 487 487 487 487	of enru- ings over ex- r. int. & div \$44,930 11,516 46,594 2,998 54,105 14,108 Decrease of net ear- lings, 1861 886 650 46,689 54,105 14,108 56,689 56,105 14,008 16,000 1	cent of cent o
	Boston and Lowell. Boston and Maine. Boston and Maine. Boston and Providence. Soston and Worcester. Connecticut River R. R. 6. Sasten (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg. Sovenoria and Worcester. Western. Boston and Maine. Boston and Lowell. Boston and Mashua. 9 Boston and Lowell. Boston and Mashua. 9 Boston and Morcester. Connecticut River. Connecticut River. Eastern (Mass, and N. H.). Fitchburgh.	gs on tal. the control of the contro	dends for expease of the series of the serie	of enru- ings over ex- r. int. & div. \$44,939 11,516 5,25 4,554 27,530 6,289 54,105 14,108 Decrease of not ear- lings, 1861 889 670 160 649 85,172 39,688 20,099 117,394 85,346	cent of cent o
The state of the s	Boston and Lowell. Boston and Muine. Boston and Muine. Boston and Providence. Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River R. R. 6. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg. Norwich and Worcester. Old Colony and Fall River. Providence and Worcester. Vermont and Massachus'ts. Western. Boston and Lowell. Boston and Lowell. Boston and Fall River. Boston and Fall River. Connecticut River. Connecticut River. Cantern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchlurgh. Nashus and Lowell.	gs on tal. the state of the sta	dends for ce year 7 6 4 8 8 6 4 6 8 8 1000c. 6 8 8 1000c. 8 5 5 5 t 1000c. 1000	of expu- ings ever e: r. int. & div. \$44,930 11,516 44,554 2,996 5,422 27,330 6,229 54,105 14,108 Decrease of net earnings, 1861 8,96 670 140 648 8,172 39,688 20,099 117,398 85,346	cent of cent o
The state of the s	Boston and Lowell. Boston and Maine. Boston and Maine. Boston and Providence. Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River R. R. 6. Sasten (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg. Sorwich and Worcester. Jud Colony and Fall River. Frovidence and Worcester. Western. Western. Boston and Maine. Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg. Boston and Morester. Connecticut River. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg. Boston and Lowell. Boston and Lowell. Boston and Maine. Boston and Maine. Boston and Morester. Connecticut River. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburgh. Nashina and Lowell. Nashina and Lowell. Nashina and Lowell.	gs on tal. the control of the contro	dends for a series of the seri	of enru- ings over ex- r. int. & div. \$44,939 11,516 4,554 2,96 5,25 4,555 542 27,339 6,289 54,105 14,108 Decrease of not ear- lings, 1861 889,670 160,689 85,172 39,688 20,099 117,394 85,346 28,948	cent of cent o
The state of the s	Boston and Lowell. Boston and Maine. Boston and Maine. Boston and Providence. Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River R. R. 6. Sasten (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg. Sorwich and Worcester. Jud Colony and Fall River. Frovidence and Worcester. Western. Western. Boston and Maine. Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg. Boston and Morester. Connecticut River. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg. Boston and Lowell. Boston and Lowell. Boston and Maine. Boston and Maine. Boston and Morester. Connecticut River. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburgh. Nashina and Lowell. Nashina and Lowell. Nashina and Lowell.	gs on tal. the state of the sta	dends for the series of the se	of expu- ings ever e: x int. & div. \$44,930 11,516 48,554 2,996 6,426 4,655 542 27,330 6,229 54,105 14,108 Decrease of not earn ings, 1861 859 670 120,039 117,339 85,346 22,039 117,339 85,346 22,949 117,349	cent of cent o
The state of the s	Boston and Lowell. Boston and Maine. Boston and Maine. Boston and Providence. Connecticut River R. R. 6 Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Boston and Worcester. Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River R. R. 6 Connecticut River R. R. 6 Connecticut River R. R. 6 Connecticut River. Boston and Mass. Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchlurgh. Nashua and Lowell. Nashua and Lowell. Norwich and Worcester. Londer (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchlurgh. Nashua and Lowell. Norwich and Worcester. Did Colony and Fall River. Providence and Worcester.	gs on tsal. the sale of the sa	dends for a series of the seri	of enru- ings over ex- r. int. & div. \$44,939 11,516 5,425 4,554 27,539 6,289 54,105 14,108 Decrease of not ear- lings, 1861 889,670 160,648 20,939 117,394 22,948 44,813 117,394 22,948 44,813 10,546	cent of cent o
The state of the s	Boston and Lowell. Boston and Muine. Boston and Muine. Boston and Providence. Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River R. R. 6. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg. Norwich and Worcester. Old Colony and Fall River. Providence and Worcester. Western. Boston and Massachus'ts. 1 Western. Boston and Lowell. Boston and Maine. Boston and Fall River. Connecticut River. Connecticut River. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchlurgh. Norwich and Worcester. John Colony and Fall River. Connecticut River. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchlurgh. Norwich and Worcester. Jold Colony and Fall River. Providence and Worcester. Providence and Worcester.	\$\begin{align*} \begin{align*} \begin{align*} \delta \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	dends for the second of the se	of enru- ings ever e: r. int. & div. \$44,950 11,516 46,554 2,996 6,229 27,330 6,229 54,105 14,108 Decrease of net earnings, 1861 8:98 657,122 33,668 20,039 117,339 85,346 22,33,668 48,813 106,551 23,389 48,813 106,551 23,389 24,813	cent of cent o
The state of the s	Boston and Lowell. Boston and Maine. Boston and Maine. Boston and Providence. Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River R. R. 6. Sasten (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg. Boston and Worcester. Old Colony and Fall River. Boston and Maine. Boston and Mashua. Boston and Maine. Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River. Enstern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg in Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River. Enstern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg in Norwich sand Worcester. London and Worcester. London and Worcester. Connecticut River. Enstern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg in Norwich sand Worcester. Lordon and Worcester.	gs on al. tt 4-10 2-10 2-10 1-10 1-10 3-10 x 1-10 x	dends for a constant of the co	of enru- ings over ex- ing sever ex- rine & div \$44,930 11,516 5,426 4,655 542 27,530 6,289 54,105 14,108 Decrease of not ear- lings, 1861 89,670 160 649 85,172 39,688 20,099 117,394 68,813 117,394 68,813 117,394 68,948	cent of cent o
	Boston and Lowell. Boston and Maine. Boston and Providence. Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River R. R. 6. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg. Norwich and Worcester. Jod Colony and Fall River. Providence and Worcester. Western. Boston and Lowell. Boston and Massachus'ts. Western. Boston and Lowell. Boston and Fall River. Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River. Connecticut River. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchlurgh. Norwich and Worcester. Jonnecticut River. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchlurgh. Norwich and Worcester. Jod Colony and Fall River. Providence and Worcester. Providence and Worcester. Providence and Worcester. Vermont and Massachusetts. Western. Western.	\$\frac{1}{2}\$ al. tt \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \frac{1}{2}\$ 4-10 \$\frac{2}{2}\$ 10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 10 \$\fr	dends for the second se	of earn- ing sover ex- rine. & div \$44,930 11,516 48,594 2,996 4,655 4,655 4,655 542 27,530 6,289 54,105 14,108 Decrease of not earn linguist 20,986 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 118,591 118,	cent of cent o
	Boston and Lowell. Boston and Maine. Boston and Providence. Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River R. R. 6. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg. Norwich and Worcester. Jod Colony and Fall River. Providence and Worcester. Western. Boston and Lowell. Boston and Massachus'ts. Western. Boston and Lowell. Boston and Fall River. Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River. Connecticut River. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchlurgh. Norwich and Worcester. Jonnecticut River. Eastern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchlurgh. Norwich and Worcester. Jod Colony and Fall River. Providence and Worcester. Providence and Worcester. Providence and Worcester. Vermont and Massachusetts. Western. Western.	\$\frac{1}{2}\$ al. tt \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \frac{1}{2}\$ 4-10 \$\frac{2}{2}\$ 10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 10 \$\fr	dends for the second se	of earn- ing sover ex- rine. & div \$44,930 11,516 48,594 2,996 4,655 4,655 4,655 542 27,530 6,289 54,105 14,108 Decrease of not earn linguist 20,986 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 118,591 118,	cent of cent o
	Boston and Lowell. Boston and Maine. Boston and Maine. Boston and Providence. Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River R. R. 6. Sasten (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg. Boston and Worcester. Old Colony and Fall River. Boston and Maine. Boston and Mashua. Boston and Maine. Boston and Worcester. Connecticut River. Enstern (Mass. and N. H.). Fitchburg in Nowich and Worcester. Did Colony and Fall River. Providence and Worcester. Did Colony and Fall River. Providence and Worcester. Did Colony and Fall River. Providence and Worcester.	\$\frac{1}{2}\$ al. tt \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \frac{1}{2}\$ 4-10 \$\frac{2}{2}\$ 10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 10 \$\fr	dends for the second se	of earn- ing sover ex- rine. & div \$44,930 11,516 48,594 2,996 4,655 4,655 4,655 542 27,530 6,289 54,105 14,108 Decrease of not earn linguist 20,986 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 20,089 117,398 118,591 118,	cent of cent o

Wood Green and Dry Wood.

Wood Green and Dry Wood.

Wood Green and Dry Wood.

I he sphirmes Nearly one half of he wight of a growing oak tree, according to an Rimford, consists of sap. Ordinard dry wood contains about one quarter of sweight in water. he is estimated by Rumford, the an average could of green wood contains not than two liegsheads of water; and he waile of heat in evaporating this quantity of water, would raise burieen, and a last this heads of water to a builing point. The buyer of wood hay learn from these facts the advantage of dry wood over green, as an article of fuel; and the seller who has the wood to draw, may learn how to concomize laboraby theing his wood, and thus disposing of about one spinior part of the weight of a condoin water, which he would other wis be composed to draw an article. The tellowing table will show the weight of a cord of different kinds of thy wood, and the comparative amounts of charcoal, or real combustible, found in each sturing 100 as the standard.

4469 lbs. Calso 2863 " " 2369 " " cord of Hickory, Maple, Camon; 100 lbs. 54 ···· White Burch 65 " icho 海茶 (1 Proffine, White Pine, Lombardy Poplar, White Oak, 1863 5 it Bellow Oak, 2919 Red Oak, Farmer &

The Monster Bells of the World. In making large bells, loudness rather than pitch is the object, as the sound can be conveyed to a much further extent. This accounts for the enormous weight of some of the largest bells. St. Paul's, for instance, weighs 13,000 pounds; the bell of Antwerp, 16,000 pounds; Oxford, 17,000 pounds; the bell at Rome, 19,000 pounds; Mechlin, 20,000 pounds; Bruges, 23,000 pounds; Moschin, 20,000 pounds; Cologne, 25,000 pounds; Montreal, 29,000 pounds; Erfurt, 30,000 pounds; "Big Ben," at the House of Parliament, 31,000 pounds; Sens, 34,000 pounds; Vienna, 40,000 pounds; Novgorod, 69,000 pounds; Pekin, 139,000 pounds; Moscow, 141,000 pounds; Pekin, 139,000 pounds; Moscow, 141,000 pounds. But, as yet, the greatest bell ever known is another famous Moscow bell, which was never hung. It was cast by the order of the Empress Anne in 1658. It lies broken on the ground, and is estimated to weigh 443,772 pounds. It is nine-teen feet bigh, and measures around the margin sixty-four feet. No wonder that it has never been suspended.

There are few bells of interest in the United States. The heaviest is probably the alarm bell on the City Hall in New York, weighing about 28,000 pounds.

As the Russians make their pilgrimage to the great Moscow bell and regard it with superstitious veneration, so the American citizen honors and venerates the old Independence bell at Philadelphia, for he is not only reminded of the glory of the Revolution, but he believes, now more than ever, since the injunction has been obeyed, its inscription—"Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

MAKE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

Make your home beautiful—bring to it flowers;
Plant them around you to bud and to bloom;
Let them give hit to your loneliest hours—
Let them bring life to enliven your gloom.
Make your own world—one that never has sorrowed—
Of music, and sunshine, and gold summer air;
A home-world, whose forehead care never has furrowed.
And whose cheek of bright beauty will ever be fair.

Make your home beautiful—weave round its portal
Wreaths of the jessamine and delicate sprays
Of red-truited woodbine, with gay immortelle,
That blesses and brightens wherever it strays,
Gather the blossoms, too—one little flower,
Varied verbena, or sweet mignonette,
Still may bring bloom to your desolate bower,
Still may be something to love and to pet.

Make your home beautiful—gather the roses
That hoard up the sunshine with exquisite art;
Perchance they may pour, as your darkness closes,
That soft summer sunshine down into your heart!
If you can do so, O make it an Eden
Of beauty and gladness! remember, 'tis wise:
'Twill teach you to long for that home you are needing,
That heaven of beauty beyond the blue skies.

Make your home beautiful; sure, 'tis a duty;
Call up your little ones—teach them to walk
Hand in hand with the wandering angel of beauty;
Encourage their spirits with nature to talk.
Gather them round you, and let them be learning
Lessons that drop from the delicate wings
Of the bird and the butterfly—ever returning
To Him who has made all these beautiful things.

Make home a hive, where all beautiful feelings
Cluster like bees, and their honey-dew bring:
Make it a temple of holy revealings,
And love its bright angel with "shadowing wing,"
Then shall it be, when afar on life's billows,
Wherever your tempest-tossed children are flung,
They will long for the shades of the home-weeping

And sing the sweet song which their mother had

THE LIGHTHOUSE.

The scene was more beautiful far to my eye
Than if Day in his pride had arrayed it;
The land-breeze blew mild, and the azure-arched sky
Looked pure as the Spirit that made it.

The murmur rose soft as I silently gazed
On the shadowy wave's playful motion,
From the dim distant hill, till the lighthouse fire blazed
Like a star in the midst of the ocean.

No longer the joy of the sailor boy's breast Was heard in his wildly breathed numbers; The sea-bird had flown to her wave-girdled nest, The fisherman sunk to his slumbers.

One moment I looked from the hill's gentle slope, All hushed was the billows' commotion, And methought that the lighthouse looked lovely as hope, That star on life's tremulous ocean.

The time is long past, and the scene is afar; Yet, when my head rests on the pillow, Will memory sometimes rekindle the star That blazed on the breast of the billow.

In life's closing hour, when the trembling soul flies,
And death stills the heart's emotion,
Oh then may the scraph of mercy arise
Like a star on eternity's ocean!

meeting of the proprietors of this institution annum, thereby affording rents, especially, should secure the advantages of this offer, if they would cultivate literary cost, highly useful and interesting books. Pa the privileges of the library to non-proprietor to all an opportunity of obtaining at a smal was suggested, and finally voted, to ATHENEUM. -- At the recent tastes in their children. for two dollars per

The library contains at present 3,901 bound

volumes, and 1,236 pamphlets; 131 bound

volumes having been added during the past The annual circulation is about 3,200 volumes. Judicious selections of new works are continually being added by the book comlamented present annual receipts are more than sufficient to meet the expenditures, leaving something wherewith to replenish the library our citizens, generally, avail themselves of this offer, to obtain books, or become members by purchasing a share, which thay can do for a nominal sum, it would furnish the means for lectures and readings, and revive that interest which is so essential to the prosand which perity of the institution,

The question is frequently asked, Why we this: that during a time when we had a heavy debt, and very limited means for furnishing their interest to fing, and ther shares to become forfeited to the institution. The falling off new books, many of the suckholders suffered winter months, as formerly; the reason do not have a course of lectures during from 220 proprietors to 86 very diminished the annual receipts

But how is it now? By a munificent bequest townsmen, we have been freed from debt, and to the institution from one of our have a small fund at interest; and proprietors is increasing. The . ber of

inconsistency, her injustice and her cruelty. towards an unoffending people. God save the fugitive slaves that escape to her borders, whatever may become of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Should

He appoints Wendell Phillips, Lucy Stone, and Susan B. Anthony a Board of Trustees, and gives them five thousand dollars to be used to secure the passage of laws granting women the right to vote, hold office, &c.

He says he has given each of his three children eight thousand dollars heretofore. The balance of his estate is to be divided into three equal parts.

The income of one part is to be given to a daughter and her children, and at their decease the principal is to go to the Trustees having charge of the Woman's Right's Fund.

The income of the other two-thirds to his other children, and their children, and at their decease the principal is to be given to the Trustees who have in charge the matter of creating a public sentiment in favor of the abolition of negro slavery .- Boston Traveler.

WILL OF THE LATE FRANCIS JACKSON.

The will of the late Francis Jackson, of this city, has been presented for probate. It is a lengthy document, and was signed on the 28th of January last. His brother, Edmund Jackson, is made executor of the will.

He gives \$100 each to Stephen S. Foster, Charles C. Burleigh, Parker Pillsbury, Lucy Stone, Lydia Maria Child, Oliver Johnson, Charles Lennox Remond, Charles K. Whipple, and Robert F. Walcutt, as a token of esteem for their fidelity to moral principle and their devotion to the cause of human freedom.

For a like reason he gives to Wm. Lloyd Garrison the sum of five thousand dollars, to be used in support of himself and wife, and the education of Francis J. Garrison, at Harvard College, after he shall have left the public schools of Boston.

He appoints Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Maria W. Chapman, Edmund Jackson, Wm. I. Bowditch, Samuel May, Jr., and Charles K. Whipple, a Board of Trustees, to receive funds designated in the will to be used to create a public sentiment in favor of putting an end to negro slavery.

He constitutes Mr. Phillips as President, Mr. E. Jackson as Treasurer, and Mr. Whipple as Secretary of this Board.

He also gives to this Board \$2,000 to be used in aid of fugitive slaves, and in this connection. speaks as follows:

"Disregarding the self-evident declaration of 1776, repeated in her own Constitution of 1780, that 'all men are born free and equal,' Massachusetts has since, in the face of those solemn declarations, deliberately entered into a conspiracy with other States, to aid in enslaving millions of innocent persons. I have long labored to help my native state of her deep iniquity, and her bare-faced hypocrisy in this matter-I now enter my last protest against her

NEW ENGLAND. BY R. C. WATERSTON.

Here-where the East unbars the Gates of Day, Love, Liberty and Law, hold genial sway; While Patriots see, with honest joy and pride, The Schoolhouse and the Church stand side by side!

Here—Poetry has swept her golden lyre; Here—Eloquence has breathed—in words of fire; Here—Heaven-born Worth a favored home has found; And Valorous Deeds made consecrated ground!

Here—Adams—Quincy—Otis—Hancock stood, Defying danger, for their Country's good; Bravely they spoke—in fortune's darkest hour, And kingdoms shook before their words of power!

Where through the Past was there sublimer fame, Than that connected with the Pilgrims' name? What could a People have, or wish for, more? Than the Immortal Rock on Plymouth shore?"

Swift-may each hallowed influence expand, In ever-widening Circles, o'er the land; Till that fine Seed of Life, the "Mayflower" brought, Sows the vast Continent with Noble Thought!

THE MOURNER.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

The following most beautiful poem has been just sent to us by an English lady, to whom it was given in manuscript, by her friend the authoress. We believe it is now first published.—Home Journal.

I saw the widower mournfully stand, Gazing out o'er sea and land; O'er the yellow corn, and waving trees, And blue stream rippling in the breeze. O! beautiful seem the earth and sky-Why does he heave that bitter sigh? Vain are the sunshine and brightness to him; His heart is heavy, his eyes are dim. His thoughts are not with the moaning sea, Though his gaze be fixed on it vacantly; His thoughts are far where the dark boughs wave O'er the silent rest of his Mary's grave. He starts, and brushes away a tear, For the still small voices are in his ear Of the bright-haired angels his Mary left To comfort her lonely and long bereft. With a gush of sorrow he turns to press Her little ones close with a fond caress And they sigh; O! not because Mary sleeps (For she is forgotten!)—but that he weeps. Yes, she is forgotten! The patient love, The tenderness of that meek-eyed dove, The voice that rose on the evening air, To bid them kneel to the God of prayer; The joyous tones that greeted them, when After awhile, she came again; The pressure soft of her rose-leaved cheek; The touch of her hand, as, white and weak, She laid it on each shining head, And blessed the sons of the early dead; All is forgotten! All passed away! Like the fading close of a summer day; Or the sound of her voice (though they scarce can tell Whose voice it was they loved so well) Comes with their laughter, a short sweet dream, As the breeze blows over the gentle stream, Rippling a moment its quiet breast, And leaving it then to its sunny rest.

But he—O! deep in his inmost soul,

Which has drunk to the dregs of sorrow's bowl, Her look and her smile, and the lightest word Of the musical voice he so often heard, And never may hear on earth again,
Another may hear on earth again,
Though he loves it more than he loved it then,
Are buried, at times to rise unbid,
And force hot ears to the burning lid.
Her mother beloved may learn to forget,
But he will remember and weep for her yet. Oh! while the heart where her head hath lain In its hours of joy, its sighs of pain; While the hand which so oft hath been clasped in hers, While the hand which so oft had been clasped in In the twilight hour when nothing stirs, Beat with the deep full pulse of life, Can he forget his gentle wife? Many may love him, and he in truth May love, but not with the love of his youth. Ever around his joy will come A stealing sigh for his long-loved home, And her step, and her voice, will go glidingly by Through the desolate halls of his memory. Through the desolate halls of his memory.

We have all our Angel Side.

Despair not of the better part,
That lies in human kind—
A gleam of light still flickereth,
In e'en the darkest mind;
The savage with his club of war,
The sage so mild and good,
Are linked in firm eternal bonds
Of human brotherhood.
Despair not! oh! despair not, then,
For through this world so wide,
No nature is so demon-like,
But there's an angel side.

The huge, rough stones from out the mine,
Unsightly and unfair,
Have weins of purest marble hid
Beneath the surface there;
Few rocks so bare but to their hights
Some tiny moss-plant clings,
And round the peak so desolate,
The sea-bird sits and sings;
Believe me, too, that rugged souls
Beneath their rudeness hide
Much that is beautiful and good—
We've all our angel side.

Brutal, and mean, and dark enough
God knows some natures are,
But He, compassionate, comes near—
And shall we stand afar?
In every human heart there is
A faithful sounding chord,
That may be struck unknown to us
By some sweet loving word.
Love is the mighty conqueror—
Love is the beauteous guide—
Love with her beaming eye can see
We've all our angel side.

Abou Ben Adhem.

Abou Ben Adhem, (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moordight of his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold.
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said:—
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head
And with a look made of all sweet accord
Answered:—"the names of those that love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Ahou. "Nay not so,"
Replied the angel. Ahou spoke more low,
But cheerly still, and said;—"I pray thee then
Write me as one who loves his fellow men."
The angel wrote and vanished—but the next night
It came again with a great wakening light,
And shared the names which love of God had blest,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

The Death-Bed of Horace Mann. 'How am I, doctor? Do you think I shall re-cover soon? Are the symptoms favorable?' We thought last night,' replied the doctor, 'that the disease might, perhaps, take a favorable turn; and indeed we have all the time thought your recovery possible; but—' Mr Mann's eye carefully watched the face of the doctor while making the foregoing answer, and when he hesitated he sternly said, 'But what?' Don't hesitate. Go on, doctor; say what you were going to. 'I will leave Mrs Mann to say the rest.' 'No, doctor, say it yourself. If I am going to die, I would like to know it. I have a great many things to say, and it will take some time to say them.' it will take some time to say them.' He was then told that he could live but a few hours more, and whatever he had to say must be said speedily. All then left the room but his wife and two younger sons, (the older one being absent,) with whom he conversed for nearly an hour. He was perfectly calm, perfectly free from all excitement. He scarcely even alluded to his own suffering; betrayed no symptoms or fear—no misgivings for the future, nor any solicitation for the happiness of that future. He spoke not of himself—thought not of himself. His care was for others—his anxiety was for others. He spoke confidingly, but firmly; and with that same sweet voice, clear accent and melodious cadence with which he so often charmed and thrilled the scholar and the multitude. After having given his parting advice to his family and three or four of his more immediate friends and attendants, he sent for all the students who were remaining in town. He spoke with each one from three to five or six minutes. With some few his interviews were private, but to most of them he spoke so as to be heard by several others. He gave to each one of them such advice as seemed appropriate. One pale, slender student was advised to be more careful of his health-to bathe, to exercise and to go more in lively company.

Another one, who was wearing himself away by too constant application, was advised to study with less intensity, and take more recreation. Another one, who was prone to lose some time lottering, was admonished that "as time is one of the most precious gifts bestowed upon mankind, it should always be industriously used, but never wasted." Another was cautioned against "allowing his appetites and passions to control him." To one he said, "Hold your head closer. Let me see, once more before I die, that mammoth brain—that brain full of electricity and fire! Oh! if I had possessed a head like that, I could have accomplished a far greater amount of good for the human race! That brain is capable of doing an immense amount of good, or an immense amount of evil. Consecrate it! Consecrate it!" To one poor student who had been working his way through college, and had borrowed some money from him, he said, "Mrs Mann will return your note to you. You need never pay it." To another one he said, "I have no special advice to you. You know it already. You know what is right, and have determined to do it. You have made a glorious beginning. Your future success is almost certain. A good, solid, honest, industrious, heroic young man. "Perge atque cepisti." Perge adque capisti!" 'Perge atque cepisti! 'Perge adque capisti!' 'Perge atque cepisti!' 'Perge adque capisti!' 'Perge atque cepist!' 'Perge adque capisti!' 'Perge adque capisti!' 'Perge atque cepist!' 'Perge adque capisti!' 'Perge adque capisti!' 'Perge adque capisti!' 'Perge atque cepist!' 'Perge adque capisti!' 'A student whom he had not seen for more than a year, was recognized and spoken to as if he had been an everyday companion.

In this manner he spoke with thirty-five or forty persons-recalling some points in their past history, and pointing out to each one the proper line of conduct for the future—praising, where praise was due, and warning, where warning was necessary. He made many temarks that can never be forgotten by those who heard them. I shall always remember the following: "Our object should always be Truth, Duty, God, Man!" "Great talents, without moral worth, are oftenimes a scourge, a pestilence, a plague to the race!" "Honesty is cheaper than dishonesty, even if we view it only as a matter of economy." "Follow Christ. He was a shining example." "Love and charity can accomplish more than power." He closed his remarks to each one by power." He closed his remarks to each one by a mild and gentle "good bye," and a vigorous grasp of the hand. The hand was cold and the orous even to the last. His words were nicely chosen, glowing, carnest and fervent, and spoken with much emphasis. Several times his wordings were accompanied by the uplifted right hand and impressive gestures. Several times he half rose from his bed to embrace his friends and render his words more emphatic. A hymn was sung, after which Mr Mann said, "Now, let some one make a short prayer, a cheerful, grateful prayer. The prayer was made. It seemed to cheer and solace him. Oh, it is a sad, a joyous, a consoling, an impressive sight, to see a truly great man die! Sad, because the world is deprived of his worth; joyous, because he meets grim Death so bravely; consoling to hear such eulogies upon the good and the true; and solemn, to hear such noble advice coming from the verge of the tomb.

By this time it was near twelve o'clock. He was exhausted. But knowing that other friends were waiting, and some (his elder son among them) were expected on the afternoon train, he said: 'Now let me rest a little while. Perhaps I may gather more strength, and see them all byand-by.' Soon after this, one who had formerly and-by.' Soon after this, one who had formerly at the door, and asked of Mrs Mann permission to speak with him. Mr Mann replied, 'Not now, I will rest a while, and then he may come and see me.' For nearly five hours after this he remained speechless. His countenance was tranquil, though pale as the moon-beam. Perhaps recollection was culling choice flowers from the garden of the past. And we think so, because bright shadows passed over his face, and joy seemed to lighten his brow. A sweet smile played upon his lip. And when his eyes opened, there was that mild, angelic glow of conscious innocence in them, which recalls to mind our own ideals of the chosen just.

But the last sun, for him, was declining in the west. The last hours were wearing away. The last sands were dropping from the dial. The dark flood was near athand, and the ferryman was coming. His snowy sails are gleaming on the misty waves, and he will soon bear a brightspirit beyond the glowing billow. The sleeper turns quietly over; his lips move; that same sweet voice is heard faintly, and for the last time; and these are the words it speaks: 'Now, I will hid you all good night.' Soon the shades of the dark flood passed over his brow; the last breath was drawn; and that great heart forever ceased its beating.—Letter from a Student of Antioch Col-

. amount was cigne inches.

Mercury, John Brown, owned by G. Drew & Co. Sold to New York.

Fame, Wyer Swain, owned by John Swain & Co. Continued in the business after 1800.

Edward, Jonathan Perry, owned by Edward Cary & Co. Continued in the business after

Rose, Paul Worth, sold in New York. Same owners.

Nancy, James Chase, owned by Thomas

Delano & Co. Sold in New York.

Harmony, Wm. Swain, owned by Josiah
Barker & Co. Sold in Rochester.

Gardner, Stephen Briggs, owned by Gideon Gardner & Co. Continued in the business after 1800.

Hercules, Joshua Coffin, owned by James Barker & Co. Sold in Boston.

Mars, David Folger, owned by Nathaniel Russell & Co. Continued in the business after 1800.

Cæsar, Solomon Smith, owned by Uriah Swain & Co. Sold in New York.

Trial, Simeon Starbuck, owned by Thomas Starbuck & Co. Taken by the Spaniards.

Eagle, Jonathan Paddack, owned by Joseph

Chase & Co. Lost on Bahama Banks. Perseverance, Wm. Moores, Jr. Sold in

New York. Same owners.
Federal George, Jonathan Rathbone, owned by Robert Folger & Co. Taken by the French in 1799.

Ann, Thaddeus Coffin, owned by Mark Coffin & Co. Taken by the French in 1799.

Hope, David Giles, owned by Seth Bunker & Co. Continued in the business after 1800. Rebecca, Seth Folger, George Folger & Continued in the business after 1800.

Minerva, Seth Coffin, Jonathan Jenkins & Co. Continued in the business after 1800.

The ships named in the foregoing list as sent their American owners; of them, the Maria, Diana, Swan, Favorite, and Canton, returned to Nantucket; the Penelope was made a French. privateer, and with the Falkland, America, and Ospray, was taken by the English, in the course of the war with Bonaparte.

the following are said to be the dates when the respective States entered the American Union:

Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersev, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut. January 9, 1788; Massachasetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virgin a, June 26, 1788; New York, July 26, 1788; North Carolina, November 20, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790; Vermont, March 4, 1791; Kentucky, June 1, 1792; Tennessee, June 1, 1796; Ohio, November 29, 1802; Louisiana, April 8, 1812; Indiana, December 11, 1816; Missi-sippi, December 10, 1817; Illinois, December 3, 1818; Alabama, December 4, 1819; Maine, March 15, 1820; Missouri, August 10, 1821; Arkansas, June 15, 1836; Michigan, June 20, 1837; Florida, March 7, 1844; Texas, De cember 29,1845; Wisconsin, December 29, 1848; Iowa; 1849.

SIASCONSET.*

BY J. G. F.

A PLEASANT memory lingers in my heart Of a small villa on the sea-girt shore Of old Nantucket's isle, where the ocean Rolls its ever-restless wave upon the beach, and The cool breeze, so fresh and free, comes dancing O er the sea; where rows of tiny cottages, Embowered in grateful shade, delight the eye, And gardens of pink, and honeysuckle, and The fragrant rose send forth their sweet perfume.

O blest retreat from the toil, and heat, and Bustle of the world! During the summer, Here the denizen of the neighboring town Finds sweet retirement, freedom and repose. And happy youth and blooming maidenhood Pass the delightful hours in sweet communion With each other's hearts, with nature, and the Outward world. Oh, ne'er shall I forget The night I spent in that sequestered place, Nor the kind friends who took me to their home, And bade me welcome as an honored guest. The blest acquaintance of those friends shall be, In after years, a holy memory.

Nor shall I soon forget the three young friends, In the beauty of their early womanhood, Whose faces, radiant with hope and love And cheerful conversation, increased awhile The light and joy within that happy dwelling; Nor the sweet song we heard beneath our window, As on the silent air of night they sang, So plaintively, "Jemmy's on the stormy sea."

May sorrow never cast its gloom over Their future life, nor disappointed hopes Cause them to feel, what many hearts have felt, The sting and bitterness of death! Oh no! But rather may they walk in wisdom's ways, And keep their young hearts pure and undefiled; So, with advancing years, a riper joy Sh Il come-the joy of doing well, and the Glory of a well-spent life shall shed Its halo o'er their names. WFOR BRIDGEWATER, July, 1851.

to France, were there employed for account of Nantucket, still retaining the Indian name first given it.

A scientific correspondent of the New York Cou rier has made an important discovery in voltaic electricity, which may be practically applied to the cure of weak nerves. It is this:

"If a cylindrical piece of zinc is placed near the top of a broom handle, and another about fifteen inches below. connection being made between the two by means of a wire, a person taking hold of the top piece with the right hand while the left is placed on the copper or lower piece, forms a voltaic circle, which becomes powerful the more the broom is used. The hands must be without gloves, so that the metals are in contact, and the windows of the room should be open when the broom is used, so as to admit the air freely. The discovery is invaluable to females in a weak state for want of active life, and for males it can be applied to axe handles."

We suppose all weak young ladies and gentlemen will be practicing this experiment every day.

MR. MANN'S LAST HOURS. A member of the Faculty of Antioch College, thus describes President Mann's last hours:

dent Mann's last hours:

"On Monday morning (August 1) I was allowed to visit him, and my first glance convinced me that the chances were against his recovery. On Tuesday, at 5 o'clock P. M., the great soul mounted from the fallen tower. I was with him constantly during the last 36 hours of his life, and I must say that I never saw the excellences of his character so fally revealed. All that was craggy, angular and masculime had already died, and what remained was rich indeed. His real greatness never shone out more than in the death-hour. When he was told that he had but a few hours to live, his brain flashed up with all the glow of his best days, and he talked at least two hours in a strain of almost supra-mortal eloquence. The members of his family, students remaining here during the vacation, and many of his neighbors were called in at his request, and he had for each some word of warning or cheer. It was particularly noteworthy that his remarks to each person had some specific pertinency of adaptation.

adaptation.

His ideas, and the language in which he clothed them, were really grand, and amazed us all to silence—nay, melted us all to tears. A signal sweetness and tenderness pervaded every word. Not often in one's lifetime does one have the privilege of witnessing so great a scene. I am forced to confess that I never before appreciated the softness of the core that this masculine heart contained."

tenderness pervaded every word. Not often in one's great a scene. I am forced to coniess that I never be fore appreciated the softness of the core that this massing the contained."

The Selectmen of the Town.—Northampton looks to them, nor looks in vain, for the guardianship of her interests, the preservation of her rights, and the maintenance of her security for the second preservation of her rights, and the maintenance of her second preservation. of her interests, the preservation of her rights, and the maintenance of her social position. May Joy attend them, for their watchful care, as of a Shepard over his flock,-which has been not for a Day only, but a year-their labor surpassing that of even our Parsons themseives.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

The Pomological Convention devoted Wednesday to revising its lists of pears; the evening to grapes. The discussions were of interest principally to professional fruit-growers; the results are of interest to everybody who has a vine or a pear tree. The lists sanctioned are:

PEARS FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION. Araras d'Etè,
Andrews,
Belle Lucrative,
Belle Lucrative,
Beurré d'Anjou,
Beurré d'Aremberg,
Beurré d'Aremberg,
Beurré Bose,
Beurré St. Nicholas,
Beurré St. Nicholas,
Beurré Superfin,
Boulodgood,
Buffum,
Maming's Elizabeth,
Paradise d'Automne,
Steckel,
Steck

Belle Lucrative, Duchesse d'Angou-Rostiezer,
Beurré d'Ansils,
Beurré d'Ansils,
Beurré Diel,
Beurré Diel,
Brige d'Alencon,
Scholage de l'Angou-Rostiezer,
Beurré Diel,
Brige d'Alencon,
Soldat Laborer Belle Lucrative, Beurré d'Ampour, Bostiezer, Beurré d'Ampile, Beurré d'Ampile, Beurré Superfin, Geurré Superfin, Buffum, Buffum, Belle Epine Dumas, Satillac, Noyenne d'Alençon, Vicar of Winkfield, White Doyenne. Beurré Superfin, Buffum, Belle Epine Dumas, Catillac, Doyenne d'Alencon,

GRAPES FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION: Catawba, Diana, Isabella, Delaware, Concord.

GRAPES WHICH PROMISE WELL:
Herbemont, Hartford Prolific. Rebecca, Union Village, Logan,

The discussion in the evening on grapes was peculiarly interesting. For twenty-five years past we have been sticking to the Isabella and Catawba, without looking for anything further; but the discovery of the Delaware and Rebecca have produced a revolution. The Delaware, a red grape, is rated by European pomologists as being equal to anything in Europe for wine. The Rebecca, a white grape, is very hardy, and is equal to many of the vaunted European varieties as a table grape. The Clara promises well. The

Hartford Prolific has this year ripened a month earlier than the Isabella, to which it is of equal excellence and productiveness. It promises to take the lead as a Northern grape in that large portion of the country where the Isabella and Catawba will not ripen. Dr. Berckmans has ordered a large number of vines for his plantation in South Carolina. He expects they will ripen there for vine making in June, so that they will not interfere with his later wine-making. having thirty acres of the Catawba planted, Mr. Axt has been sending large quantities of grapes from South Carolina to the New-York market. Mr. Redmond of Augusta, Ga., is giving his whole attention to the culture of seedling grapes.

Most of the time of the Convention has been devoted to the Pear. Delegates from all parts of the country look upon it as the leading fruit for cultivation; they think it will become more general than the apple. Among the omissions from our list of fruits exhibited

yesterday are

On Thursday the discussion of fruits adapted to general cultivation was discussed. The list of Strawberries adopted for recommendation reads:

adopted for recommendation reads:

Boston Pine, Wilson's Seedling, Hooker's Seedling, Hovey's Seedling, Large Early Scarlet, Longworth Prolific.

Raspberries-Fastolf, Franconia, Knivet's Giant, Bsinckle's Orange, French, Yellow Antwerp, Red Antwerp.

Currants-Black Naples, Red Dutch, White Grape, May's Victoria, White Dutch.

Apples-American Summer Pearmain, Baldwin, Benonf, Bullock's Pippin, Daver's Bitter Sweet, Early Harvest, Early Strawberry, Rhode Island Greening, Summer Rose, Vandervers, Hightop Sweeting, Hubbardsten Non-such, Wine Apple or Hays, Large Yellow Bough, Coggswell, Carolina Jine, Momouth Pippin, Melon, Minister, Porter, Primate, Rambo, Famente, Gravenstein, Roxbury Russet, Hawley, Sweets, Lady Apple, Ladies' Sweet, Wine Sap, Autumn Bough, Broadwell, Jonathan, Wagener.

An interesting paper was then read by Mr. Redmond of Georgia on the Pomological Resources and Capacities of the South, setting forth the superiority of the

ties of the South, setting forth the superiority of the climate of the Southern States for the production of nearly all the finer varieties of cultivated fruits. After the passage of resolutions of thanks to various

persons, the Society adjourned to meet at Philadelphica

A RAINY MONTH .- The following is from the Boston Cultivator:

July, 1863, will be remembered as the rainy month, especially by farmers, who paid fiftysix dollars a month to haymakers. J. P. Hall of Hancock street, Boston, informs us that during the month of July twelve inches of water fell. The average fall for July, for thirty-eight years, have been three inches .-Excess, nine inches. During the present year at the end of seven months, forty-two inches had fallen. The average for the first seven months, for thirty-eight years, is twenty-four inches. Excess in the present year, seven-teen inches. In August, 1826, twelve luches feil; that was a remarkably nufavorable month for baymaking in western Massachsetts That year the September scythes rung to an almost unprecedented rate. In November, '40, eleven inches of water fell; and in August, eleven inches fell. Thus, July stands ahead of any corresponding month in the record that we have access to at the time of writing.-Down to the eighth day only 08 of an inch had fallen. In Lowell, from the 6th to the 29th, ten inches fell, or about one fourth the In Lawrence the usual annual amount. amount was eight inches.

We publish to day a list of two hundred and six names of Nantucket men, who commanded ships from English and French ports, prior to 1812, in the whale fishery. We confess that we were astonished, when we first saw the list, which we now copy for the benefit of our readers. We were not aware that the exodus to California had been paralleled in the olden time. We say paralleled, without exaggeration; for it is true that our list does not give the names of all Nantucket men employed in the foreign whale fishery, during the period stated, but only the names of the masters. There were many persons who occupied subordinate stations on shipboard, and others were employed on shore, in the preparation of the equipments of the vessels, and in the disposition and manufacture of their cargoes. This was true in an especial manner in France .-England had so long been engaged in the fishery, that in her large seaports, and especially in London, everything required for the complete outfit of a whaleship, could be furnished at short notice by English artisans. But it was otherwise in France. In the port of Dunkirk, numbers of Nantucket men were employed from time to time in the construction of boats, the manufacture of lines, harpoons, and other instruments of the business. The same was true

The perusal of the published list, may well excite the honest pride of the descendants of those enterprising men who carried on the whale fishery at the close of the last, and commencement of the present century. Nearly all are now gathered to their fathers. After lives of hardship and toil, cheerfully endured for the sake of their families, and to secure a respectable competency, for they hoped not for affluence, they have almost all, long since passed away. A few venerable survivors are still with us; but soon, they too will be gone; and the memory of their lives will soon likewise perish, unless some Old Mortality shall appear to snatch their annals from oblivion.

Truly, a history of the whale fishery, distinctly exhibiting the prominent place occupied by our ancestors, and enriched by such personal anecdote and detail as might be fitly introduced, would be a work of rare interest. The antiquity of the whale fishery is notable. It was carried on with vigor in the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries, by the inhabitants of the shores of the Bay of Biscay, in that Bay. Every part of the whale was profitably used; the lean was used for food, the blubber was made to yield its oil, and the value of the elastic palisades which garnished its mouth, was even then, considerable.

After a time, whales disappeared from the Bay of Biscay. Constant and earnest persecution drove them to remote seas, and their pursuit became more expensive and arduous. The Dutch took a high rank among the early whalemen. They were most abundantly successful and prosperous after the year 1642. Previous to that time, the business had been monopolized; but then, it was thrown open to all, and competition had its usual healthful influence. The Dutch adopted the principle of a common interest in the adventure, as the one that alone could secure vigilance and economy in its management. Each person concerned, shared the profit or bore a portion of the loss, in proportion to his investment, whether it were of property in ship and outfits, or of personal service. The English government first patronized the whale fishery in 1732. Previous to that time, it had been carried on with indifferent success by private companies. In 1732, a bounty of 20 shillings per ton, was granted to every ship of more than 200 tons burthen. In 1749, the bounty was raised to 40 shillings. It was reduced to 20 shillings in 1795, and in 1824 it ceased. During this period, about £2,500,000, or \$12,500,000 was paid by the British government. So important was this branch of human industry deemed to be by the first maritime power of the age!

Immediately after the close of the revolutionary war, quite a number of our townsfolk moved to Nova Scotia, and engaged in the whale fishery; but they were soon discouraged by the unfavorable discrimination made in regard to colonial enterprise, and the superior inducements held out, led them and others across the ocean, to carry on the business in England. By act of parliament, English merchants were authorized to give the command of their ships engaged in the whale fishery to foreigners, prowided that they were men competent from previous training to manage the enterprise, and instruct apprentices; and foreigners employed, were entitled to all the privileges and bounties, and bound by all the obligations of British subjects. This was high distinction; for in no other branch of the commercial marine service, were foreigners permitted to command ships.

France also early perceived that the whale fishery was the best school for the education of thorough seamen, and was not insensible to the value of the more direct and obvious products of the business in a mercantile point of view.

Even the Bourbons were attracted to introduce and encourage the fishery. Louis XVI fitted out six ships on his own account, which were officered by Nantucketers. In 1790,

turnas vie

about forty vessels sailed under the French flag in the whale fishery. Of course the wars of the French Revolution put an end to this, as well as every other peaceful business. Many of the ships were captured by the English, a few made their escape to this country. As soon as peace permitted Napoleon to consider the industrial resources of the country, he renewed the encouragement previously offered to parties disposed to carry on whaling from France. They were put on an equality with French citizens, and the bounties offered, were

It was found that upon no other terms, could merchants be induced to take the risk of war, which was more formidable than ordinary perils of the sea. Under the monarchy, the bounties were payable on the return of the ship; and as many ships were captured in these cases, no bounties were paid, so that a total and discouraging loss was experienced. The whale fishery did not prosper under French patronage, and is now of little account.

paid at the commencement of the voyage, and did not depend on its successful termination or

the return of the vessel.

Not all who left their island home for strange lands, in quest of gain and promotion, were men having families to support. Young men not out of their teens went with their elders. The young men of those days, were of sterner stuff than to stand about, complaining of "Nothing to do." They sought employment; they did not wait for a good place to solicit them. They were educated, not instructed. They wrought their own fortunes. achieved greatness; they did not wait for it to be thrust upon them. They did not always gain wealth; they achieved character. They learned men, not books; not that they despised books, which are the records of works, of labors, but they had no time to build on any but a foundation of their own laying. The same path is not open to the present generation. Each age has its own work. The wilds of the wild West; the fertile but desert region of South America, crave culture; many a sunny isle of the Pacific is destined to be the home of the white man. The world is wide; there is room and to spare, for all who wish to work. But there must be work, not dalliance in the lap of luxury or ease. Not the same hardships but equal must be met as have been met. Met manfully, they will yield, and appropriate success will reward the persistent wrestler in the contest of life.

It should be observed that the list which we publish below, contains two hundred and six different names of masters. Of these, twenty-four commanded ships under both flags, English and French. Also many of these mas

ters, at different periods, commanded different ships in the same service.

FROM FRENCH PORTS.

Clothon Allen	SHIPS.	PORTS.
Clother Allen,	Penelope,	Dunkirk.
Nath'l Barnard,	Boston Packet,	Maintik.
Jona. J. Barnard.	Ann,	44
Peter Brock,	Edward,	purchase
Walter Brock,	Lydia,	od slave
Jona. C. Briggs,	Harmony	44
Elisha Bunker,	Harmony, Ville de Paris,	44
Francis Bunker,	Brutus,	**
Isaiah Bunker,	Berceau,	9 A.
Obed Bunker,		44
Palar Bunker,	Greyhound,	
Peleg Bunker,	Ardent,	- 41
Francis Baxter, Reuben Baxter,	Industry,	L'Orient.
Renben Baxter,	Baleine,	Havre.
Reub. R. Bunker,	Brutus,	46
Benjamin Clark,	Pioneer,	Dunkirk.
Benj. Clark, 2d,	Lydia,	destanti.
George Clark,	Juno,	44
Benj. Coleman,	Janus,	41
Prince Coleman,	Resolution,	0 74.70
Alpheus Coffin,	Diana,	44
Bartlett Coffin,	Maria,	
Edward Coffin,	Phebe,	Um short !
Laban Coffin,	Bedford,	arms conv
Paul Coffin,	Dauphin,	. 44
Richard Coffin,		1 5934
Shubael Coffin,	Montmorenci,	nedW.
Thaddeus Coffin,	Brothers,	of much
Jededish Fitah	Young States,	The state of
Jedediah Fitch,	Friends,	out it is
George Fitch,	Paris,	2000 1200
William Fitch,	Young States,	ALIE W
Obed Fitch,	Wm. Penn,	D. CHARL
David Folger, Elisha Folger,	Favorite,	4
Elisha Folger,	Penelope,	***
Seth Folger,	Thomas,	Havre.
Timothy Folger, Shubael Gardner,	Sarah,	Dieppe.
Shubael Gardner,	Ville de Paris,	Dunkirk,
Stephen Gardner,	States,	**
Tristram Gardner,	America,	
Micajah Gardner,	Edward,	- 11
Amaziah Gardner.	Hebe,	11104000
Jethro Gardner,	Penelope,	has made
James Gardner,	Victoire,	L'Orient.
Shubael Gardner, 2d		Havre.
Benjamin Glover	Fame,	Dunleigh
Benjamin Glover, Benjamin Hussey,	States,	Dunkirk.
Barzillai Hussey,		THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW
	Suga	CI CI
Ehonozon Hussan	Susa,	1 109
Ebenezer Hussey.	Fox,	46
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey,	Fox, Maria,	ini galog
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey,	Fox, Maria, Judith,	46
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame,	ini galog
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus,	tot de log
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges,	les dispersions dispersion
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner,	tot de log
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan,	les dispersions dispersion
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk.
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk.
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilas Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Falkland,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk.
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Fakland, Savage,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. "" "" "" "" "" "" "Havre.
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Faikland, Savage, Friends,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. " " " " Havre. Dunkirk.
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stenhen Rawson,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Falkland, Savage, Friends, Hero,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray.	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Falkland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. " " " " Havre. Dunkirk.
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray, Matthew Starbuck,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Falkland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith, Hudson,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. " " " Havre. Dunkirk. " " Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk.
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilas Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Obed Paddock, Obed Paddock, Obed Paddock, Stephen Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Matthew Starbuck, Edward Starbuck,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Faikland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith, Hudson, Hope,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre.
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray, Matthew Starbuck, Edward Starbuck, Lavid St	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Falkland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith, Hudson, Hope, Harmony,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. " " " " " " " Havre. Dunkirk. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray, Matthew Starbuck, Edward Starbuck, David Starbuck, David Starbuck, David Starbuck, David Starbuck,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Faikland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith, Hudson, Hope, Harmony, Brothers,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. " " " Havre. Dunkirk. " " " " Havre. Dunkirk. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray, Matthew Starbuck, David Swain, Thaddeus Swain,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Faikland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith, Hudson, Hope, Harmony, Brothers, Diana,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. " " " " " " " Havre. Dunkirk. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray, Matthew Starbuck, Edward Starbuck, David Starbuck, David Starbuck, David Starbuck, David Swain, Thaddeus Swain, Uriah Swain.	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Faikland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith, Hudson, Hope, Harmony, Brothers,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. "" "" "" Havre. Dunkirk. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray, Matthew Starbuck, Edward Starbuck, David Swain, Thaddens Swain, Uriah Swain,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Falkland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith, Hudson, Hope, Harmony, Brothers, Diana, Young States,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. " " " Havre. Dunkirk. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray, Matthew Starbuck, Edward Starbuck, David Swain, Thaddens Swain, Uriah Swain,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Falkland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith, Hudson, Hope, Harmony, Brothers, Diana, Young States,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. "" "" "" Havre. Dunkirk. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray, Matthew Starbuck, Edward Starbuck, David Swain, Thaddens Swain, Uriah Swain,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Falkland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith, Hudson, Hope, Harmony, Brothers, Diana, Young States,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. " " " Havre. Dunkirk. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray, Matthew Starbuck, Edward Starbuck, David Swain, Thaddens Swain, Uriah Swain,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Falkland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith, Hudson, Hope, Harmony, Brothers, Diana, Young States,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray, Matthew Starbuck, Edward Starbuck, David Swain, Thaddens Swain, Uriah Swain,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Falkland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith, Hudson, Hope, Harmony, Brothers, Diana, Young States,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray, Matthew Starbuck, Edward Starbuck, Edward Starbuck, David Starbuck, David Starbuck, David Starbuck, David Starbuck, David Swain, Uriah Swain, Valentine Swain, Valentine Swain, Valentine Swain, Valentine Swain, Valentine Swain, James Whippey, James Whippey, James Whippey, James Whippey, Coffin Whippey,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Faikland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith, Hudson, Hope, Harmony, Brothers, Diana, Young States, Swan, Diana, Necker, South Carolina, Canton,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray, Matthew Starbuck, Edward Starbuck, David Swain, Thaddeus Swain, Uriah Swain, Valentine Swain, Valentine Swain, Valentine Swain, George Whippey, James Whippey, John Worth,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Falkland, Savage, Fiends, Hero, Judith, Hudson, Hope, Harmony, Brothers, Diana, Young States, Swan, Diana, Necker, South Carolina, Canton, Penelope,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Havre. Dunkirk. """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray, Matthew Starbuck, David Starbuck, David Starbuck, David Starbuck, David Swain, Thaddens Swain, Uriah Swain, Valentine Swain, Valentine Swain, Valentine Swain, Jones Whippey, Jones Whippey, John Worth, Jonathan Worth,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Falkland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith, Hudson, Hope, Harmony, Brothers, Diana, Young States, Swan, Diana, Necker, Canton, Penelope, Seine	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Havre. Dunkirk. """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray, Matthew Starbuck, David Swain, Thaddeus Swain, Uriah Swain, Uriah Swain, Valentine Swain, Valentine Swain, James Whippey, John Worth, Joseph Wyer,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Falkland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith, Hudson, Hope, Harmony, Brothers, Diana, Young States, Swan, Diana, Necker, South Carolina, Canton, Penelope, Seine, Young States,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Outhirk. Havre. Outhirk. Havre. Outhirk. Havre. Havre. Outhirk. Havre. Havre. Outhirk.
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray, Matthew Starbuck, David Starbuck, David Starbuck, David Starbuck, David Swain, Thaddens Swain, Uriah Swain, Valentine Swain, Valentine Swain, Valentine Swain, Jones Whippey, Jones Whippey, John Worth, Jonathan Worth,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Falkland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith, Hudson, Hope, Harmony, Brothers, Diana, Young States, Swan, Diana, Necker, Canton, Penelope, Seine	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Havre. Dunkirk. """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """
Ebenezer Hussey, Gorham Hussey, Isaiah Hussey, Peleg Hussey, Archilus Hammond, Charles Harrax, Robert Inott, Silas Jones, David Joy, Timothy Long, William Long, Francis Macy, Reuben Macy, William Moores, Benjamin Paddock, Obed Paddock, Philip Pollard, Abel Rawson, Stephen Rawson, Paul Ray, Matthew Starbuck, David Swain, Thaddeus Swain, Uriah Swain, Uriah Swain, Valentine Swain, Valentine Swain, James Whippey, John Worth, Joseph Wyer,	Fox, Maria, Judith, Fame, Cyrus, Ganges, Harpooner, Swan, Boston, Diana, Swan, Hebe, Brutus, Lydia, Ospray, Falkland, Savage, Friends, Hero, Judith, Hudson, Hope, Harmony, Brothers, Diana, Young States, Swan, Diana, Necker, South Carolina, Canton, Penelope, Seine, Young States,	Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Dunkirk. Havre. Outhirk. Havre. Outhirk. Havre. Outhirk. Havre. Havre. Outhirk. Havre. Havre. Outhirk.

AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN 2 IN COLUMN		NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.
FROM I	ENGLISH PORTS.	Yandan T
Jno. McIntosh Allen	Ranger,	Tongon- D
Ebenezer Bailey,	Argo,	Halifax.
Trigtram Barnard	Argo, Nancy, Prince Wm. Henry, Rebecca,	London.
Frederick Barnard, Benjamin Baxter,	Rebecca.	ti I
Benjamin Baxter.	Liberty,	SOURCE STATE
Francis Baxter,	Rover,	State of the last
David Baxter,	Charles, Milfor Charlotte & Statira,	Haliforn
Abner Briggs, Andrew Brock,		d Hagen
Thomas Brock,	Romulus,	Halifax.
Eber Bunker,	Pomona,	London.
Christopher Bunker	Kent,	
Tristram Bunker,	Scorpion, Brothers,	"
Owen Bunker, Uriel Bunker,	Maitland, Milfor	rd Haven.
Obed Bunker,	Romulus,	Halifax.
Zacchary Bunker,	Africa,	1 10
Peleg Bunker,	Falkland,	S. S. C. L. S. C.
Shadrach Cane,	Endeavor,	London. Halifax.
William Chadwick, John Chadwick,	Romulus,	**
Zimri Chase,	Neptune,	10 0 m
Benjamin Clark,	Fantail,	London.
Tristram Clark,	Rattler,	e shows to
Edward Clark,	Seringapatam,	a toni
Benjamin Clark, 2d	Leviathan,	41
Jonathan Clark, Obed Clark,	Betsey,	41
T h Clocher	Tosenh.	Halifax.
Reuben Cleveland,	Duchess of Portland,	London.
Nathaniel Comn,	Royal Goorgo,	10011
Paul Coffin, Joshua Coffin,	Lucas.	CHO Ju
Joshua Coffin, Shubael Coffin, Thaddeus Coffin,	William,	De Tan
Thaddeus Coffin,	Harriet,	the sent
Daniel Comin,		40000
Zebdiel Coffin,	Wielding,	66
Jonathan Coffin, Jonathan Coffin, 2d	Hibernia,	Halifax.
Brown Coffin,	Harriet,	1997 6134
Solomon Coffin,		hote nov
Eber Coffin,	Aurora, Hannah & Eliza, Mi	Eld Hawan
Frederick Coffin,		if d Haven.
Jesse Coffin, Prince Coleman,	Contract to the contract of th	1.44 1 3 4
CHILDREN STREET		
Stephen Coleman,	Good Intent,	London. Halifax.
David Coleman, Andrew Coleman,	Ark, Dartmouth,	4.
Sol. Coleman, Jr,	Nancy,	41
Simeon Coleman,	Argo,	"
Benjamin Cook,	Prince of Wales,	London.
Obed Cottle,	Minerva,	
Henry Delano, Thos. Delano, Jr.,	Kingston, Hercules,	46
Abisha Delano,	Sea Horse,	44
John Darling, Geo. Dunnaman,	Manilla,	"
Geo. Dunnaman,	New Zealander, Mil	
Jacob Extien, William Fitch,	Emily,	London.
Reuben Fitch,	Spy, Recovery.	
Jedediah Fitch,	British Tar,	61
George Fitch,	Rebecca,	"
William Folger,	William,	134 14 2 4
Brown Folger, Nathaniel Folger,	Harpooner, Lucas,	11
Thomas Folger,	Vulture,	- 44
Christopher Folge	r, Perseverance,	**
Obed Folger,	Ganges,	Vindana.
Henry Folger, Philip Fosdick,	Mary,	Liverpool. Halifax.
Aaron Gardner,	Lucretia, Mentor,	London.
Job Gardner,	Albion,	STE DIE 3
Barney Gardner,	Hero,	100 1
Caleb Gardner,	Barbary,	
Charles Gardner,		8321 44 41
Charles Gardner, Francis Gardner,	London,	aneur "
Franklin Gardner	Liberty. British Tar,	elqua.
George Gardner,	Nimble,	61
Jethro Gardner,	Barbary,	"
Micajah Gardner	, Hannah & Eliza, M	lilf'd Haven.
Stephen Gardner Nath'l Goodspeed	Reitannia	Halifax.
James Gwinn,		London.
	AVA.	ALL VOID

STONE		
harles Harrax,	British Tar,	London.
homas Hiller.	Lucretia,	Halifax.
enjamin Hussey,	Greyhound.	London.
mmiel Hussey,	Duke of Kent, Milfor	d Haven.
lbert Hussey,	Dartmouth,	Halifax.
eleg Hussey,	Aurora,	STATE OF THE STATE
ansom Jones,	African,	75 19
aniel Kelley,	Charlotte & Statira,	Halifax,
ohn Lock,	Greenwich,	London.
bijah Lock,	Moss.	Total Sold
athan Long,	Mercury,	44
eleg Long,	Aurora,	
Reuben Macy,	Industry,	141
rancis Macy,	Good Interest,	**
Stephen Macy, Jr.,	Aurora,	16
Nathaniel Macy,	African,	Halifax.
Edmund Macy,	Harriet,	1995
ohn Marshall,	Rambler,	London.
John Meader,	Sally,	"
Ionathan Meader,	Indispensable,	
William Mooers,	Maria,	1 200
Shubael Mooers,	Sally,	
Andrew Myrick,	Aurora, Milfor	d Haven.
Paul Paddock,	Royal Bounty,	London.
Silas Paddock,	Donnahu,	Halifax.
William Paddock,	Neptune, Queen Charlotte,	HARDEN AND A
Simon Paul,		London.
Paul Pease,	Kent,	100 10 11 11 19
Noah Pease,	Fantail,	-Buffige
Andrew Pinkham,	Fantail, Earl St. Vincent,	Halifax.
Elisha Pinkham,	TRITE	London.
John Pinkham,	Speedy,	Halifax.
Matthew Pinkham	, Romulus,	London.
Sylvanus Pitts,	Georgianna,	London.
John Ramsdell,	Mercury,	
Barney Ray,	Swift,	389113
Daniel Ray,	Neptune,	5 16
William Ray, Jr,	Fox,	London.
Joseph Russell,	Resolution, Charles, Milfe	ord Haven.
Laban Russell,	Cittation	London.
Job Smith,	Lucas,	Halifax.
John Sprague,	Nancy,	London.
Shubael Squires,	Lucas, Good Intent,	44
Edward Starbuck,	Dartmouth,	Halifax.
Barnabas Swain,	Manilla,	100
Thaddeus Swain, Matthew Swain,	Kingston,	London-
Andrew Swain,	Rattler,	London.
Howse Swain,	Boyne,	in Tolera
Zacchary Swain,		76-18 COTT
William Swain,	Spy, Cumberland,	
Benjamin Swift,	Brook Watson,	16
William Slade,	Romulus.	44
Daniel Waterman		ford Haven.
Charles West,	Rattler,	London.
Paul West	Cyrus,	45
James Whippey.		London.
James Whippey, Coffin Whippey,	Grand Sachem, Mil	ford Haven.
Joseph Whitteus,	Duke of Portland,	Tournon
Obed Worth,	Brook Watson,	在
Shubael Worth,	Fox,	
Paul Worth,	Aurora,	Halifax
Obed Wyer,	Atlantic,	London
Timothy Wyer,	Nimble,	Die the
		-

THE WHALE FISHERY PRIOR TO 1800.

We publish to day, a statement of the names of ships owned at Nantucket between the close of the Revolutionary war, and the year 1800.

Liverpool. Halifax. London.

We presume that very many of our readers will be surprised by the information, that so soon after an exhausting war, so large a fleet was collected in so short a period. We also give the names of those men who at some time during the same period, commanded these vessels, and also the names of the chief or managing owners. It may be that at some time while the ships named belonged to Nantucket, other persons were managing owners than those whose names we give: this is so in only

To some, the annexed statement may be uninteresting. Many, however, will be pleased to see and to preserve the record of an interesting period in our local history. Men and ships are gone, with but a few exceptions. The ships have the advantage of the men. The ships may be repaired from time to time, and like the old Maria, retain their identity, with their model. But there is no water of life yet discovered, to preserve the crumbling frame of humanity from decay, nor have prudence, and cagacity been adequate to prevent the dissipation of family estates: even the names we publish, many of them, are no longer known among us. Let any one take our list, and look it over with reference to the ex stinction of leading families, and dispersion of their property, and he will lay it aside deeply impressed with the sense of the instability of fortune.

Should we find that the publication of hese statistics is acceptable to our readers, we shall proceed to publish a list of the names of Nantucket men who commanded ships from foreign ports, prior to the war of 1812. The descendants of many of these enterprising men are with us; and they will probably be gratified to have a record of their ancestors. Others have died without families, or removed long ago to distant parts of our own land, or to foreign lands. Some have "died out," and their names are forgotten except by the few venerable survivors of the olden time, and the small number of persons who are interested in antiquarian researches.

Maria, Wm. Moores, owned by Wm. Rotch & Co. Sent to France.

Penelope, John Worth, sent to France .-Same owners.

Falkland, Obed Paddack, sold in France. Same owners.

Diana, Thaddeus Swain, sent to France. Same owners.

Canton, Coffin Whippey, sent to France Same owners.

Ospray, Benjamin Paddack, sent to France Same owners.

Swan, Silas Jones, owned by Shubael Cot fin & Co. Sent to France.

Favorite, Valentine Swain, sent to France Same owners.

America, Tristram Gardner, sent to France Same owners.

Manilla, Bartlett Coffin, owned by R. & J Mitchell & Co. Continued in the busines after 1800.

Africa, Wm. Barnard, sold in Boston. Same owners.

Asia, Elijah Coffin, condemned at St. Thom Same owners.

Leo, William Barnard, continued in the business after 1800. Same owners.

Ruby, Isaiah Clark, continued in the busi ness after 1800. Same owners,

Favorite, 2d, Obed Barnard, continued in the business after 1800. Same owners.
Olive Branch, Obed Paddack, sold in New

York. Same owners.

Brothers, Elisha Folger, Jr., continued in the business after 1800. Same owners.

Active, Micajah Gardner, taken by the French in 1799. Same owners.

Hudson, Uriah Bunker, continued in the business after 1800. Same owners. Columbia, Obed Barnard, owned by B. Hus

sey & Co. Sold in Boston. Alliance, Bartlett Coffin, 2d, continued in

the business after 1800. Same owners. Union, Grafton Gardner, sunk by a whale

Same owners. Renown, Alpheus Coffin, continued in the business after 1800. Same owners.

William, Eben Coffin, sold in New York Same owners.

Criterion, Reuben Joy, continued in the business after 1800. Same owners.

Lydia, Zenas Coffin, owned by Micajah Cof fin. Continued in the business after 1800.

John Jay, Wm. Clark, continued in the busi ness after 1800. Same owners.

Brothers, 2d, Zenas Coffin, sold to N

York. Same owners.

Fox, Barzillai Folger, owned by Fra Joy & Co. Sold to Boston.

Ranger, Wm. Swain, continued in the

ness after 1800. Same owners.

Boston, Nathaniel Barnard, co sinued in the business after 1800. Same owners.

Atlas, Wm. Easton, continued in the business after 1800. Same owners.

Washington, George Bunker, owned by John Elkins & Co. Sold in New York.

Juliana, Obed Aldrich, sold in New York. Same owners.

John & James, Jonathan Briggs, continued in the business after 1800. Same owners.

Olive, Jonathan Swain, continued in the business after 1800. Same owners.

Industry, Gilbert Folger, owned by Shubael Barnard & Co. Continued in the business after 1800.

Beaver, Paul Worth, continued in the business after 1800. Same owners.

Portland, David Barnard, sold in New York. Same owners.

Warren, Robert Meader, owned by S. & O. Macy & Co. Sold in New York.

Joanna, Philip Fosdick, taken by the French in 1799. Same owners.

Harlequin, Benjamin Whippey, owned by George Hussey & Co. Continued in the business after 1800.

Mary Ann, Tristram Folger, continued in the business after 1800. Same owners.

Hector, Thomas Brock, owned by Cartwright, Swain & Co., sold in New York. Cato, Valentine Swain, 2d, lost on Nantucket Shoals. Same owners.

Hero, Obed Aldrich, owned by G. Drew & Co. Sold to Newport.

Commerce, Amaziah Gardner, owned by P Coggeshall & Co. Lost at sea.

Gen. Hunter has begun to issue free papers to the negroes entitled under the act of Congress to their freedom by virtue of services compulsorily rendered to the Rebels. Printed forms are prepared requiring only to be filled with the name of the former slave and the signature of the General commanding who emancipates him. The following is a copy of the

It having been proven, to the entire satisfaction of the General commanding the Department of the South, that the beaver, William Jenkins, heretofore held in involuntary servitude, has been directly employed to aid and assist those in reballion against the United States of America;
Now, be it known to all that, agreeably to the laws, I declare the said person free, and forever absolved from all claims to his services. Both he, and his wife, and his children, have full right to go north, south, east, or west, as they may decide. Given under my hand, at the headquarters of the Department of the South, this nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1932.

That Journey is passes into history as the first, act of

That document passes into history as the first act of Emancipation on the soil of South Carolina by the General Government of the United States. Its perfeet lawfulness and conclusive effect are beyond question; for it is based on a law of Congress, put in operation by the Major-General commanding the department, and the bearer of it is on board the steamer Atlantic, on his way to the North. He is a negro of intelligence and excellent character. His name is rightly given as William Jenkins, but those who have known him for the last month as a servant in the Chief Quartermaster's office will more readily recognize him as "Major."

It is Gen. Hunter's purpose to retain for the present, so far as possible, those emancipated under this law in the service of the Quartermaster's Department as heretofore. When I left Port Royal-for I finish this letter on the Atlantic-nearly a hundred cases had been examined and passed, and the papers were to be issued immediately. Gen. Hunter was engaged in signing them the evening before the steamer sailed. It is a long step from Gen. Sherman's first manifesto to this deed of emancipation, but Gen. Hunter's readiness to put himself decisively on the side of freedom is at once an evidence of the growth and the reflection of the strength of the popular conviction that all means are necessary to finish this war. He wins for himself an enduring reputation, and strikes a blow both at the rebellion and its cause.

st words in the English , Home, and Heaven."

h

fo

It

Mother.

... nrst fond word our hearts express, In childhood's rosy hours; When life seems full of happiness, As nature is of flowers; A word that manhood loves to speak When time has placed upon his cheek, And written on his brow, Stern lessons of the world's untruth, Unheeded in his thoughtless youth, But sadly pondered now, As time brings back 'mid vanished years,

A mother's fondest hopes and fears.

Home,

The only Eden left untouched, Free from the tempter's snare; A paradise where kindred hearts May live without a care; A wife's glad smile is imaged here, And eyes that never knew a tear, Save those of happiness, Beam on the hearts that wander back From off the long and beaten track Of sordid worldliness, To ask those purer joys that come, Like angels round the hearth at home.

Heaven,

The end of all a mother's prayers, The home of all her dreams; The guiding star to light our path With hope's enchanting beams; The haven for our storm-tossed bark, From out a world, where, wild and dark, The tempests often rise; And still in every darksome hour, This hope will rise with holy power, And point us to the skies Where Mother, Home, and Heaven are seen, Without a cloud to intervene.

THE PROPOSED TERRITORIES .- " Dacotah" is the western half of what was Minnesota Territory. When the State was formed, a line was drawn through the middle of the Territory from north to south. The eastern part became the State of Minnesota-the western is unorganized and without a

government. "Arizona" is a combination of the south part of New Mexico with that Messilla Valley strip of land which we purchased from Mexico in 1854. The latter is without a local government.

"Nevada" is the western half of Utah, lying between Salt Lake and California.

"Laramie" means the western part of Nebraska, in which the fort of that name is situated.

"Pike's Peak" is in the Rocky Mountain chain in the western part of Kansas, which part it is proposed to cut off for the

new Territory.
"Superior" or "Ontonagon" is the peninsula between
Lake Superior and Michigan, part of which now belongs to Michigan and part to Wisconsin.

Interesting Statistics of the Commonwealth. A tabular statement of the population of each city and town of the Commonwealth and the amount of the last State tax of each, also of the number of soldiers and sailors credited to the quotas of said towns, with the sums paid for State aid during the past year, was received from the Auditor in reply to the order of the House. The following is a recapitulation by counties:

Counties. Towns.	Popula-	Soldiers	Diano Lua	State A10
A STATE OF THE STATE OF	tion.	and	1866.	paid in
		Sailors		1866.
2 10 15 2 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15		credited		
will die and the same of the same	THE REAL PROPERTY.	to quota.	040 MED	\$10,636 35
Barnstable 13	34,489	2,305	\$48,750	
Berkshire 31	56,966	5,400	90,240	27,245 00
Bristol20	89,505	9,254	182,850	53,215 43
	4 000	240	7,330	1.462 86
Dukes 4	4,200		285,750	299,880 52
Essex34	171,192	20,757	44 058	26,695 57
Franklin26	- 31,342	3,159	44,850	26,624 22
Hampden21	64,838	6.239	108,490	
Hampshire 23	39,199	2,758	65,820	21.224 95
	219,988	28,696	471,630	286,430 02
Middlesex53			7,290	6,769 52
Nantucket 1	4,830	269	280,980	118,338 35
Nortolk28	116,334	18,104		106,131 15
Plymouth25	63,074	7.652	95,529	200, 200 00
Suffolk 4	208,219	28,469	. 1.044,510	230 608 00
Worcester58	162 323	17,529	265,100	112,204 75
17 010 0000 0105	404.040	CHOPP		
m-1-10 920	1 000 000	140 000	9 000 000	81.266,766 T2

A BEAUTIFUL SPEECH,

The Natchez Free Trader contains a report of a speech of Cobb, the celebrated half-breed chief of the Choctaws, made in reply to J. J. McRAE, Esq. the agent for enrolling and emigrating the Indians to the west of the Mississippi, who made a speech to the Indians, about one thousand in number, assembled at Hopahka, informing them that 'their council fires could no more be kindled here;' that 'their warriors can have no field for their glory, and that their spirits will decay within them;' and that if they should 'take the hand of their great father, the President, which is now offered them to lead them to their western homes, then will their hopes be higher, their destinies brighter.'

The Natchez Courier appropriately says of this bit of eloquence that, for comprehensiveness and brevity, for beauty of diction and force, for affecting sublimity and propriety of sentiment, we have never seen any production to excel it. We publish it as a composition worthy to be preseved .- Nat.

Intel. Brother: We have heard you talk as from the lips of our father, the great White Chief at Washington, and my people have called upon me to speak to you. The red man has no books, and when he wishes to make known his views, like his father before him, he speaks from his mouth. He is afraid of writing. When he speaks he knows what he says: the Great Spirit hears him. Writing is the invention of the pale faces; it gives birth to error and to feuds. The Great Spirit talks-we hear him in the thunder-in the rushing winds, and the mighty waters-but he never writes.

Brother: When you were young we were strong, we fought by your side; but our arms are now broken. You have grown large. My people have become small.

Brother: My voice is weak; you can scarcely hear me; it is not the shout of a warrior, but the wail of an infant. I have lost it in mourning over the misfortines of my people. These are their graves, and in those aged pines you hear the ghosts of the departed. Their ashes are here and we have been left to protect them. Our warriors are nearly all gone to the far country west; but here are our dead. Shall we go too, and give their bones to the wolves?

Brother: Two sleeps have passed since we heard you talk. We have slept upon it. You ask us to leave our country, and tell us it is our Fathers's wish. We would not desire to displease our Father. We respect him, and you his child. But the Choctaw always thinks. We want time to answer.

Brother: Our hearts are full. Twelve winters ago our chiefs sold our country. Every warrior that you see here was opposed to the treaty. If the dead could have been counted, it could never have been made; but alas! though they stood around they could not be seen or heard. Their tears came in the rain drops, and their voices in the wailing wind, but the pale faces knew it not and our land was taken away.

Brother: We do not complain. Choctaw suffers, but he never weeps. have the strong arm, and we cannot resist. But the pale face worships the Great Spirit. So does the red man. The Great Spirit loves truth. When you took our country, you promised us land. There is your promise in the book. Twelve times have the trees dropped their leaves, and yet we have received no land. Our houses have been taken from us. The white man's plough turns up the bones of our fathers. We dare not kindle our fires; and you said we might remain and you would give usland.

Brother: Is this truth? But we believe, now our Great Father knows our condition, he will listen to us. We are as mourning orphans in our country; but our Father will take us by the hand. When he fulfils his promise, we will answer his talk. He means well. We know it. But we cannot th nk now. Grief has made children of us. When our business is settled we shall be men again, and talk to our Great Father

about what he has promised.

Brother: You stand in the moccasins of a great chief; you speak the words of a mighty nation, and your talk was long. My people are small; their shadow scarcely reaches to your knee; they are scattered and gone; when I shout I hear my voice in the depths of the woods, but no answering shout romes back. My words, therefore, are few. I have nothing more to say, but tell what I have said to the tall chief of the pale faces whose brother stands by your side.

> TO MY WIFE. [BY G. W. BETHUNE.]

"Afar from thee, the morning breaks,
But morning brings no joy to me;
Alas! my spirit only wakes
To know I am afar from thee;
In dreams I saw thy blessed face,
And thou wert nestled on my breast;
In dreams I felt thy fond embrace,
And to mine own thy heart was pressed.

Afar from thee! 'T is solitude, Though smiling crowds around me be,
The kind, the beautiful, the good,
For I can only think of thee;
Of thee, the kindest, loveliest, best, My earliest and my only one; Without thee, I am all uublest, And wholly blest with thee alone.

Afar from thee! The words of praise My listless car unheeded greet; What sweetest seemed in better days, Without thee seems no longer sweet: The dearest joy fame can bestow, Is in thy moistened eye to see, And in thy cheek's unusual glow, Thou deem'st me not unworthy thee.

Afar from thee! The night is come,
But slumbers from my pillow flee;
I cannot rest so far from home,
And my heart's home is, love, with thee;
I kneel before the throne of prayer,
And then I know that thou art nigh,
For God, who seeth everywhere,
Bends on us hath his watchful eve. Bends on us both his watchful eye.

Together in His loved embrace, No distance can our hearts divide; Forgotten quite the mediate space, I kneel thy kneeling form beside; My tranquil frame then sinks to sleep, But soars the spirit far and free; O welcome be night?s slumbers deep, For then, dear love, I am with thee.

PROTECTION TO ROOPS. Shingled roofs soon acquire a furze, which, operating as a sort of dam in wet weather, refains the water and causes the shingles to rot early; and when dry it is like tinder, on which a spark failing from the chimney will suddenly set the roof on fire. To guard against both of these liabilities, take an opportunity just before a rain, to sprinkle a coating of air-slacked lime all over the surface of the roof. The rain and lime will remove the furze, making the surface clean and smooth, and the lime-water penetrating the shingles will preserve the wood for many years if the practice is occasionally removed.

Mr. PEABODY'S DONATIONS. Estimating the Mississippi bonds at half a million of dollars, we believe the following list of Mr. Peabody's donations approaches correctness:
The Proof London
Town of Dancor
Githeel America
City of Barrice Expedition
Phillips Acadamy Historical Society

THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FOR THE SUP-PRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE. CONCLUDED AT WASHINGTON, APRIL 7, 1862.

TREATY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to render more effectual the means hitherto adopted for the suppression of the slave-trade carried on upon the Coast of Africa, bave deemed it expedient to conclude a treaty for that purdeemed it expedient to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britam and Ireland, the right hoursable Richard Bickerton Pemell, Lord Lyons a Perrof her United Kingdom, a Knight Grand Cross of her most honorable Order of the Bath, and her Euroy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentary to the United States of America, who, siter having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

The two high contracting parties mutually consent that these ships of their respective Lavies which shall be provided with special instructions for that pu pose, as hereinsfer mentioned, may visit such merchant vessels of the two nations as may, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the African slave trade, one flaving been fitted out for that purpose; or of having, during the voyage on which they are met by the said cruisers, been et gased in the African slave-trade, contrary to the provisions of this treaty; and that such armisers may detain, and send or carry away such vessel, in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereinafter agreed upon.

In order to fix the reciprocal right or search in such a n no roter to me the received right of search in such a man-ner as shall be adapted to the attainment of the object of this treaty, and at the same time avoid doubts, disputes, and com-plaints, the said right of search shall be understood in the manner and according to the rules following: First: It shall never be exercised except by vessels-of-war, authorized expressly for that object, according to the stipula-tions of this treats.

tions of this treaty.

Secondly: The right of search shall in no case be exercised

authorized expressly for that object, according to the stipulations of this treaty.

Secondly: The right of search shall in no case be exercised with respect to a vessel of the navy of either of the two Powers, but shall be exercised only as regards merchat vessels; and it shall not be exercised only as regards merchat vessels; and it shall not be exercised by a vessel-of-war of either contracting party within the limits of a settlement or port, nor within the territorial wasters of the other party.

Thirdly: Whenever a merchant vessel is searched by a ship-of-twar, the commander of the mercount vessel the special instructions by which he is duly authorized to search, and shall deliver to such commander of the mercount vessel the special instructions by which he is duly authorized to search, and then amone of the vessel he commands, and also declaring that the only object of the search is to ascertain whether the vessel is employed in the African slave-trade, or is fitted up for the said trade. When the search is made by an officer of the cruiser who is not the commander, such officer shall exhibit to the captain of the merchant vessel a copy of the beforementioned special instructions, signed by the commander of the cruiser; and he shall in like menner deliver a certificate signed by himself, stating his rank in the nave, the name of the commander by whose orders he proceeds to make the search, that of the cruiser in which he sails, and the object of the search, as above described. If it appears from the search that the papers of the vessel are in regular order, and that it is employed on lawful objects, the officer shall early of the officer who makes the search has been made in pursuance of the afonessid special instructions; and the vessel shall be left at liberty to pursue its voyage. The rank of the officer who makes the search has carch that the papers of the time held by an officer of inferior rank.

Fourthly: The reciprocal right of search and detention shall be exercised only within the distance of tw

ARTICLE II.

In order to regulate the mode of carrying the previsions of the preceding article into execution, it is agreed—
First: That all the ships of the navies of the two nations which shall be hereafter employed to prevent the African alaye-trade shall be ournished by their respective Governments with a copy of the present treaty, of the hertuctions for cruisers annexed thereto (marked A), and of the regulations for the mixed courts of justice annexed thereto (marked E), which sunexes respectively, shall be considered as integral parts of the present treaty.

Secondly: That each of the high contracting parties shall from time to time communicate to the other the names of the several ships furnished with such instructions, the force of each and the names of their several commanders. The said

from time to time comminicate to the other the names of the several ships furnished with such instructions, the force of each, and the names of their several commanders. The said commanders shall hold the rank of captain in the navy, or at least that of lieutenant; it being nevertheless understood that the instructions originally issued to an officer holding the rank of lieutenant of the navy, or other superior rank, shall, in case of his death or temporary absence, be sufficient to authorize the officer on whom the command of the vessel has devolved to make the search, although such efficer may not hold the aforesaid rank in the service.

Thirdly, That if at any time the commander of a cruiser of of either of the the two nations shall suspect that any merchant vessel under the escort or coavey of any ship or ships of war of the other nation carries negrees on hourd or has been engaged in the African slave-trade, or is fitted out for the purpose thereof, the commander of the cruiser shall communicate his suspicions to the commander of the cruiser, shall proceed to the search of the suspicions were suspected vessel; and in case the suspicions appear well founded, according to the tenor of this ready, then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent to one of the places where the mixed course of justice are stationed, in or

then the said vessel shall be conducted or sent to one of the places where the mixed courts of justice are stationed, in or-cer that it may there be adjudicated upon. Fourthly, It is further mutally agreed that the commanders of the ships of the two navies, respectively, who shall be em-ployed on this service shall adhere strictly to the exact tenor of the aforesaid instructions.

As the two preceding articles are entirely reciprocal, the two high contracting parties engage mutually to make good any losses which their respective subjects or citizens may incur by an arbitrary and illegal detention of their vessels; it being understood that this indemnity shall be borne by the Government whose cruiser shall have been guilty of such arbitrary and illegal detention; and that the search and detention of vessels specified in the first article of this treaty shall be effected only by ships which may form part of the two navies, respectively, and by such of those ships only as are provided with the special instructions annexed to the present treaty, in pursuance of the provisions thereof. The indemnification for the damages of which this article treats shall be paid within the term of one year, reckoning from the day in which the mixed court of justice pronounces its sentence.

ARTICLE IV.

In order to bring to adjudication, with as little delay and inconvenience as possible, the vessels which may be detained according to the tenor of the first article of this treaty, there had be established, as soon as may be prasticable, three nixed courts of justice, formed by an equal number of indiciduals of the two nations, named for this purpose by their appective governments. These courts shall reside—one at Sitera Leone, one at the Cape of Good Hope, and one at New-York.

But each of the two high contracting parties reserves to itself

fork. But each of the two high contracting parties reserves to itself he right of changing, at its pleasure, the place of residence of he court or courts held within its own territories. These courts shall judge the causes submitted to them according to the provisions of the present treaty, and according to the regulations and instructions which are annexed to the court of the regulations and instructions which are annexed to the court of the present treaty, and which are considered an integral part

o the regulations and instructions which are annexed to the resent treaty, and which are considered an integral part hereof, and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

ARTICLE V.

In case the commanding officer of any of the ships of the savies of either country, duly commissioned according to the provisions of the first article of this treaty, shall deviate in any espect from the stipulations of the savies of

ARTICLE VI. ARTICLE VI.

It is hereby further mutually agreed that every American or British merchant vessel which shall be searched by virtue of the present treaty may lawfully be detained, and sent or brought before the Mixed Courts of Justice established in pursuance of the previsions thereof, if in her equipment there shall be found any of the things hereinafter mentioned,

namely:

First: Hatches with open gratings, interead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant ressels.

Second: Divisions or bulkheads in the hold or on deck in greater number than are necessary for vessels engaged in law-

Third: Spare plank fitted for laying down a second or slave

Third: Spare plant acced for laying down a second of save deck.

Fourth: A larger quantity of water in casks or in tanks than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel.

Sixth: An extraordinary number of water casks or of other vessels for helding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom-house at the place from which he cleared outward, stating that a sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel that such extra quantity of casks or of other vessels should be used only to hold palm off, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

Seventh: A greater number of mess-tubs or kids than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel. Eighth: A boiler or other cooking apparatus of an unusual size, and larger, or capable of being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel, or more than one boiler or other cooking apparatus of the ordinary size.

Ninth: An extracrdinary quantity of rice, of the flour of Brazil, of munico or cassada, commonly called favina, of maize, or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond the probable wants of the crew unless such rice, flour, favina, maize, Indian corn, or other article of food, be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

Tenth: A quantity of mate or matting greater than is necessary for the use of the crew of the vessel as a merchant vessel; an less such mats or matting be entered on the manifest as part of the cargo for trade.

If the proved that any one or more of the articles above specified is or are on board, or have been on board during the voyage in which the vessel was captured, that fact shall be considered as prime is of evidence that the vessel was employed in the African Siave-trade, and she shall in corsequence be condemned and declared lawful price, unless the master or owners shall furnish clear and incontrovertible evidence, proving to the atticks, and that such of the different articles above specified as were found on board at the time of the action of the mixed court of justice that a the time of her detention or capture the vessel was employed in a lawful undertaking, and that such of the different articles above specified as were found on board at the time of the action of the articles specified in the preceding article as grounds for condemnation should be found on board a merchant vessel, or should be proved to have been on board of her during the voyage on which she was captured, no companiation for lowes, damages, or expenses consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall, in any case, be granted in the equipment or in the lading, even though she should not be condemned by the mixed court of justice.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is agreed between the two high contracting parties that in all cases in which a vessel shall be detained under this treety by their respective cuisars as having been engaged in the African slaye-trade, ex as having been engaged in

by their respective cruisers as having been engaged in the African slave-trade, or as having been sited out for the purposes thereof, and shall consequently be adjudged and condemned by one of the mixed course of justice to be established as aforesaid, the raid vessel; shall, in media ely affect so condemnation, be broken up cutirely, and shall be stid in argarater and the state of the state of the condemnation of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the mixed court of justice, in which case the Government whose cruiser shall have detained the condemned vessel shall have the first option of purpose.

The captain, master, pilot, and crew of any vessel condemned by the mixed court of justice, in which case the Government whose cruiser shall have detained the condemned vessel shall have the first option of purposase.

The captain, master, pilot, and crew of any vessel condemned by the mixed courts of justice shall be purposed according to the laws of the country to which such vessel belongs, as shall also the owner or owners and the persons interested in her equipment or cargo, unless they prove that they had no participation in the enterprise.

For this purpose, the two high contracting parties agree that, is so far as it may not be attended with grievous expense and inconvenience, the master and crew of any vessel which may be condemned by a sentence of one of the mixed courts of patice, as well as any other persons found on board the vessel, shall be sent and delivered up to the jurisdiction of the nation under whose flat the condemned vessel was sailing at the time of capture; and that the winesses and proofs heceasary to establish the guilt of such master, crew, or other persons shall also be sent with them.

The same course shall be pusued with regard to subjects or citizes of either contracting party who may be found by a critice of either contracting party who may be found by a critice of either contracting party who may be found by a critice of either contracting party who may be found by a critic

The negroes who are found on board of a vessel condemned by the mixed Courts of justice, in conformity with the stipulations of this treaty, shall be placed at the disposal of the Government whose ornier has made the capture; they shall be immediately set at liberty and shall remain free, the Government to whem they have been delivered guaranteeing their liberty.

ARTICLE XI. The acts or instruments annexed to this treaty, and which it is mutually agreed shall form an integral part thereof, are as

is mutually agreed shall form an integral part thereof, are as follows:

(A.) Instructions for the ships of the navies of both nations, destined to prevent the African slave-trade.

(B.) Regulations for the mixed Courts of justice.

ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London in six months from this date, or sooner if possible. It shall continue and remain in all force for the term of ten years from the day of exchange of the ratifications, and further, until the end of one year after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, esch of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right or giving such notice to the other at the end of add term of ten years. And it is hereby agreed between them that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall have been received by either from the other party, this treaty shall altogether cease and determine.

the other patcy mine.

In 'witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have in the present treaty, and have thereunto efficied the sea of their arms. Pope at Washington the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lerd one thousand eight headred and sixty-two.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LYONS.

CHRONOLOGY OF SOME IMPORTANT INVENTIONS, &c.

Potatoes introduced into Ireland and England. in 1586.

The circulation of the blood discovered by Hervey, 1619.

The first Nowspaper publisted at Venice, 1630. First in France, 1631. First in England,

Coffee introduced into England, 1641. Ten introduced into England, 1666.

The steam engine invented by the Marquiz of Worcester, 1655.

Fire engines first invented, 1663.

Turnpikes first made in England, 1663.

Bayonets invented at Bayonne, (whence their name) 1670. First brought into use at the battle of Turin, 1693.

Stereotype printing invented, 1725.

New style of calender introduced into England, 1752.

Air Balloons and Ærostation invented in France, 1782.

The first mail carried in England by a stage coach, 1785.

The cotton gin invented in Georgia, 1794. Life boats invented in England, 1802.

The first steamboat on the Hudson, 1807. The streets of London first lit with gas, 1814.

The above items show how slowly the condition of man has changed from age to age. During the first thirteen centuries of the Christian Era, there was hardly any improvement of mankind, in their social, political or intellectual systems. The liberation of the public mind from its depressing tendencies, by the invention of printing, the Reformation, and the introduction of fire-arms, has produced the rapid progress which it has made during the last few centuries in noble inventious and discoveries, running through the whole circle of art, science and literature. With the "wings of the morning," it has gone to the uttermost parts of the earth; it has grasped the highest truths of the sky above, and sought out the profound depths below; and in every place, and over all subjects, mind is asserting its mastery and achieving its conquests.

Accident does very little toward the production of any great result in life. Though sometimes what is called "a happy hit" may be made by a bold venture. the old and common highway of steady industry and application is the only safe road to travel.

-The following statement shows the number of miles of railroad in the States given: Pennsylvania, 4400; Illinois, 3450; Ohio, 3400; New York, 3400; Indiana, 2600; Iowa, 1550; Georgia, 1580; Massachusetts, 1450; Missouri, 1400; Virginia, 1480; Tennessee, 1440; Wisconsin, 1250; Michigan, 1260; North Carolina, 1100; South Carolina, 1000.

How to Raise "Giant" Asparagus.
Mr. Editor:—There are sold in the seed
stores, several sorts of Asparagus, which
claim to grow to unusual size, and produce
giant stalks. I have bought and planted
these sorts, and have found them not perceptibly different from the common old sort.

I want to tell you and your readers, if you will have a little patience with me, how I, grow common Asparagus, so that it will always rival any giant production, whether from Brobdignag or Kentucky. Every one who has seen my beds, has begged me for the seed—thinking it a new sort—but I have pointed to the manure heap—(the farmer's best bank)—and told them that the secret all laid there. The seed was only such as might be had in every garden.

About the 1st of November—as soon as the frost has well blackened the Asparagus tops—I take a scythe, and mow all close down to the surface of the bed; let it lie a day or two, then set fire to the heap of stalks; burn it to ashes, and spread the ash-

es over the surface of the bed.

I then go to my barn yard; I take a load of clean, fresh stable manure, and add thereto, half a bushel of hen dung; turning over and mixing the whole together, throughout. This makes a pretty powerful compost. I apply one such load to every twenty feet in length of my Asparagus beds, which are six feet wide. With a strong three pronged spud, or fork, I dig this dressing under. The whole is now left for the winter.

In the spring, as early as possible, I turn the top of the bed over lightly, once more. Now, as the Asparagus grows naturally on this side of the ocean, and loves salt water, I give it an annual supply of its favorite condiment. I cover the surface of the bed about a quarter of an inch thick with fine packing salt; it is not too much. As the spring rains come down, it gradually dissolves. Not a weed will appear during the whole season. Every thing else, pig weed, chick-weed, purslane, all refuse to grow on the top of my briny Asparagus beds. But it would do your eyes good to see the strong, stout, tender stalks of the vegetable itself, pushing through the surface early in the season. I do not at all stretch a point, when I say they are often as large round as my hoe handle, and as tender and succulent as any I ever tasted. The same round of treatment is given to my bed every year.

I have a word to say about cutting Asparagus, and then I am done. Market gardeners, and I believe a good many other people, cut Asparagus as soon as the point of the shoot pushes an inch or two through

I

the ground. They have then about two inches of what grows above ground, and about four or six inches of what grows below. The latter looks white and tempting; I suppose people think that for the same reason that the white part of Celery is tender the white part of Asparagus must be too. There is as much difference, as there is between a goose and a gander. It is astough as a stick; and this is the reason why people, when it is boiled, always are forced to eat the tops and leave the bottom of the shoots on their plates.

MOTHER'S LOVE.

Brightest and best of all the ties
'That form'd in Nature's earliest hours.
When she first lighted from the skies.
Twine round the heart like woven flowers!
Cull'd in the summer's moonlight bowers,
And fresh with dew from Heaven above.
Is that blest one—a Mother's Love.

I've felt it so in earliest time—
In childhood, when athwart the lawn,
With feelings like a Persian clime,
Fragrant and warm, at morning's dawn,
I bounded forward as a fawn,
To see the banner'd sun above,
Made happy—in a Mother's Love.

I felt it in the noon-tide hour—
When wandering by the forest stream,
She led me to some leafy bower,
To screen me from the sultry beam,
And singing me to sweetest dream,
In which she walked thro' lands above,
Still guided by a Mother's Love.

I felt it in the evening time—
When the soft music of the rill
Came like a sweet and pleasant rhyme.
And sunset lingered on the hill,
As the to list that music still—
Mingled with cooings of the dove.
I felt it then—a Mother's Love.

I feel it now, when I behold
Thee, my dear Parent, fond and mild.
When thy maternal arms enfold
In warm embrace, thy loving child.
By love of lightest care beguiled—
Pare, as th'unsullied streams that flow
From rocky founts—thro' vales below,
Holy, as Angels' thoughts above,
Is that blest one—a Mother's Love.

Gorham G. Andrews, Alonza Baker, Benjamin Cartwright, Wm. G. Chadwick, Timothy H. Brooks, Wm. Henry Macy, Henry B Ellis, Charles W Gardner, David Yetman, John O'Con-nell, Charles F Folger, Charles C Crosby, Charles Clark, Wm. T Folger, Wm M Coleman, Alexander Brill, Thomas P Eldridge, Alexander M Chase, Seth C Chase, Benjamin G Tobey, Charles H Backus, William B Harris, Grafton Gardner, Frank J Crosby, A Holmes, Joseph P Gardner, David G Coffin, Wm M Barrett, Henry R Tucker, Chas Gardner, Reuben Dow, George F Ryder, Ellery C Folger, James H Maey,
dise, and the irresistible laws of trade Francis E. Folger, Stephen W Key, will not be hampered by foolish restrictions. Wm J Brown, David Allen, Benjaming While the usury law has been evaded daily by H Whitford, Geo W Burdick, Robert of thousands, there have been many large capitalists who would not take more than egal interest. B Joy, Barzilla S Coffin, Wm I Bur-8 gess, Richmond Brown, Albert C Clark, or ernment securities, or placed their capital in New Charles McCann, Alfred H Gardner, Jas H Chase, Asa C Jones, Henry Fo James, Hyram Fuller, Wm O'Connell, P Barker B. Chase, John M. Pinkham, Ed. 3 Marvin, Wm M Dunham, Jas M Green, Geo Hodges, Job P. Turner, And. Green, Wm S Fitzgerald Benj. S. Coffin, Howard Gardner, Oliver S Chase, James H. Hallett, Orin Adams, Francis A Cleaveland, Obed B Ray, John Gray, Uriah Folger, Roland Coffin, Robert B Gardner. Charles Field, Wallace Allen, Henry Dame, Moses H Brown, Seth Mitchell, John R Bartlett, Chas Rawson, Chas F Chase, Edwd K Godfry, Wm H Creasy, Danl Whitney Jr, Horace O Brown, Geo A Veder, Geo W Potter, Oliver C Beach, Wm W Brooks, Henry Catheart, Robt D Tweede, Frederick M Coffin, John G Orpin Thos Coleman Jr, Wm C L'Hommedieu Oliver F Hussey, George E Creasy Thomas Wright, Fred'k F Mitchell, Alred Bunker, John W Macy, Benj F Brown Howard Cushman, Chas C Fisher, Thos R Coffin, Andrew M Douglas, Chas S Westgate, John C Gardner; Chas G S Austin, Warren F Ramsdell, David Parker, Lewis L Adams, Andrew G Fisher, Elisha P Gardner, James Fin, E Walker,

CHI OHE OF LOW ARILE

THE INTEREST BILL. On and after July 1, 1867. the usury act is virtually repealed, provided the Governor approves of the bill which has passed both branches of the Legislature. The provisions of the bill have been stated in our columns. It permits a borrower to procure money at any rate of interest which he specifies in writing that he will pay, or at such rate as he may at the time he receives a loan discount from the principal. If there is no stipulation in writing, six per cent. is understood as the rate of interest to be paid. This will simplify business at the banks, and money will bring its proper value in the market. The banks will no longer discount notes at six per cent., and charge a shave, covered by a check on New York. It will be plain sailing for borrowers and lenders. The passage of the bill will not affect the rate of interest to men who have security to offer, or who have a good name beyond the ordinary fluctuation of the market. It will tend, however, to classify borrowers, and instead A. A. A., or Aa. Aa., or B. B. B., the pecuniary standing of men will be designated by the R Gruber, Horatio Adams, Edward C ; rate per cent. at which their note is taken, and out interest... who would not take more thanl egal interest. This class of late years have either invested in Gov-York at a higher rate. The present bill will therefore accomplish good by removing the inducement which is thus offered to obtain beyond our limits a rate of interest which will be easily obtained in State street.

MOTHER.

No earthly friend can fill a mother's place, When the dear one is with us here no more; No smiles so sweet, so loving to the core. As those which beamed upon that faithful face. Reflecting every meek, angelic grace; No words so kind, so potent to restore Joy to the soul, where sadness ruled before. As hers, who held us in her warm embrace. But when the vesture visible to sight Has worn away, to set the spirit free, Then we behold those looks of love and light In fadeless lines impressed on memory: And feel that but one mother e'er is given

FACTS CONCERNING HUMAN LIFE. The total number of human beings on the earth is computed at 3,000,000,000, and they speak 3063 known

To guard us here below, or guide the way to heaven.

The average duration of life is 331 years. One fourth of those born die before they are 7 years old, and one-half before they are the age

Out of one hundred persons, only six reach the age of 60.
Out of five hundred persons, only one attains

the age of 80.

Sixty persons die every minute. Tall men live longer than short ones.

Married men are longer lived than the single. Rich men live, on the average 42 years, but the poor only 30.

There is a drunkard to every 74.

d Quincy 7 P in 1890....d Quincy 41 P and 4 P cent af-1890....

Quincy scrip in 29 equal nts, commenc-

average rate of interest \$6,624,750 00

the hands of stockhold-nares of stock...... \$6,037,700 64 it appears that the net earnings ave not been divided among the int to \$1,296,160 64, being e of capital stock. Of this has been paid for \$310,000 y, which have been canceled 1\$1,010,652 01 has been paid roperty now owned by the corecessity which has heretofore evenue of the company in proby the purchase of an interest no longer exists, there appears t revenue of the road should lusively devoted to payment of ash dividends.

RECEIVED July J. 1864 of How David Ly

Glow Have we baying a be harful Ly

being a contribution to the support of the Commission
appointed by the United States Government, to oprotect the Sanitary
interests of the Volunteer Forces.

Grant Treasurer of Commission,
68 Wall Street, N. Y.

DEW-DROPS.

sla de po is An an the to du tie

by co mi th ag

ne tre pla m

au

Pe an tr:

sh so sp an hi ar th ve fo the hi th si th th er be of le w

The words which fall on mortal ear
Like dew-drops pure at even,
To soothe the breast or start the tear,
Are "Mother," "Home" and "Heaven."
A "Mother," sweetest name on earth:
We lisp it on the knee,
And idolize its sacred worth
In manhood's infancy.
A "Home," that Paradise below,
Of sunshine and of flowers;
Where streams of love perennial flow,
'Mid calm, sequestered bowers.
And "Heaven," that port of endless peace,
That haven of the soul,
Where Time's corroding cares shall cease,
Like troubled waves, to roll.
Then fall they not on mortal ear
Like dew-drops pure at even?
To soothe the breast, or start the tear,
A "Mother," "Home" and "Heaven."

Wealth of the State. The returns to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, from the several towns and cities of this State, of the assessments on the 1st of May last, show that the valuation of the State was \$1,341,069,408—an increase of over \$120,000,000 for the year. The increase of the previous year was \$54,000,000. The total amount of money raised by taxation was over \$20,000,000 being raised in Boston alone. The number of polls taxed was 387,043. There were 207,027 dwelling houses in the State, an increase during the year of nearly 7000. The number of horses in the State was 103,114; number of cows, 155,820; number of sheep, 112,047.

Uskrul.-Few readers can be aware, until they have had occasion to test the fact, how much labor of research is often saved by such a table as the following: 1607, Virginia settled by the English. 1614, N. Y. first settled by the Dutch. 1620, Mass. settled by the Puritans. 1623, N. H. settled by the Puritans. 1624, N. Jersey settled by the Dutch. 1625, Delaware settled by the Swedes. 1635, Md. settled by Irish Catholics. 1636, R. I. settled by Roger Williams. 1650, N. C. settled by the English. 1670, S. C. settled by the Huguenots. 1692, Pa. settled by William Penn. 1733, Ga. settled by Gen. Oglethorpe. 179', Vermont admitted into the Union. 1792, Ky. admitted into the Union. 1796, Tenn. admitted into the Union. 1802, Ohio admitted into the Union. 1811, La. admitted into the Union. 1816, Ind. admitted into the Union. 1717, Miss. admitted into the Union. 1818, Ill. admitted into the Union. 1819, Alabama admitted into the Union. 1820, Maine admitted into the Union. 1821, Missouri admitted into the Union. 1836, Arkansas admitted into the Union. 1845, Florida admitted into the Union. 1846, Iowa admitted into the Union. 1848, Wis. admitted into the Union. 1850, Cal. admitted into the Union.

and hast thou refund into woman, mild; Then farmed daughter, may the heavenly hower Watch, quide pand quard thee till the parting how And grateful to that power who gave us their But no much cease lest our fond praise inshin Too much self love, and whoil what me admine Train pratting babehood to the repend mind. Since we were young, some me so fondly med (And is it so our earlist loveliest child, exclamation " Oh it is my birth day." But thou art still the same, so sweetly him We wander often from they whilethoods day Toward: to Charlette on her Now vir I twenty, Oh how time has fled How, retrospective, thro the devices way + ms. Jos TAXATION IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. At a recent meeting of the National Reform Union at Manchester, Eng., an interesting paper on war taxation was read, showing by the following table that the industry, trade and manufactures of Great Britain are more shackled and burdensome than those of any other people:

Sweden	AMOUNT PER HEAD- 1 1 10 1 15 0 1 15 8 1 19 1 3 1 3 3 14 1 5 0 7 6 3 5 7 5 3 8 18 9 17 4 10 4 6 10 4 6 11 15 8 11 19 1 17 10 18 18 9 21 17 10 26 10 0
--------	--

Qu

me sla dec

pos is An

and the to e due ticl

the wit tion ma in pur by con ma the agr

wi Po and tra wi

shi so spe and him and the for the hill me the sign the the en bo of learning or the hill in other the second the hill in the the second the hill in the second the second

fic

th

AGRICULTURE.

HOT BEDS.

Those who intend raising early vegetables begin some preparations for the business this month. Cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplants, &c., may be had three or four weeks earlier, if started in a hot bed in early spring, and put out after the weather has become steadily warm. In making a hot bed, mark out the ground the size of the frame to be used, and make an excavation to the depth of a foot, or if the ground is quite dry, eighteen inches; put in good horse manure to the thickness of two feet, and put on the frame and glasses. When the heat is sufficiently raised, put on 6 or 8 inches of good mould; that made from clean grass sods which have been piled and become entirely rotten the year before is best; and when this is warmed to the proper degree, which can easily be told by applying the hand to it, plant the seeds. Care should be taken that there is not too much heat, especially when the sun shines. If there is too much, raise the glasses, and always let in as much air as practicable with keeping up the requisite degree of heat. Hot bed plants require a great deal of water, which should be supplied from a watering pot. If the weather should be so cold as to render it necessary, the bed should be protected by mats and straws.

Permanent hot bed frames may be made of bricks. A false bottom is laid two or three feet from the ground, made of cast iron, or iron bars, laid so closely together as to answer the purpose, on which is placed the earth for the plants. A door is left at one end of the brick-work under the floor, to throw in manure, and another door at the opposite end for taking the manure out. Thus a constant and regular supply of heat may be conveniently kept up, by only putting in fresh manure as the decomposition proceeds.—Albany Cultivator.

EARLY POTATOES. The potatoe may be brought forward some weeks earlier in the season, simply by putting the seed where it will sprout before planting. If a stratum of horse dung (unfermented) be placed in some sunny and sheltered position—say from three to five inches deep—and a quantity of fine garden mould thrown over it, potatoes deposited beneath the surface of the latter, will soon vegetate and be ready for planting from two to four weeks sooner than those in the bin.

EARLY PEAS may also be forwarded in the same way. As the pea is a very hardy plant, no apprehension need be entertained as to the effects of cold or frost upon them after they have once begun to grow.

RADISHES. If you sow this vegetable in land which has been long cultivated, cover carefully with two or three inches of fine gravel.—Salt is a salutary application, and a good specific for the worm evil.

THE CURCULIO AND CANKER WORM, may be made to leave your trees simply by burning under them a mixture of fresh cow dung and sulpher. The mass should be thoroughly dried, and being placed under the trees, set fire to in calm weather, that the smoke may be the more evenly and effectually wafted through the tops. Try it.

Provide your hens with meat,—they are carniverous, and

"Must have meat, at least one meal a day."

Maine Cultivator.

RURAL EMBELLISHMENTS. There are few things better calculated to attach us to our HOMES,-where the social virtues love to congregate, and to dispense their blessings, This is true than rural embellishments. whether we apply the term to our neighborhood or individual abode. The public grounds about the great cities of the old continent some of which comprise an area of five hundred acres, are the theme of general admiration, the theatres of healthful exercise and recreation, and the sources of high intellectual enjoyment. The lesser towns and villages, even of our own country, owe more of their charm and interest to the trees and plants which embellish their squares, streets, and grounds, in the eye of a man of taste, than to any ostentatious show of brick and mortar-more to the beauties of Nature, than to the works of man. Nay, the highest efforts of the human intellect are in vain put in requisition to imitate the works of the Creator. And when we come down to the suburban residence, and, even to the unostentatious abode of the farmer, how are their beauties heightened, and their value enhanced, by a screen of ornamental trees, and a well kept garden.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF MODERN

From a comparison of the great battle of Pittsburg, which was fought on Sunday and Monday, the 6th and 7th of April inst., with the following list, it will be seen that with the exceptions of Jena, Friedland, Wagram, and Waterloo, the struggle is the greatest in the list, looking to the numbers engaged. At Wagram, the French lost 23,000, and the Austrians 38,000; and at Waterloo the losses of the French were 33,000, while those of the Allies amounted to 29,000. The entire loss at Wagram was 61,000, and at Waterloo 62,500. Next to these ranks the battle of Jena, 47,100; Eylau, between the French and Russians, 43,000; and Austerlitz, 42,000. The loss on both sides at Pittsburg was probably between 10,000 and 12,000.

Austerlitz—(Dec. 2, 1805.) French, under the Emperor Napoleon, 70,000. Russians and Austrians, commanded by Gen. Kutusoff, the Emperors being present, 90,000.

Killed, wounded and prisoners....12,000 30,000

Maida—(July 4, 1806.)

The British, commanded by Sir John Stuart, 5,675.

French and Neapolitans, commanded by REGNIER, 6,500.

French, commanded by the Emperor Napoleon, 80,000.

Prussians, commanded by the Duke of BRUNSWICK, 110,000.

Killed, wounded and prisoners.... 4,100 43,000

EYLAU—(Feb. 8, 1807.)

French, commanded by the Emperor NAPOLEON, 85,000.

Russians, commanded by General Benningsen, 75,000.

Killed, wounded and prisoners...18,000 25,00
FRIEDLAND—(June 14, 1807.)

French, commanded by the Emperor Napoleon, 101,000.

Russians, commanded by General Benningsen, 66.000.

French, commanded by the Emperor Napoleon, 80,000.

Austrians, commanded by the Archduke CHARLES, 90,000.

Killed, wounded and prisoners...18,000 20,000

WAGRAM-(July 5 and 6, 1809.)

French, commanded by the Emperor NAPOLEON, 130,000.

Austrians, commanded by the Archduke Charles, 100,000.

Killed, wounded and prisoners...23,000 38,000

NEW-ORLEANS—(Jan. 8, 1815.) Americans, under Gen. Jackson, 7,000. English, under Gen. Pakenham, 6,800.

Killed and wounded 13 1,905

WAVRE AND WATERLOO—(June 18, 1815.) French, commanded by the Emperor NAPOLEON, 75,000.

The Allies, under Wellington and Blucher, 110,000.

Buena Vista—(Feb. 22-23, 1847.) Americans, under Gen. Taylor, 4,900. Mexicans, under Gen. Santa Anna, 19,000.

Allies, under Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Rag-Lan, 51,100, viz.: 25,000 French and 26,100 English.

Russians, under Prince MENCHIKOFF, 50,000.
Allies. Russians.

Allies, under Gen. CANROBERT and LOTH RAGLAN, 13,000, viz.: 8,000 English, and 5,000 French. Russians, under Gen. DANNENBERG, 46,000.

Allied French and Sardinians, under Gen. Forey, 11,500.

Austrians, under Count Stadion, 25,000.

MAGENTA—(June 4-5, 1859.) Allies, under Napoleon III., 110,000.(?). Austrians, under Marshal Hass, 140,000.(?)

Killed, wounded, and prisoners.... 3,000 (?) 20,000(?)

National loss, in killed, wounded and missing. 5,000 Rebel loss, killed, wounded, and missing, say. 6,000

The actual strength of the National force engaged at Bull Run was 18,000; but the reserve amounted to 17,000 more, making the entire National army 35,000. The Rebel force, according to their own showing, was 40,000, with a reserve of 25,000 at Manassas-in all, 65,000. The National loss, in killed and wounded, was 1,590; and the Rebels reported their loss, in killed and wounded, at 1,593. From these and other reports, however, we cannot, with the data before us, submit what would be a fair comparison. What is apparent, however, is the transcendent magnitude of the battle at Pittsburg over any engagement which has yet taken place in this war, as also over most of what are regarded as the great battles of the world.

CHRONOLOGY OF SOME IMPORTANT Meeting of South Carolina Secession Dec. INVENTIONS, &c. Convention, 20 Maps, Globes, and Dials, were first invented Secession ordinance passed, by Auaximander in the sixth century, Before Major Anderson moves his forces from Christ. They were first brought into England Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, (on by Bartholomew Columbus, in 1489. 26 the night of) Comedy and Tragedy were first exhibited at John B. Floyd resigned position as Sec. Athens, 562, B. C. 29 of War, Plays were first acted at Rome, 239, B. C. 1861. The first public Library was founded at Senator Benjamin's farewell secession Athens, 526, B. C. The first public Library was founded at speech in the Senate, Rome, 167, B. C. Departure of the South Carolina Commissioners from Washington, The first public Library was founded at Alex-Buchanan's Fast, andria, 284 A. D. Paper was invented in China, 170, B. C. Miss. Convention passed ordinance of The Calender was reformed by Julius Casar secession, Star of the West fired on from Fort Insurance on ships and merchandize first Moultrie. made in A. D. 43. Florida and Alabama passed the ordi-Saddles came into use in the fourth century. 11 nance of secession, Horse shoes made of iron, were first used A. Mr. Seward's speech in the U.S. Senate, 12 D. 481. Navy-Yard at Pensacola seized by the Stirrups were not made till about a century rebels, 12 Secession ordinance passed by Ga. Manufacturers of silk brought from India into 46 19 Convention, Europe, 551 A.D. Jeff. Davis withdrew from the Senate, 21 Peus first made of quills, A. D. 635. Louisiana passed the ordinance of Stone buildings and glass introduced in Engsecession, 26 land, A. D. 674. Pleadings in Courts of Judicature introduc-U.S. Mint and Custom House seized at New-Orleans, ed A. 1). 788. 31 The Montgomery Convention organized, Feb. The figures of Arithmetic brought into Europe by the Sacacens, A. D. 991. Peace Convention organized at Wash-Paper made of cotton rags invented towards 5 the close of the 10th century Jeff. Davis elected President, and Alex. Paper made of Linen in 1300. H. Stephens Vice-President of the The Degree of Doctor first conferred in En-Southern Confederacy by the Montrope, at Bologna, in 1130; in England 1209. gomery Convention, 8 The first regular Bank was established at Jeff. Davis inaugurated, 18 Venice in 1157. The Bank of Genoa was established in 1407. That of Amsterdam in 1609. Pres. Lincoln arrived in Washington, 23 Texas declared out of the Union, Mar. 4 That of England, 1694. Commissioners from the Montgomery Astronomy and Geometry brought into England Government left Washington, Attack on Sumter, Linen first made in England, 1253. 12 President's call for 75,000 men, Spectacles invented, 1280. 46 15 Arsenal at Harper's Ferry burnt, The art of weaving introduced into England, 18 First troops arrived at Washington, 18 Mass. troops attacked in Baltimore, Musical notes as now used, invented 1330. 19 N. Y. 7th Reg't started for Washington, Gosport Navy-Yard abandoned, Gunpowder invented at Cologne by Schwartz, 19 21,000 stand of arms taken by Illinois Cannon first used at the seige of Algeziras, 1342. troops from St. Louis Arsenal, Muskets in use, 1370. Capture of Camp Frost at St. Louis, Pistols in use, 1544. by Gen. Lyon, Printing invented at Mentz, by Guttemberg, Gen. Butler enters Baltimore, 1440. Ordinance of secession passed by North 13 Printing introduced into England, 1471. Carolina Convention, Post Office established in France, 1464; in Telegraphic despatches seized through-20 England, 1581; in Germany, 1641. out the North, Turkeys and chocolate introduced into Eng-Death of Col. Ellsworth, 20 land from America in 1520. Lieut. Tompkins's dash to Fairfax Court 24 Tobacco introduced into France by Nicot, House, Battle of Philinn: TIT 31 First coach made in England, 1564. Clocks first made in England, 1568.

TR

Qu

sla

de

pe 18

A

an

of Bic and the to due tic

wi

in

by

ma

agi

tre pla mi

au

tr:

an

for the his sign th

th the ed bo of le win ot

be

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR. 1860.

The instruction given is thorough and processor. The fastucerist forms used are obtained from the best business of ones, while our Text Books are prepared specially for his department of Education. The best possible faculties will always be afforded at these institutions for acquiring a horough business education.

S. S. PACKARD and JOHN R. PENN, S. S. PACKARD and JOHN R. PENN, S. S. PACKARD and JOHN R. PRINCIPAL.

9

	10 will p	Vere	111	1
	Congress met,			
	Battle of Carthage Missouri			4
	Division of Italia Michigan Woodcom Tr-			5
	Callica's Ford		1	14
	Advance from Washington toward		•	*
i	manassas,		1	6
ı	Battle of Blackburn Ford, Battle of Bull Run,		1	
ı	Gen. Fremont arrives at St. Louis,	4.0	4.	1
ı	Gen. McClellan arrives at Washington	46	4	333
	Date of Dug Spring, Mo.		4	
н	Hampton burnt.	Aug	,	2
ŝ	Battle of Wilson's Creek, death of		0.507	
м	Gen. Lyon,	"	10)
í	The banks agree to take \$50,000,000 of Government loan,			
(en. Fremont's proclamation,	"	12	- 1
(Capture of Forts at Hatteras,	"	29	
1	ien. Grant takes possession of Paducah	Son	29	4
	actic of Summersville. Western Ve	neh	10	H
1	the President modifies Fremont's		10	ı
	proclamation.	"	11	
SH	Sattle of Cheat Mountain, Western Va.,	66	14	
N	urrender of Lexington, Missouri, lational Fast,	"	20	
M	Iunson's Hill evacuated,	66	25	
V	Vilson's Zouaves attacked on Santa	ON TO	28	4
	nosa Island,	Oct.	9	ı
A	ttack on our fleet at mouth of the	000.		B
	MISSISSIPPI.	46	12	ı
D	attle of Ball's Bluff and death of Sen- ator Baker,			B
Z	agonyi's charge at Springfield,	66	21	
G	en. McClellan appointed General-in-	"	21	
	Unier,	Vov.	1	
G	en. Fremont's removal from his com-	TOV.	1	
	mand,	66	2	
38	attle of Belmont, Missouri,	66	7	
30	apture of Port Royal, S. C.,	66	7	
A1	en. Halleck appointed as Fremont's successor,	100	010	
a	st in Rebel States,	46	10	g
NE	WS of the capture of Mason and Slidell	"	15 16	ı
	redels attack Fort Pickens 2	2 &	100	E
10	ingress met.	ec.	2	g.
ie.	n. Phelps landed troops at Ship Isl'd	66	4	ı
a	ttle at Camp Alleghany.		13	B
2	one fleet sunk in Charleston Harbor, ttle of Drainesville,		20	ı
e	ws of settlement of the Trent affair,		20 27	п
			41	k
	1862.		10	
e	n. Burnside's fleet sailed from Anapolis,			B
ol	Garfield's defeat of Humphrey	ın.	9	P.
1		" 7	3	8
ec	. Cameron retires from the Cabinet,	1	9	1
(about)	1 1	3	1
t			0	
p	ulsion of Mr. Bright of Ind. from			
5			5	1
4	ture of Fort Henry, Roanoke Island,		6	j
	" Fort Donelson,		8	
	hville occupied, (about)	T		+
tt	le of Pea Ridge, Apr 6	_ 4	- 100	t
st	ruction of the Cumberland and	1		F
U	ongress by the Merrimac.		8	F
D	assas evacuated by the rebels, ture of Newbern,	Service.	9	F
a	cuation of New-Madrid by the reb-	14	1	
eı	s, (about)	15		
t	le at Winchester	10	20000	10

CGBSBN

G

Ba Ex Ca

Nas Bat Des Ma Ca Ev A VALUABLE TABLE. The following valuable table was calculated by James M. Garnet, Esq., of Essex county, Va., and first published in Mr Ruffin's Farmer's Register:

TABLE. A box 24 inches by 16 inches square, and 22 inches deep, will contain a barrel, or 10, 752 cubic inches.

A box 24 by 16 inches square, and 11 inches deep, will contain a half barrel, or 5376 cubic inches.

A box 16 inches by 16 8-10 inche deep, will contain a bushel, or 2,150 4-10 inches.

A box 12 by 11 2-10 inches square and 8 inches deep, will contain half a bushel, or 1,075 cubic inches.

A box 8 inches by 8 4-10 inches square and 8 inches deep, will contain one peck, or 537 6-10 cubic inches.

A box 8 by 8 inches square and 4 2-10 inches deep, will contain one half peck, or 268 8-10 cubic inches.

A box 7 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 8-10 inches deep, will contain a half gallon, or 141 4 10 cubic inches.

A box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 2-10 inches deep, will centain one quart or 67 2-10 cubic inches.

These measures come within a small fraction of a cubic inch of being perfectly accurate; as near, indeed, as any measures of capacity have ever yet been made for common use; the difficulty of making them with absolute exactness has never yet been overcome.

ESTIMATES OF ARMY LOSSES.—A correspondent writes to the Cincinnati Commercial;

Prepared as I was to expect gross misrepresentations of the result of battles in the rebel press, I have long felt that history would, no doubt, give the correct figures as to the rebel losses in the battles of the war. All your readers are, no doubt, as anxious as I am for facts on the subject, and with me have waited patiently for their official publication through an official channel. Fortunately I can gratify them, as will be seen from the following official table. I copy, verbatim et literatim, a list of killed, wounded and missing in the battles, skirmishes and engagements of the war, for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.

1861 1862 1863	14,556	Wounded. 3,955 47,204 48,800	Prisoner 2,772 15.876 71,211	s. Total. 7,987 77,643 131,882
Totals	disease a	nd sickness	89,859 from con	217,465 amence-

The following estimate of Union losses is presented by one who says he has had access to the

1861 1862 1863	Killed. V 4,724 20,879	Wounded. 9,791 68,973 58,981	Prisoners. 9,144 46.534 38,281	Total. 23,709 136,386 102,625
Total		132,745 and sick		262,720 g same

time, 29	0,000.		RECAPITULATION.	
Federal Federal	losses	in	battles, &c	2
Loudiai	TOPECH	Dy	SICKHESS, 600	7

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE						-
Federel	total	loge	200	4hnos	****	EE0 700
T CHOYEL	LOPER	1020	III	MILGO	years	 11004,140
Charles win was	1000	13000				

" Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing,	-	17
Surrender Island No. 10 to Com. Foote,	61	7
Surrender of Fort Pulaski,	337	11
Com. Farragut runs past Forts Philip	4	-
and Jackson,	"	23
Our fleet before New-Orleans.	66	25
Evacuation of Yorktown.	lay	3
Battle of Williamsburg,	"	5
Gen. Wool takes possession of Norfolk,	"	5
Battle of West Point,	46	7
Clon Huntaria		
Gen. Hunter's proclamation issued at	137.5	
Hilton Head,	"	9
Naval Battle near Fort Wright on the		
Mississippi,	66	10
The Merrimac blown up,	66	11
Robert Small runs steamer Planter		100
out of Charleston,	44	10
The Maritan 1 C.		13
The Monitor and Galena repulsed near	60-de	dist :
Fort Darling on James River,	"	16
Hunter's Proclamation annulled by the		
President,	66	19
Federal victory at Lewisburg, West-		
ern Virginia,	66	28
Col. Kenley's 1st Md. Reg't routed at		20
Front Porel	11	0.4
Front Royal,		24
Gen. Banks retreats through Winchester,	"	25
Evacuation of Corinth,	"	29
Battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Tines.	TON'S	
May 31 and J	une	1
Great naval victory before Memphis,	"	6
Battle of Cross Keys,	"	6
" Port Republic,	66	8
Rebel raid at White House, rear McClel-		
	66	13
lan's army,		10
Reverse at James Island, near Charles-		10
ton,		16
Great battles in front of Richmond,	200	
June 26—	July	71
President Lincoln calls for 300,000 vol-		
	"	1
unteers, miss as or size establish that	66	10
Congress adjourns,	66	13
The rebels attack Murfreesboro',		10
Gen. Pope takes command of the	1.00	200
Army of Virginia,	about	14
The rebel iron-clad gunboat Arkansas		1000
succeeds in passing our fleet to		no li
Vicksburg,	46	16
The President calls for 300,000 militia,	Ang	. 4
The President cans for 500,000 minutes,	"	5
Battle of Baton Rouge,		
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited	"	0
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county,	"	8
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain.	"	8 9
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain.	"	
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the		
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan.	"	9 27
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, "28	"	9 27 30
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky.,	29,	9 27 30 30
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, "28 Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly,"	"	9 27 30 30 1
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, "28 Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati,	, 29,	9 27 30 30 1 2
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac,	" 29, " Sept. "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C.,	", 29, " Sept. " "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain,	", 29, ", Sept. ", "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry,	" 29, " Sept. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, "28 Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville,	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville,	", 29, ", " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22 29 3, 4
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville, Battle of Corinth, Battle at Perryville, Ky.	", 29, " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 27 30 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22 29 38, 4 8
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville, Battle of Corinth, Battle at Perryville, Ky.	", 29, " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22 29 3, 4 8 9, 12
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville, Battle of Corinth, Battle at Perryville, Ky., Stuart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania,	", 29, " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 27 30 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22 29 38, 4 8
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, "28 Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville, Battle of Corinth, Battle at Perryville, Ky., Stuart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, Victory at Maysville, Ark.,	", 29, " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22 29 3, 4 8 9, 12
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville, Battle of Corinth, Battle at Perryville, Ky., Stuart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, Victory at Maysville, Ark., Gen. Mitchell's attack upon the So.	", 29, " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 27, 30 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22 29 38, 4 8 9, 12 22
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville, Battle of Corinth, Battle at Perryville, Ky., Stuart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, Victory at Maysville, Ark., Gen. Mitchell's attack upon the So. Carolina R. R	" 10ct."	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22 29 3, 4 8 9, 12
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville, Battle of Corinth, Battle at Perryville, Ky., Stuart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, Victory at Maysville, Ark., Gen. Mitchell's attack upon the So. Carolina R. R., Gen. Buell relieved of his command in	" 10ct."	9 27, 30 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22 29 38, 4 8 9, 12 22
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville, Battle of Corinth, Battle at Perryville, Ky., Stuart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, Victory at Maysville, Ark., Gen. Mitchell's attack upon the So. Carolina R. R	" 10ct."	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22 29 3, 4 8 9, 12 22 28
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville, Battle of Corinth, Battle at Perryville, Ky., Stuart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, Victory at Maysville, Ark., Gen. Mitchell's attack upon the So. Carolina R. R., Gen. Buell relieved of his command in Ky., and Gen. Rosecrans appointed in his place.	" 10ct."	9 27, 30 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22 29 38, 4 8 9, 12 22
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville, Battle of Corinth, Battle at Perryville, Ky., Stuart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, Victory at Maysville, Ark., Gen. Mitchell's attack upon the So. Carolina R. R., Gen. Buell relieved of his command in Ky., and Gen. Rosecrans appointed in his place.	" 10ct."	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22 29 3, 4 8 9, 12 22 28
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville, Battle at Perryville, Ky., Stuart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, Victory at Maysville, Ark., Gen. Mitchell's attack upon the So. Carolina R. R., Gen. Buell relieved of his command in Ky., and Gen. Rosecrans appointed in his place, News of drepredations of the Alabama	", 29, "" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22 29 38, 4 8 8, 12 22 28
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his refreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville, Battle of Corinth, Battle at Perryville, Ky., Stuart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, Victory at Maysville, Ark., Gen. Mitchell's attack upon the So. Carolina R. R., Gen. Buell relieved of his command in Ky., and Gen. Rosecrans appointed in his place, News of drepredations of the Alabama near our coast.	", 29, ", " " (" " (" " " (" " " " " " " " " " "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22 29 38, 4 8 8, 12 22 28
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville, Battle of Corinth, Battle at Perryville, Ky., Stuart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, Victory at Maysville, Ark., Gen. Mitchell's attack upon the So. Carolina R. R., Gen. Buell relieved of his command in Ky., and Gen. Rosecrans appointed in his place, News of drepredations of the Alabama near our coast, The Mass. 41st. 43d, 45th, and 46th	", 29, ", " " (" " (" " " (" " " " " " " " " " "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22 29 38, 4 8 0, 12 22 28
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville, Battle of Corinth, Battle at Perryville, Ky., Stuart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, Victory at Maysville, Ark., Gen. Mitchell's attack upon the So. Carolina R. R., Gen. Buell relieved of his command in Ky., and Gen. Rosecrans appointed in his place, News of drepredations of the Alabama near our coast, The Mass. 41st, 43d, 45th, and 46th Regiments leave Boston for the war,	", 29, ", " " (" " (" " " (" " " " " " " " " " "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22 29 38, 4 8 8, 12 22 28
Battle of Baton Rouge, Citizens liable to a draft prohibited from leaving their State or county, Battle of Cedar Mountain, Gen. Pope began his retreat from the Rapidan, Battles at and near Bull Run, Battle at Richmond, Ky., Battle of Chantilly, Martial law at Cincinnati, The rebel army crosses the Potomac, Battle at Washington, N. C., Battle of South Mountain, Surrender of Harper's Ferry, Battle of Antietam, Proclamation of Emancipation, Gen. Davis shoots Gen. Nelson at Louisville, Battle of Corinth, Battle at Perryville, Ky., Stuart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, Victory at Maysville, Ark., Gen. Mitchell's attack upon the So. Carolina R. R., Gen. Buell relieved of his command in Ky., and Gen. Rosecrans appointed in his place, News of drepredations of the Alabama near our coast, The Mass. 41st. 43d, 45th, and 46th	", 29, ", " " (" " (" " " (" " " " " " " " " " "	9 27 30 30 1 2 4 5 14 15 17 22 29 38, 4 8 0, 12 22 28

ments that may be crowded into a single life-time.

Franklin was one of these who had the force to earn.

Franklin was one of these who had the force to earn.

Franklin was one of these who had the force to earn.

It is own leisure and the grace to use it well. At the age of forty-two he was a free man; i. e., he had an estate of seven hundred pounds a year.

Seven hundred pounds a year.

He became, successively, seven hundred pounds a year.

He became, successively, seven hundred pounds a year.

He servant of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the colonies, the servant of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the colonies, the servant of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the colonies, the servant of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania man man was a proof of unusual ability that he should have made his goodness and good sense, that he should have made his goodness and good sense, that he should have made a free gife of it to the public.

If nothing is more demanded as a vocation, for moralizing than philambropy pursued as a vocation, for moralizing than philambropy pursued as a vocation, earned elestere. Howard inherited an estate, Franklin earned leisure. Howard inherited an estate, Franklin belong able to dispense with a place wherein to lay his head.

"It is incredible," wrote Franklin once. "the quantity of good that may be done, in a country by a single lity of good that may be done, in a country by a single with good deeds of franklin himself, here a catalogue of the good deeds of Franklin himself, beginning at the time of his regeneration.

He catalogue of the good deeds of Franklin himself, he useful, and pleasant club of which we have any ble, useful, and pleasant club of which we have any ble, useful, and pleasant club of which we have any ble, useful, and pleasant club of which we have any ble, useful, and pleasant club of which we have any ble, useful, and pleasant club of which we have any ble, useful, and pleasant club of which we have any ble, useful, and pleasant club of which we have any ble, useful, and pleasant club of whic here a catalogue of the good uccur.

He established and inspired the Junto, the most sensible, useful, and pleasant club of which we have any knowleage.

He founded the Philadelphia Library, parent of the founded the Philadelphia Library, parent of the deviliered portion of the United States, the whole of the civilized by Slavery.

He edited the best newspaper in the colonies, one the whole of the civilized by Slavery.

He edited the best newspaper in the colonies, one which published no tibels and fomented no quarrels, which published no tibels and fomented no quarrels, which quickened the intelligence of Pennsylvania, and which quickened the intelligence of Pennsylvania, and the was the first who the press of America. By the two the first who the press of America, and the was the first who for all ages as its readers much of the wit and wisdom of all ages as its readers much of the wit and wisdom of all ages as its readers much of the wit and wisdom of all ages as its readers much, in such words as they could understand and reminds, in such words as they could understand and reminds, in such words as they could understand and reminds, in such words as they could understand and reminds, in such words as they could understand and reminds, in such words as they could understand and remember forever.

He created the Post-Office system of America; and the created the Post-Office system of America; and the created the Rost-Office system of America; and the created the Rost-Office system of America; and the created the subsequent warming inventions, in which america oeats the world. Besides making a free gift of this invention to the public, he generical its subsequent warming invening a free gift of this invention to the public, he generically wrote an extensive pamphic explaining its construction and utility.

He delivered civilized mankind from the nuisance, now universal, of smoky chimners.

He was the first effective preacher. the bleased goal to the limit of smoky chimners.

He devoted the leisure of seven yea THE EARTH. Three distinct and independent projects contemplating the connection of the New World with the Old by lines of telegraph, necessarily in part if not mainly submarine, now challenge attention and promise speedy realization. First among them stands the Atlantic Telegraph, from the west coast of Ireland to a bay on the easterly coast of Newfoundland-a distance of little less than 2,000 miles, and requiring a continuous submersion of cable to fully that extent. ism, and woke Pennsylvania from the dream of marmed safety.

He led Pennsylvania in its thirty years' struggle with the mean tyrasny of the Penns, a rehearsal of the subsequent contest with the King of Great Britzin.

When the Indiams were ravaging and scalping within eighty miles of Philadelphia, Gron. Benjamia Frankin led the troops of the city against them.

He was the author of the first scheme of uniting the colonies, a scheme so suitable that it was adopted, in its essential features, in the union of the States, and binds us together to this day.

He assisted England to keep Canada, when there was danger of its falling back into the hands of a reactionary race. (This is the route on which a cable was laid with temporary success in 1858, and on which one far stronger and better protected is to be laid, it is confidently expected, in 1865.) Next to this ranks the enterprise which contemplates an extension of the French line now connecting Bordeaux and Marseilles, through Corsica and Sicily, with Tripoli, on the north He assisted England to according to a reactionary race.

More than any other man, he was instrumental in causing the repeal of the Stamp Act, which deferred the inevitable struggle until the colonies were strong enough to triumph.

More than any other man, he educated the colonies up to independence, and secured for them in England the sympathy and support of the Brights, the Cobdens, the sympathy and support of the Brights, the Cobdens, the sympathy and support of the Brights, the Cobdens, the spencers, and hills of that day. His examination before the House of Commons struck both countries as the speeches of Henry Ward Beecher (a genuine brother of Franklin) did in the Autumn of 1863. As the elequent preacher set England right upon the questions of to-day, so did Franklin upon those of 1765. Asd Franklin would have kept her right but for the impenetrable stupidity of George III.

He discovered the temperature of the Gulf stream. He discovered that Northeast storms begin in the Southwest.

He invented the invaluable contrivance by which a fire consumes its own smoke.

He made important discoveries respecting the causes of the most universal of all discuses—colds.

He pointed out the advantage of building ships in water-tight compartments, taking the hint from the Chinese.

He expounded the theory of navigation which is now coast of Africa; which line it is now proposed to extend along the African coast westward and then southward to some point near the mouth of the Senegal or that of the Gambia, and thence across the ocean to Pernambuco, or some adjacent point on the coast of Brazil-perhaps taking one or more of the Cape Verdes and the little isle of St. Paul in their way. The entire distance from continent to continent on this route is about 1,200 miles; the ocean-bed is understood to be favorable and the water not very deep, while an iceberg, or ice in any form, is here of course unknown. France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Brazil are understood to be united in favoring and aiding this enterprise, the success of which ought not to be doubtful. The third project is that now claiming mor water-tight comparaments, taking the Chinese.

Chinese.

He expounded the theory of navigation which is now universally adopted by intelligent seamen, and of which a charlatan and a traitor has received the credit.

At the beginning of the revolution, he was the soul of the party whose sentiments Thomas Paine spoke in Common Sense.

In Paris, as the antidote to the restless distrust of Arthur Lee, and the restless vanity of John Adams, he saved the alliance over and over again, and brought the immediately the attention of Congress, which proposes to connect the two continents by a cable crossing Behring's Straits, where they are less than forty miles apart. The bases of this enterprise are our American network of telegraphs on one side, and on the other that of Russia, which already reaches eastward from St. Petersburg, through Moscow. Novgorod, negotiations for peace to a successful close. His mere presence in Burope was a moving plea for the rights of Kazan, Perm, and Omsk, to Irkoutsk (four man.

In the Convention of 1787, his indomitable good humor was, probably, the uniting element, wanting which the Convention would have dissolved without having done thousand miles), and is thence to be pushed southward through Mongolia to Pekin, Nankin, Convention would have disserved whence its work.

His last labors were for the abolition of Slavery and the aid of its emancipated victims.

Having, during a very long life, instructed, stimulated, cheered, annused and elevated his countrymen and all mankind, he was faithful to them to the end, and added to his other services the edifying spectacle of ealm, cheerful, and irlumphant death; leaving behind him a mass of writings, full of his own kindness, humor, and wisdom, to perpetuate his influence, and sweeten the life of coming generations.

The most vulnerable portions of Mr. Parton's and Canton, while the main line is carried on eastward 2,500 miles further, to the mouth of the Amour on the Sea of Okhotsk. So far, the Russian Government is pledged to carry the work, and there can be no doubt of its speedy com-The most vulnerable portions of Mr. Parton's

work, it is no more than fair to remark, will proba-

bly be found in his comments on the religious char-

acter and theological creed of Dr. Franklin. His

attempt'to enroll the shrewd man of affairs, the

singularly practical philosopher, and the sagacious

statesman and diplomatist, on the catalogue of

Christian saints will meet with but little favor from

the Bollandists, or any similar functionaries, if such

there be, in the Protestant world.

The following compact summary of the actual fruits of Dr. Franklin's varied career is a striking illustration of the amount of beneficent

ments that may be crowded into a single life-time.

pletion. a private company propose to Here take hold, and carry a line around the Sea of Okhotsk and the Gulfs of Penjinsk and Anadir to East Cape; thence across Behring's Straits to Cape Prince of Wales, and thence southeastwardly across Russian America to Mount St. Elias, and so down the coast through British America and our own Pacific wilds, till it meets and connects with our constantly extending wires. The entire length of this magnificent line, from the mouth of the Amour to that of the Columbia, is about 6,500 miles; but less than 50 of them stretch through water; while the climate is said to be milder than the corresponding latitudes on our Atlantic coast.

GIRDLING

TRI

Que lrel

slav deer pose is f Am and

of G Bick a Kn and the I to es due ticle

these with tions may they so the porp has they in the man they in the man for the so do not be specularly to the specularly so do specularly the so do specularly the so do not be specularly the specularly so do not be specularly that the specularly spec

Mr. Perry M. Collins, the projector and actuary of this enterprise, asks our Government to aid it as follows:

1. By furnishing a National vessel to lay the submerged cable;

2. By granting the right of way over our public lands, with permission to cut timber thereon, and to occupy a square mile of those lands (if such there shall be) at each station, separated by distances of fifteen miles.

3. By agreeing to use the line (or at least to pay for its use) to the extent of \$50,000 per annum, after it shall have been completed, and so long as it shall be in serviceable condition.

We believe no serious objection is made to any of these requirements but the last, which the critical state of our country and her finances very naturally exposes to demur. But, considering that nothing is to be paid till the entire line shall be in working order, as it cannot be for several years, nor until after an outlay of many millions—that this is the only line likely to be constructed which will not probably, in case of a war between us and a European Power, be wholly controlled by our enemiesand that our Government must inevitably wish to make a liberal use of this telegraph completed-we trust that this pittance will not be grudged it, but that it will be cheerfully granted, and will soon bring us into ready and constant communication not only with Europe, but with the countless millions of China, of Japan, and of the other populous and wealthy regions of the East. It is not often that so vast a good is proffered us at so small a cost.

The President has located the eastern terminus of the middle branch of the Pacific Railroad in Iowa, opposite Omaha, Nebraska. This will give an impetus to the growth of Omaha, the capital and largest town in the territory, and it will ultimately become one of the most important places on the Missouri River. The terminus of the single line of the Pacific Railroad, it will be remembered is at the 100th degree of West Longitude in Nebraska, about 300 miles west of Omaha, on the Platte River. From this point there are to be three lines to the Missouri. One going south through Kansas, to Leavenworth, the middle branch down the Platte Valley to Omaha, and the other north to Running Water River, and thence to Sioux City, Iowa.

IDAHO. The boundaries of Idaho territory are, on the west, the line of Oregon; on the east, the 27th meridian; on the south, the 42d, and on the north the 46th parallel of latitude. From east to west it extends over twelve degrees of longitude, the larger portion of it lying on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Fort Laramie is situated near its southeastern angle. The territory comprises when the 150 000 saure miles about 125,000 square miles.

Nearly all the great rivers which flow from both sides of the mountains take their rise in this territory. Among these are the principal affluents of the Missouri and the Columbia, including the Sal-mon river, which is now the seat of a very con-siderable mining industry. It is known that gold mines exist on the eastern slope of the great mounmines exist on the easierh slope of the great mountain system which intersects that country; but for agricultural purposes the region may be set down as comparatively worthless. The capital of Idaho is called Bannoch city, and has nearly one thousand inhabitants, according to commonly received reports.

THE ABOILTION OF SLAVERY IN OTHER COUN. TRIES.

The abolition decree of the great council of England, was passed in 1102. The memorable Irish decree, "that all the English slaves in the whole of Ireland, be immediately emancipated, and restored to their former liberty," was issued in 1171. Slavery in England was abolished by a general charter of emancipation in 1381. Passing over many instances of the abolition of Slavery by law, both during the middle ages, and since the reformation, we approach our own times. In 1766 Slavery was abolished in Prussia by special edict. In St. Domingo, Cayenne, Guadaloupe, and Martinique, in 1794, where more than 600,000 slaves were emancipated by the French Government. In Java, 1811; in Ceylon, 1815; in Buenos Ayres, 1816; in St. Helena, 1716; in Colombia, 1821; by the Congress of Chili, in 1821; in Cape Colony, 1823; in Malacca, 1825; in the Southern provinces of Birmah, 1826; in Pero, Guatemala, and Monte Video, 1828; in Jamaica, Barbadoes, Bermudas, Bahamas, the Maeritius, St. Christopher's, Nevis, the Virgin Islands, Antigua, Monserrat, Dominico, St. Vincents, Grenada, Berbice, Tobago, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Hondaras, Demarara, and the Cape of Good Hope, on the 1st of August, 1834. But waving details, soffice it to say, that England, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Prussia, and Germany, have all and often ziven their testimony to the competency of the law to abolish Slavery. In our own country, the Legislature of Pannsylvania passed an act of abolition in 1780. Connecticut, in 1784; Rhode Island, 1784; New-York, 1799; New Jersey, in 1804; Vermont, by Constitution, in 1774; Massaclusegts, in 1789; and all the English slaves in the whole of Ireland, be immediately emancipated, and restored to their former liberty," 1784; New-York, 1799; New Jersey, in 1804; Vermont, peipt of railroad iron from Europe. by Constitution, in 1774; Massachusetts, in 1789; and New Hampshire, in 1784.

THE WORK ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Notwithstanding the internal dissensions in our country during the past two years, it is gratifying to know that work upon the great Pacific Railroad bas been carried on from both ends of the route. The road is divided into three portions, the Eastern, Central and Western, to be constructed by three different companies. The Eastern portion, embracing the territory from the junction of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers through Kansas to the 100th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, a distance of about 350 miles, is to be constructed by the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Com-Leavenworth, Fawnee and Western Railroad Company of Kansas. This portion, we learn, is nearly completed. The Central Division, through Nebraska, Utah, and Nevada to the eastern boundary of California, a distance of about 1,300 mites, by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation created by act of Congress. The residents of Utah have signified their willingness to construct about 300 miles through their Territory, in order to have 300 miles through their Territory, in order to have the road diverted toward or by Salt Lake City. The Western Division extending from the eastern boun-Western Division extending from the eastern boundary of California to the navigable waters of the Sacramento River, or to San Francisco, by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California.

This portion of the route crosses the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and is the most difficult portion of the whole line. The objectionable features which render these mountains formidable for railroad operations are the great elevation to be overcome in crossing its summit, and the want of uniformity in its western slopes—and the impracticability of river crossings in the mountains. The elevation necessary to be attained in crossing is 7,000 feet above Sacramento, which by judicians selection of route, is reached by a maximum grade of 105 feet per mile, or but 10 feet more than the grade of the Philadelphia route, and (eleven) 11 feet less than the grade of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and 14 feet less than that of the Santiago Railroad. The western slope of the Sierran is intersected by some dozen rivers, runtions are the great elevation to be overcome in crossthe Sierras is intersected by some dozen rivers, running through gorges or canons, in many places from 1,000 to 2,000 feet in depth, with side slopes varying from perpendicular to an angle of 45°. The line of road must of course avoid these rivers, and as surveyed, follows an unbroken ridge from base to summit of the Sierra Nevada, crossing but one river, the Little Bear, at an elevation of 50 feet, and a span of about the same number of feet. The road crosses the Sierras in Summit Valley at an elevation of 7007 feet, above the took of the Levaston of 7,027 feet above the top of the Levee at Sacra mento. The eastern descent is accomplished with less difficulty and reaches the base of the mountains

The Pacific Railracad. In reply to a congressional resolution of inquiry, the Secretary of the Treasury makes the following statement in regard to the amount of United States bonds issued to the several lines of Pacific roads, with the number of miles completed on each road:

Union Facilie Railraca, 230 miles west of Comma. 54,390,000 Union Pacific west from Lawrence, 155 miles.

Gental Table California, 114 miles.

State, 24,90,000 Acchilate Ever's Pear, 40 miles.

State, 24,90,000 Acchilate California, 124 miles.

State, 250,000 Acchilate California, 20 miles.

NATIONAL PROGRESS AGAINST SLAVERY AND FOR FREEDOM SINCE MARCH 4, '61.

Troy, June 29, 1864.

DEAR GARRISON-Since the inauguration of Lincoln to the office of President of the United States, March 4, 1861, the following events have occurred touching the abolition of slavery. The following facts will be found to be substantially true. I do not give them in the order, as to time, of their occurrence. I have a record of them as they have taken place. Let abolitionists who labor for the abolition of slavery, and for justice to the negro, read them, and take couragetrusting that Human Nature will be true to itself, and vindicate itself as embodied in the enslaved negro :-

- 1. Emancipation in Western Virginia.
- 2. Emancipation in Missouri.
- 3. Emancipation in the District of Columbia.
- 4. Emancipation in Maryland.

sla de pu is An an the to du tic

the wind the by come the ag

ne tr pl m

at

P an tr

sh and hath with the bold will be be be stored by the street of the stre

- 5. Slavery abolished and forever prohibited in all the Territories.
 - 6. Kansas admitted as a free State.
- 7. Provisions made to admit Colorado, Nebraska and Nevada as free States.
- 8. Organization of Idaho, Montana, Decotah and Arizona as free Territories.
- 9. Recognition of the independence of Hayti and
- 10. Three millions of slaves declared free by Proclamation of the President, January 1, 1863.
 - 11. All Fugitive Slave Laws repealed.
 - 12. Inter-state slave trade abolished.
- 13. Negroes admitted to equal rights in United States Courts, as parties to suits and as witnesses.
- 14. Equality of the negro recognized in the public conveyances of the District of Columbia.
- 15. All rebel States prohibited from returning to the Union with slavery.
- 16. Free labor established on numerous plantations in South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee
- 17. Schools for the education of freed slaves in South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, and in Eastern Virginia-where, till within three years, to educate the negro was punishable with death.
- 18. The wives and children of all slaves employed as freemen in military and other service of the United States made free.

(Cries of "good, good.") I say nothing against any men knowledge, and without my express approbati by any department of this government without and not a single measure of any importance is ta Seward does not run this government; I am h change. As he said to me himself personally: " Cabinet you please, and the Administration will to believe in the honesty of a man who has the briquet of "honest," There is not a cunninger in this country than Abraham Lincoln. You against the Cabinet. It is all idle, Give him because I have made it a rule through my life n incompetent for the position which he holdssafety of my country—because I believe him utt few words. I oppose the reelection of Abra Lincoln because I believe it incompatible with

Reigning Sovereigns of Europe.

NAME.	TITLE.	STATE.	DATE OF AC
Oscar L	King.	Swed. & Norway	1844
Nicholas I.	Empe'r.	Russia,	1825
Vietoria,	Queen,	Great Britain,	1837
William H.	King,	Ho'Lor Neth'lds,	1840
Leopold,	do.	Belgium,	1831
Fred. Wm. IV.	do.	Prussia,	1840
Frederick,	do.	Saxony,	1836
Earn. Augustus,	do.	Hanover,	1837
William	Duke,	Brunswick,	1831
Adolphus,	do.	Nassau,	1839
Ch. Leopold Fr.	Gr. Duke	Baden,	1830
William II.	Elector,	Hesse Cassel,	1821
William,	King,	Wurtemburg,	1816
Louis,	do.	Bavaria,	1825
Ferdinand,	Empe'r,	Austria,	1835
Louis Phillippe,	King,	France,	1830
Isabella II.	Queen,	Spain,	1833
Maria II.	do.	Portugal,	1826
Charles Albert,	King,	Sardinia,	1831
Leopold,	Gr. Duke	Tuscany,	1824
Maria Louisa,	Duchess	Parma,	1814
Francis IV.	Duke,	Modena,	1815
Charles Louis,	do.	Lucca,	1824
Gregory XVI.	Pope,	States of the C'h.	1831
Ferdinand II.	King,	Two Sicilies.	1830
Otho,	do.	Greece,	1832
Abdul Mejid,	Sultan,	Turkey,	1839
Christian VIII.	King,	Denmark,	1839

articles found in the streets and deposited at the Prefecture by the finders. The value of the articles deposited there for the last twelve months amounts to 390,000f. (£15,600.) The articles were 12,224 in number; besides which cabmen and omnibus drivers left 20,529 objects, valued at 495,174f., total 33,000 articles of various kinds, amounting to 885,000f., or £35,400. Not more than one-half these articles have been claimed by their owners. In addition to those just mentioned the following articles were found, and within the last month or so faithfully deposited with the police. A gold bracelet with diamonds, deposited by a working house-painter; 700f. in bank-notes, by a female servant: porte-monnaie, containing shares and 170f. in money, by a coffee house waiter; a valuable gold watch, by a poor widow; a debenture for 500f., payable to bearer, by a boy fifteen years old; 2000f, in bank-notes; 1700f, in bank-notes, by an omnibus clerk; 1290f., by a cab-driver; 3500f., by a cab-man;

and a bracelet, in gold and diamonds, valued at

15,000f., by a cab-man. These acts tell greatly

in favor of the honesty of the humbler class of

Parisians.

Parisian Honesty.-A regular account is

kept at the Paris Prefecture of Police of all

"The person who acted as my guide did not say whither he was taking me. He conducted me into an whither he was taking me. He conducted me into an screbed room of very moderate dimensions, and lighted by a single window looking into a court. This room was both a study and a bedroom. Before the window was placed a deek, on which was a pocket-book half was both a study and a bedroom. Before the window was placed a desk, on which was a pocket-book half open, a few sheets of poper and some pens, a crumpled-up handkerchief, a small statuette of the Prince of Wales in the dress of a sailor, and a water-color drawing representing children. A straw-bottomed chair was placed at the desk, which was much the worse for wear, and bore many marks of being cut with a penshife. Near this desk was an old sofa, covered with green leather, with well-worn cushions. Opposite, on a console, ornamented with a mirror, was a dressing-case, in leather, the simplicity of which showed that its owner did not indulga in any refinement of the toilet. On the chimney piece was a small time-piece, in black marble, on which stood a bust of the Count de Beckendorff There was no looking glass on the chimney. Half concealed by the time-piece was a statuette in bronze of Napoleon I., similar to that in the Place Vendome. Some pictures ornamented the walls, representing military scenes, painted by Horace Vernet, a French artist. A bust of Marshal Radetzky stood on the censole; a portrait of the Grand Duke Michael, brother of Paul, was hung half concealed in the corner of the wall: in one corner of the room stood a common soldier's musket and on a small table was the hemlet of a General, without a plume, and bearing marks of long service.

"Near the sofa and parallel with the desk was an iron camp-bed. On this bed, which my guide told me

table was the hemlet of a General, without a plume, and bearing marks of long service.

"Near the sofa and parallel with the desk was an iron camp-bed. On this bed, which my guide told me to press with my hand to see how hard it felt, was a matress covered with leather, and a pillow stuffed with hay. There was felded upon the bed an old gray uniform cloak. and at the foot of it, on a well-worn carpet, were a pair of moroeco leather slippers. I contemplated with surprise this austere retreat in a remote corner of one of the most magnificent palaces of Europe. When I had seen all, my guide said: 'This is the study 'and bedroom of the Emperor Nicholas. At that desk he sat for nearly thirty years, and in that bed he drew 'his last breath. That old cloak, which he always 'wore when in this room, belonged to his brother Alexander. On that carpet he knelt down and prayed, 'morning and night, every day of his reign. These 'slippers, which he wore to the last day of his life, 'were given him by the Empress on the day of his 'marriage. With that musket he himself taught his 'children the manual exercise; and this helmet he 'always wore in the streets of St. Petersburg.'"

A THOUGHT.-I remember that Adam Smith and Gibbon had told us that there would never again be a destruction of civilization by barbarians. The flood, they said, would never more return to cover the earth; and they seemed to reason justly, for they compared the immense strength of the civilized part of the world with the weakness of that part which remained savage, and asked from whence were to come those Huns, and from whence were to come those Vandals, who were to again destroy civilization? Alas! it did not occur to them, that in the very heart of great capitals, in the very neighborhood of splendid palaces and churches, and theatres, and libraries, and museums, vice and ignorance and misery might produce a race of Huns, fiercer than those who marched under Attila, and Vandals more bent on destruction than those who followed Genseric .- Macaulay.

Brilliant Stucco Whitewash.

Many have probably often heard of the brilliant and lasting whitewash upon the east end of the President's house at Washington. The following is a correct recipe

for making it:

Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, (say five or six quarts) slack the same with hot water in a tub, (covered, to keep in the steam) pass it in the fluid form through a fine seive; add one fourth of a pound of whiting or burnt alum, pulverized; one pound of good sugar; three pints of rice flour, made into a thin and well boiled paste, and one pound of clean glue, dissolved by first soaking it well, and then putting it into a small kettle, which should again be put into a larger one filled with water and placed over a slow fire. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture.

This wash is applied, where particular neatness is required, with a painter'r brush. It must be put on while warm, if upon the outside of the building-if within doors, It will retain its brilliancy many years .- There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it. About one pint of the mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted, the same proportions must be observed in preparing .- Coloring matter may be added, to give it any required shade.

Will some one try it, and communicate the result?

THE CONTRAST.

We sit at home, nor feel that they
Who fight upon the distant plain
Are falling faster day by day,
A harvest of the slain.

We lightly walk the busy street Where trade and gain roll swiftly on; They march a battle-field to greet, And die as it is won.

The trumpet calls them in the night To die for Freedom; and the boom Of cannon from the fortressed hight Still calls them to their doom.

Unmoved we read of how they fell To shield the starry flag from shame: Dauntless through storms of shot and shell In the red battles flame!

Brave hearts are beating for us there Amid the conflict's foverish breath: This hour, what soldier's hurried prayer Is said for you, in death.

They lie upon the lonely hill
Or blackened plain in dreamless sleep.
Their rest eternal! Never will
They wake, like us, to weep.

We rise each day to weary toil
And hourly strife—their work is done!
Their blood will consecrate the soil Their lives so nobly won.

DEATH OF JUDGE LYMAN.

Died in this town, on Saturday evening, Dec. 11th, Hon. Joseph Lyman, aged 80.

He was son of Capt. Joseph Lyman, and was born in this town, Oct. 22, 1767. He graduated at Yale College in the class of 1783, with Judge David Daggett, Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D., and Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D.—studied law with Caleb Strong, Esq., afterwards Governor of Massachusetts,—opened an office in Worthington about 1789, where he remained but a short time, and removed to Westfield to take the place of Mr. Mather, a lawyer and particular friend of his, who had died there. He married first, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Fowler of Westfield, and remained there seven or eight years, in which time he represented that town one or two years in the State legislature.

He was appointed Justice of the Peace, by John Hancock,—removed to this his native town in 1798, when he was appointed Clerk of the Courts for old Hampshire, and held that office until 1810, when he was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas, and Judge of Probate.

The Court of Common Pleas then existing, was abolished the next year, but he retained his office in the Probate Court until 1816, when he was appointed Sheriff of the present County of Hampshire, which office he held until 1844, when he resigned, being then 77 years old.

He was a member of the Hartford Convention in 1814. He was President of the Hampshire Bank during its whole existence, twenty-four years. He was a member of the Massachusetts Convention for the revision of the Constitution in 1820. He lost his first wife in 1808, and in 1811, married Annie Jean, now his widow, the daughter of the late Hon. Edward H. Robbins of Milton. He was one of six male children baptized at the same time, by Rev. Mr. Hooker, one of whom died but a few years since, and four still survive. He had never failed to vote for State officers, since he arrived at the age of manhood, having deposited his ballot the 59th time this year.

He early made a profession of religion, and has sustained an irreproachable character through life. He was distinguished for urbanity of manners, integrity of conduct and entire responsibility in every trust committed to him.

In consequence of a paralytic shock, which he suffered two or three years ago, his health has been much impaired, and having received a similar attack a few weeks since, he remained in a sinking state until his decease.

For the Christian Inquirer.

A TRIBUTE

TO THE MEMORY OF MY MOTHER.

BY S. A. D.

O MOTHER! dearest, earliest friend, canst thou look down on me.

As, musing on the days gone by, I sit and think of thee?

Canst thou, from thy sweet spirit-home, our love for thee still read,

And know that we still mourn for thee? Although thou art not dead-

No! for thy spirit still lives on, a real, vigorous life, And thou hast only left behind all toil, and woe, and strife. We know that thou art happy now; we feel that this is so; For pure and righteous was thy life while here on earth

And so I sit beside thy grave, and try to look above, And feel that thou art near to me, that I still have thy love. But didst thou know the sorrow dark that settled o'er our

When thou, its light, its joy, hadst fled, and we were left alone?

Ah, yes! thy spirit oft, I ween, to ours would whisper peace, And bid us from too frequent tears and sad laments to cease.

To "love the Lord," our constant friend, and strive, while life shall last,

To follow in his holy steps, that when, all toiling past, Earth's duties done, we lay us down, calm, and from tremblings free,

We then may joyful wing our way to God, and heaven, and thee!

Oh, may our love still cling to thee, through all life's joy and care,

And wilt thou o'er thy erring child still watch with love and prayer!

WRITTEN AT GREENWOOD, Sept. 27, 1856.

Depths of the Sea.—A French journal says that the scundings for the trans-Atlantic cable, have enabled comparisons to be made of the depth of the different seas. Generally speaking they are not of any great depth in the neighborhood of continents. Thus, the Baltic, between Germany and Sweden, is only 120 feet deep, and the Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, 130 feet. The greatest depth of the channel between France and

England does not exceed 200 feet, while to southwest of Ireland, where the sea is open, the depth is more than 2,000 feet. The seas of the south of Europe are much deeper than those of the interior. In the narrowest part of the Straits of Gibraltar, the depth is only 1,000 feet, while a little more to the east it is 3,000 feet. At 250 miles south of Nantucket (south of Cape Cod), no bottom was found at 7,000. The greatest depths of all are to be met with in the Southern Ocean. To the west of the Cape of Goop Hope 16,000 feet have been measured, and to the west of St. Helena, 27,000. Dr. Young estimates the average depth of the Atlantic at 25,000 feet, and of the Pacific at 20,000.

The Pacific Railroads. Missouri river, is now progressing so rapidly that any one who fails to possess some knowledge of the unparalleled growth of the towns and cities deprives himself of information which should interest terest every one who wishes to understand the destiny of the race. The wildest predictions are made of the mission which this brotherhood of States will accomplish; and the most extravagant calculations of our prospective power fall gant calculations of our prospective power fall very far short of the reality; for miles beyond the Missouri river is the geographical centre of our possessions, and miles beyond what we now consider the second water to be at no sider the heart of the country, there will be, at no distant day, States which will dispute with the older ones the claim to superiority, whether we compare the distant day one wealth or compare with them our population, our wealth or our intelligence. The West is taking gigantic strides every day, and the leading cities, through the enterprise of their merchants, are extending their facilities for grasping and controlling the immense traffic which is so rapidly springing up along these ways the great rivers or along those natural highways, the great rivers, or on the routes of railroads, where the first scream of the iron horse is so rapidly followed by the debates of a town meeting.

The great enterprise of to-day to which we call our readers' attention is the Pacific Railroad, or rather the Pacific Railroads, which are now under process of construction. Almost before we are aware of it at the East, we shall have uninterprocess of construction of the construc rupted railroad communication from Bangor to San Francisco, and it will not be five years before we shall be able to ticket our baggage almost from Heart's Content of the Atlantic to the Golden Gate of the Pacific. For ten years the subject of a sairoad to California has been talked about and written about, but after many vexatious delays and much misgiving, the work is now really in

hand. Men of enterprise and energy, backed by the liberal loans of money and grants of land arom Government, are pushing the work along, and it will be completed we believe by the time we have indicated. That the work has not been more igorously prosecuted is not surprising. The war liverted public attention from its necessity, and a roject so vast cannot be forced upon the public n a day. Indeed it is not many years since any ery serious attention was given to the project, for acts of Congress which authorize its con-struction are those of the sessions of 1862, '64

The first society formed in the Eastern States to promote emigration to California was in 1837, but it had a feeble beginning, and it was not until 1848 that the emigrants crossed the Rocky Mountains in any very large numbers. In 1846, Stockon and Fremont conquered California and raised the American flag on its soil, and even after this period a party of emigrants were lost among the inter snows of Sierra Nevada and suffered most verely. The discovery of gold, however, gave an apetus to emigration, and in a night, as it were, se El Dorado State sprang up and took her place i the ranks of the Great Republic of States. The ature of the State was secure, and then it was hat the idea of a Pacific Railroad was first sugested. That the country could be traversed had een settled by the marches of Fremont and thers, and Mr. Asa Whitney agitated the scheme y addresses and appeals. Thomas H. Benton of dissouri was among its earliest advocates, and in

veys of routes, which were successfully plished by scientific army officers, who started from different points and made reports of the course they took. The difficulty now presented itself of selecting proper route. The advocates of the Southern

Central and Northern routes were equally tenacions of their views regarding the proper direction to be taken. The question was discussed in Congress, the political parties of the day had a Pacific gress, the pointest parties of the day had a racine Railroad plank in their platforms, it was a feature in Presidential messages, but still no plan could be agreed upon by those who were sanguine of the result, and the timid and doubtful, who regarded a railroad across the Rocky Mountains as visionary and impracticable, threw their strength wherever it would weaken any positive legislation by After some abortive attempts to secure Con-

gressional action and several moves which fortu-nately miscarried, on the 5th of April, 1860, a committee of sixteen on the part of the House of Representatives was appointed to consider the subject, Senator Gwinn having, however, the previous December given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to encourage the building of such a road. In May, 1860, a bill was reported in the House, and Gen. S. R. Curtis, then a Representative from Iowa, made a very able speech. It was proposed to have two branches, one from a slave State and one from a free State, with the intention of having the two roads unite within two hundred miles west of the Missouri river. Many of the features of the bill then discussed have in a mod-ified form been retained, and Gen. Curtis, now one of the Commissioners on the Pacific Railroad, has recently had the satisfaction of inspecting forty miles of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, and nearly three hundred miles of the Union Pacific road. By the act of Congress several charters have

been granted for building railroads to the one hundredth meridian, starting west of the Missouri river, with the proviso that at this point they shall concentrate and form one road. There are, in fact, five roads contemplated, which are to meet at the above point, should the original intention of Congress be carried out. The more northerly of these projected roads is the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, which extends westerly from Sioux City, Iowa, and connects with the main branch at the one hundredth meridian of west longitude. It is to receive \$16,000 per mile in United States bonds and five alternate sections of land within a limit of ten miles on each side of the road. According to recent surveys the road will run from Sioux City, on the east side of the Missouri river, to a crossing near De Soto, thence via Fish creek to the Platte valley, and thence to the point of connection with the latter road at Fremont, forty-six and one-half miles west from Passing down the Missouri river the next initial point of departure for a Pacific road is Omaha

N. T. This is in reality the main trunk, and is known as the Union Pacific Railroad, of which General Dix is President and Thomas C. Durant, Esq., Vice President and General Mana-This road receives \$16,000 per mile from Omaha City to the east line of the Rocky Mountains, and this subsidy is increased to \$32,000 and \$48,000 when it reaches the spurs of the Rocky Mountains, or the more difficult portions of the route where heavy excavations and costly embankments will be required. For thirty miles after leaving Omaha it runs southwest through a swelling prairie, where it strikes the Platte Valley, and for a distance of over six hundred miles there is a perfectly graded railroad bed, upon which ties are laid and the rail fastened so easily that a mile per day of road is laid without the slightest difficulty. The great drawback is in the scarcity of wood, which brings the cost of the ties to about two thousand dollars per mile. Cottonwood ties, after being kyanized at the Company's Works at Omaha City, are now used. This road is also entitled to ten alternate sections of land on each side of their road. In October last the road was opened to the 270th mile post, which is seventy-seven miles west from Fort Kearney, and Mr. Durant is confident the road will be completed to the base of the Rocky Mountains before January 1, 1868, and as two years have not elapsed since the first rafi was laid Omaha, this will be realized. This road has been retarded for the want of direct railroad communication with the East, but the railway from Clinton, Iowa, to Council Bluffs will be completed in the spring, which will bring Omaha City into direct communication with Chicago, and greatly facilitate the forwarding of rails and supplies.

We now pass down the river, and where the Platte river empties into the Missouri river it is proposed that the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad shall extend its line to the one hundredth

meridian, but the company, beyond locating their road and filing a map, has not taken any active eps. This road is entitled to lands, but is not to be a recipient of bonds. This is the third branch. At Atchison, Kansas, commences the fourth branch of the road. It was originally provided by act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, that the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad might extend their line via Atchison for on hundred miles west of the Missouri river, receiving the same compensation from Government that was provided for the Union Pacific road. These rights and privileges were subsequently legally transferred to the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, incorporated by Kansas, which by a recent vote of the Directors is now called the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad. It was proposed to extend the line across the fertile prairies of Kansas, and form a connection a hundred miles west with the fifth and most southerly of the Pacific railroads, which starts from Kansas City, Mo. At the last session of Congress the latter road procured

permission from Congress to abandon the valley the Republic and adopt the Smoky Hill valley, which leaves the Kansas road without a connection. Congress will undoubtedly grant permission

to continue the road to Fort Kearney, where it will intersect the Union Pacific Railroad, extending the subsidy of \$16,000 per mile and the grant of land for the extension beyond the one hundred miles, sixty of which will be completed in a few weeks.

The Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division as it is termed, is the extreme southerly line, and it virtually starts from the mouth of the Kansas river and already extends to Fort Riley, one hundred and thirty-five miles west of the Missouri river, of which one hundred and thirty have been accepted by Government. This is exclusive of a branch line from Lawrence to Leavenworth. From St. Louis to Fort Riley, which are now connected by rail and telegraph, is four hundred and eighteen miles, and contracts have been made to complete the road two hundred and fifty miles beyond. Fort Riley, by the first day of December. yond Fort Riley by the 31st day of December, 1867. This road receives \$16,000 per mile and alternate odd sections of land of twenty miles, but the act granting it permission to change its location limited the subsidy to the original grant. road is to be built to Denver City and join the Union Pacific at a point not further than fifty miles west from the meridian of Denver. It is surmised by some that this road may branch off toward Santa Fe, and thence take an independent stride across the mountains, but this is scarcely probable, though ultimately such a road will pay. ceipts of this road in the month of September were forty-two thousand dollars.

The above described roads, either projected or

actually in process of construction, form as we have stated, in reality, but one road after reaching the 100th meridian. The Central Pacific Railroad of California is entitled to the same subsidy that is given the Union Pacific Railroad. It commences at Sacramento and will form a junction with the Union Pacific at Salt Lake City. It is completed to a distance of eighty-four miles from Sacramento, and ten thousand men are now en-Sacramento, and ten thousand men are now engaged grading a section of forty miles. Next year the company expect to reach the Big Bend of the Turckee river, which is one hundred and ninety-five miles from Sacramento. Their expenditures thus far have reached upward of twelve millions of dollars, and the expenditures of the Union Pacific Railroad are about the same. The California road, however, is in receipt of an income from freight and passengers, but it has been obliged to complete costly tunnels, and the road is well ballasted with broken rock. It is confidently anticipated that the two roads will meet much earlier than anticipated, though the 1st of July 1877 is the limit dead by Congress. July, 1877, is the limit fixed by Congress

General J. H. Simpson, President of the Board of United States Commissioners on the Pacific

ははののはおりのはいる。

American Securities—Eriestly. Hilinois Central 77

Consols for money ope

of

were all saved. What travelling in the world at is accomplished these three can be more secure than this 2 Other the world at is accomplished these three arthur hemisphere will be in contract the same arthur hemisphere will be in contract. can be more secure than this? Other companies i orthern bemisphere will be in companies in the world of the companies in the world orthern bemisphere will be in companies in the world of the companies in the world of have not been so fortunate. The Canadian cation with each other. Alrest Company have had several of the Canadian cation with India and Company have had several of their splendid communication with India and vessels wrecked on the increase of their splendid vessels wrecked on the iron coast of Nova Scotia, question and the property of their splendid tussian Government has establish aquop apper and their splendid tussian Government has establish tussian Government has establish

Keise, the particulars of which are not fully known, but were little doubt tan berman dispersely distributed as the particulars of which are not fully bern as the particulars of which are not fully bern as the particulars of which are not fully be the particular to t Straits, is a discounted by Straits, on Saturday

rage sing conmo grant of the popular se Enning Sun. Sening Sun. Sening was fine word the book of the branch was contracted with white the word word with the property of the word was contracted by the word word with the property of the branch was contracted by the branch was contracted b Titun, Amoy, Foo Chow, Murk the injustice, the inspired of the conditions of connected by the lasting and the conditions of connected by the factorial principles feating warded by the factorial take his conditions of the carriers. I dream of the carriers are free in the twillingly—to the carriers of connected by the factorial principles of the carriers. I dream of the carriers are free in the content and the carriers of connected by the factorial take his carriers. I dream of the carriers are free in the conditions of the carriers of connected by the factorial take his carriers. I dream of the carriers are free in the conditions of the carriers of the ca wat had this did did the influences of the influence, the influence, the inclusive essupering blood suines esonw ment grouns and Leady entered upon the work. I the successive and mistake—to their failing to recognise the one testal one of grastin sidt Ils swo busiert to stoff utic capie buts all goupts of its all many opportunities lost! And to think that the liberdifferent from the last! How many hopes crushed-how Kilmainham Gaol, Jan I.-New Year's Day, but how

Years. death, and sentencing me to ignominious toil for twenty Their spite has descended to depriving me of a martyr's of Saxon tyranny have gained for a time their ends Dublin, December 20.—The trial is over. The minions

gaol now, but the soul of O'Flansgan falters not, hour we were all in the hands the police. I amin arable result, do. Alteady there are the carrill heard of our search he fled; and within an military chest was required, and found—empty. When span Campand . Popped and spunt and spanistories are tween London and Paristhere are to company the spanish and sp sew Tringshed off to flower A. belings were held. A revolt of the peasanty was sistemans are not pured to the hands of O'Sullivan. We reconed Dublin. Our dour Men on new commercial to the hands of 0.8300 also arrived, which I entrusted Total and the canadast solution of the control of t and steamers are constantly basein of the to meet in solemn conclave in Dublin, with two countries, there will be near two countries, there will be near ean lure even an O'Flanagan to his fate. Early in this intermed despet of the fate.

appredatuon,

In the lecture-room, as a professor, he was impressive and magnetic; full of the wealth of thought, he strongly incited the minds of those whom he addressed. As a presabler and public teacher, whether in the publit or on the platform, he had marked and very rare ability. He spoke always extempore; his language was direct, sinewy, and forcibie; the words always carefully and nithingly chosen, generally of rugged Sixon, were piliby and pregnant and telling. He never failed to impress his hearers by the deep thoughtuiness and inspired carnestness that pervaded every sentence of his discourse. His discourses sometimes seemed heavy from take him at his best, when he wasthoroughly roused and take him at his best, when he wasthoroughly roused and kindled, ravished with an idea, and he was peerless. The fine two volumes from his pen, the "Miscellaines" and elegence of his wrought to the elegent form his pen, the "Miscellaines" and elegentally represent from the pen, the "Miscellaines" and they represent him. The style is often induced that work he have no fair and fairing obletion of his wrought to the elegent to have been the above and heavy from the pen respected that we have no fair and albored and heavy. Engineering the the elegent for his pen, the "Miscellaines" and the paper is any rate harvey in the proper in stany rate harvey in the intervent of the proper in Success, in the Discourses is perhaps his best, and would possibly convey the fairest conception of his mand would possibly convey the fairest of the volumes, are admirable, and well word in the fair of the volumes, and admirable, and well would observe the analysis of the papers which the heavily of the ratest kind out command, entitle of the volumes, are admirable, and well would be essented the highest excellence out of the highest excellence out of the ratest kind out to the best of mer, full of the deeper, and welcourse of him, with all his secunces of character, and remained the him of the highest of the him of the him of the him of the

ship is driving the sailing vesses

improvement. Gradually and swiftly the steam.

TION untry

Nearly forty-seven years ago a grand experiment was tried upon the broad and boisterous Atlantic. Struggling against adverse winds for several days, battling with the heavy roll of the ocean, there was in the summer of 1819 a ship of the construction making her painful way. of strange construction making her painful way to England. Externally she varied little from the bluff-bowed tubs which then did service as packet ships, and rolled across the Atlantic in eight or nine weeks—it might be a few days leas if the wind were fair—it might be a good many days more if the weather was bad. She had, however, something shaped like wheels a little aft of midship at her sides, and almost between them there stood up from the deck a tube, from which at intervals dense volumes of smoke were emitted. For the first time in the world's his tory steam was being brought to contend with tory steam was being brought to contend with Neptune at his strongest. Within the Savannah there was strange machinery, driven clunsily by Watta's "fire engine," the principle of which Fulton and Livingstone had taken over to America, and endeavoured to adapt to purposes of navigation. The effort to produce the proper rotary motion was moderately successful. The Savannah made the yoyage from New York to Scronnah made the voyage from New York to England in twenty-six days. all indebted largely to her sails; and men here But she was after and in America thought the voyage rather a foolhardy venture, than the solution of a great scientific problem. There were fiery disputes at the meetings of the Royal Society; and wars opinion fierce as those which Du Chaillu raised a short time ago in reference to gorillas raged then as to the possibility of profitably utilising steam for ocean navigation. On the calm waters of the Forth and Clyde canal Symington had thirty years before, succeeded in driving a small craft at the rate of seven miles an hour by the aid of steam. Eighteen years before, the Charlotte Dundas had done good work in the same count. the same canal. Seven years before, in 1812, Henry Bell's Comet had begun to ply on the smooth waters of the Clyde, and at that moment another and larger Comet was making trips regularly on that river. But all these were very different experiments from that of crossing the Atlantic. When in 1821 a steam-ship with less complicated machinery began to run between London and Leith, and the old Leith smacks, with their sickening bilgewater and dirt were distanced, the ranks of those who had faith in ocean steam-navigation were reinforced. Still the contest waged fiercely. The Curaçoa helped the controversy on a little, when, in 1829, made a voyage or two between Holland and the Dutch West Indies. Yet conviction came slowly. Steamboats increased on our inland waters, and plied safely and profitably along our coasts. But no furrows were made by their book waters. our coasts. But no furrows were made by their keels upon the ocean. Stout canvas and favouring gales were the agents relied upon by those who sought to sail their ships across the Atlantic and to the Western Indies. The great motive power with which we are all now so familiar cemed not likely to supplant these agencies. seemed not likely to supplant these agencies. The expansive vapour for fifty years and more had pumped mines dry, for over forty years had turned mills, for over twenty years had driven small craft on our rivers, and was just then drawing trains of carriages along an iron road between Liverpool and Manchester. One a venturous spirit, Captain Johnson, had won a venturous spirit, Captain Johnson, had won a

prize of 10,000% for making a voyage by the aid of steam between Falmouth and the East Indies.

But regular ocean steam navigation was still a The grandest addition to thing of the future. our means of inter-communication of which we yet know was all but untried on the Atlantic. The giant was, however, only sleeping, and was soon to burst his bonds asunder, and astonish the world by the rapidity of his progress. There were men in England who believed in the feasibility of regular steam communication between this country and the young republic over the water. London, Bristol, and Liverpool were striving which first should enter on the work. London won the race. Early in 1838 the Sirius left the Thames and reached New York safely in seventeen days.

Bristol was not long behind her great rival. In June of the same year the Great Western sailed from the Severn and made the voyage to New York in eighteen days. Liverpool came last. It was not until October 1838 that the Liverpool started on her first voyage. But the great port on the Mersey soon made up for her apparent dilatoriness; and before many years had passed, she, the last, was first, nay, almost alone in the race. From the year 1838 the great problem of steam navigation of the Atlantic was fully solved. In that year three vessels alone ventured on the voyage. That this number is now largely increased most people know; but few probably are aware of the extent to which Transatlantic steam navigation has grown. They know that the Cunard steamships go regularly from Liverpool; they notice that there is a line called the Inman line; and some few, possibly, have observed that there are steamers which ply between Liverpool and Canada. great growth and the vast proportions of the steam trade are, however, scarcely understood. In this present year, according to arrangements already made, there will be more than a thousand steam voyages across the Atlantic. At the risk of being tedious, let us show how this number is made up. The Inman line despatches two vessels each week from each side of the Atlantic. Their ships will, therefore, make 208 passages. The Cunard line sails regularly from each side once a week, and thus will make 104 voyages; while the increasing trade makes it necessary that extra steamers on their account should make 52 passages in the year. The National Steam Navigation Company's ships will make 104 passages; the Montreal Steamship Company's 104; the North German Lloyd's, 52; the Hamburg-American Company's, 52; Guion and Company's, 52; London and New York line, 52; the French Transatlantic line. line, 52; the French Transatlantic line, 26; the New York and Havre line, 26; the Liverpool and Boston line, 52; the London and Boston line, 52; the Anchor line, 34; the British and American Steam Navigation Company's, 52; and the Baltimore and Liverpool line, 52. This list, which we believe includes all the vessels plying between Europe and North America, numbers 1,074 passages. That is to America, numbers 1,074 passages. That is to say, more than ten steam vessels will leave each side of the ocean in every week of the year! The growth of this kind of navigation is almost unparalleled by the progress of any other great improvement. Gradually and swiftly the steamship is driving the sailing vessel out of the American and European trade. How enormous that trade is, may be estimated by the figures we have given. What it may become when the telegraph is called in to the assistance of steam who shall prophery? We have seen its earth who shall prophesy? We have seen its growth. who shall prophesy? We have seen its growth. Thirty years ago no tall chimney threw out clouds of smoke to cast a shadow on the waves of the Atlantic. The sea was white with the sails of our ships passing to and fro on their weary course. But those ships came and went at irregular intervals, and too often went down in the deep sea before the fury of the Northern blast. Now the steamship starts almost as punctually as the railway train, and in bright sunlight and mirk darkness, in fine weather and in foul, through smooth sees and weather and in foul, through smooth sea's and raging waves, with favouring breezes, or against adverse gales, she is propelled irresistibly and started their first steamship on the 4th of July, 1840. From that, day to this they have lost no

1840. From that day to this they have lost no passenger—not even a letter. One of their ships was wrecked—the Columbia—but she was at the time under command of the pilot on the American coast, and cargo, crew, and passengers were all saved. What travelling in the world can be more secure than this? Other companies

have not been so fortunate. The Canadian Company have had several of their splendid vessels wrecked on the iron coast of Nova Scotia,

count, how marvellously small and few the z are in count, how marvetonisty small control of the steam comparison with the hugeness of the steam trade across the ocean. The twenty six days trade across the ocean. The twenty six days which the Savannah took to cross the Atlantic have been reduced to eight by the Persia and some of her sister ships. This time may not perhaps be much further shortened; but every perhaps be much further shortened; but every voyage these magnificent vessels make will draw the old country and the new closer together—will sow the seed for a constantly growing commerce—will soften national asperities, and exorcise national jealousies, and make Europe and America of one mind in the promotion of peaceful pursuits and the cultivation of those pacific arts which bring constant blessings in their train.

AMERICA AND ASIA. The recent success of the telegraph cable between this country and Europe cannot fail to stimulate other enterprises of a sig ilar pature. He success is now demonstrated without a doubt, and its importance as a means of intercommunication between the two continents is daily increasing. The next great telegraphic schievement will be the establishment of communication between this country and Asia, and as soon as that is accomplished these three continents of the northern bemisphere will be in constant communication with each other. Already we are in daily communication with India and Ceylon, and the Russian Government has established lines from St. Petersburg, through Siberia, to Behrings Strait,

Between Csicutte, the extremity of the English line and Behring's Straits, is a distance of 6250 miles, and along the proposed route of a new telegraph line he the populous commercial cities of Canton, Amoy. Foo Chow, Ningpo, Shanghae, Nankie and Pekin. From Pekin to Behring's Straits the route will be through a barren and inhospitable country, and if a line can be successfully established between these two points, the whole Chinese Empire and Eastern Asia, including Japan, will be in instant communication with Engand. A company has just been formed with a capital of \$1,000,000 to establish this line, and has already entered upon the work. It may require some years to do this, but the success of the Atlanric cable puts all doubts of its ultimate success

On our side of the Pacific the California fine has been extended through to Oregoo, Washington Territory, and British America. The completion of the line between British America and Siberia, and from thence to Calcutta, is all that remains now to comple te a constant chain of communication not only around the northern hemisphere, but with every important part of it. Happily the appearances are that we shall not have long to wait for this desirable result, nor is there any doubt that it would pay when completed. Already there are 10,000,000 messages annually sept in the United States. Between London and Paristbete are thirty-two wires in constant operation, and there will soon be a de-mand for as many between New York and Lon-When our new commercial relations between San Francisco and China are fully developed and steamers are constantly passing between these two countries, there will be nearly as great a de-

driven upon it in the heavy falling snow of winter or the dense mists which there reign almost per-ennially. But taking all these accidents into ac-TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN

To My Countrymon I subunt to your judgement Not. I of my History of " The Awarean Conflict la conscient op its many deficiences resolling in post from the haste with which it roos veclosoris breposed, under We boessure of other and wast exection duties But I know that I have bornestly endlowover to mobile it a couling here gearly instruction for sontwent of the Course, incetements and earlier in cident of our Event Ating gle; our Jour succettof of bave therein collected box served and emboched much important material which the streamy like was bearing swelly to oblission. I commend this week to you, despite its unferfections, as a contribution not univertily of your relocal to the education of one people with the forthe and love of Junfartial to excleme

Librara offer and a story of the story of th

The autograph letter of Mr. Greeley's which appears in the publisher's advertisement of The American Conflict in this issue of THE TRIBUNE, was engraved by the new process of Intagliotype and Graphotype Engraving, in the short space of forty minutes. To produce the same on wood would take as many hours. Almost every conceivable kind of illustration for newspapers, books, bonds, checks, certificates, usually done on wood or stone, is produced by the above Company at No. 139 Broadway, in one-fourth the time and half the expense. The extended advertisement of The American Conflict is paid for by his publisher at the usual rates, THE TRIBUNE Association having no pecuniary interest or control in Mr. Greeley's book. It can be had only of the publishers and their agents.

> The following is the bill as it passed both Houses, "the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstand-

The following is she bill as it passed both Houses, "the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding:"

Be it enacted, be, That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding indicates, and many previous condition of sharey or involuting regard to any previous condition of shavey or involuting regard to any previous condition of shavey or involuting regard to any previous condition of shavey or involuting a service, except sea a panishment for crims whem right is every State and be parties and give evidence, to inherit purplesse, lease, sell-hold and cort of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens; and shall be subject to file punishment, sains, and penalties, and tend to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And chat any present when the cort of any law, sell-ton, or contrast, or contrast,

by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States,

CIN ONE OF COM SHIPS

with power of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be especially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such of the United States or Territorial Courts as by this act has cognizance of the offiense; and with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equity before the law, without distinction of race, or color, or previous condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act.

Sec. 5. That said Commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and the Judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provisions of this act, and, on examination, to discharge, admit to bail, or commit them for trial, as the facts may warrant.

Sec. 6. And such Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to the offenses created by this act as

creation in Kentucky of a " New Court," whose lewhile in the West, the general insolvency led to the

A & 2 We colling to water, at the A. Were successfully accom-

ANTIOCH COLLEGE.

1866-7.

THE BOARD OF INSTRUCTION consists of

The President-Rev. George W. Hosmer, D. D.

Professors—Rev. Austin Craig, D. D.; Rev. John B. Weston, A. M.; John E. Clark, A. M.; Rev. James K. Hosmer, A. M.; Edward Orton, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory School tory School.

Assistants—Mrs. Achsah E. Weston, A. M.; Miss Rebecca S. Rice, A. M.; Miss Jerusha H. Peacock; Miss Naomi W. Goodman, Teacher of the Model School.

Instructors-In Music and Penmanship.

THE MATRON, Mrs. Sarah D. Tucker, has oversight and care of lady students rooming in the North Hall.

THE STUDIES of the College Classes are the usual studies of a College course. The Preparatory School fits students for the Freshman Class, and affords instruction in all English branches usually taught in union schools and academies. lish branches usually taught in union schools and academies. Candidates for the Preparatory School must be at least twelve years of age. The Model School is open to only a-limited number of pupils. A prominent design in opening it was to afford to students wishing to fit themselves to be teachers opportunities for becoming practically acquainted with the best methods of teaching. The Model School is under the management of Professor ORTON, who has had many years' experience as a teacher of teachers in the New-York State Normal School, and elsewhere. In the Preparatory and College Classes, students who do not wish to take Greek are allowed to take "Elective" studies—scientific and historical. Persons of suitable age, not wishing to take a degree, have the privilege of pursuing a Partial Course selected from the College studies. There are Optional Studies in Biblical Geography and History, and in the Greek New Testament.

THE CHARGES for Tuition in the College Classes are \$10 per term; in other Classes, \$8. For incidentals (charges for warming, sweeping, and lighting halls and recitation ooms, and for use of the Library), \$250 per term. Room ent, for a single room, from \$4 to \$7 per term. Board is at present furnished for \$8 50 per week. Music Lessons are paid for according to private agreement. Sindents provide for themselves *lights*, washing, and fuel. But lady students rooming in the North Hall are supplied by the College with firewood made ready for their stoves, and each lady is charged according to the quantity actually used by

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES for education and graduation are afforded to both sexes.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES—Singing, reading the Scriptures and prayer—begin the regular duties of each day. Sunday afternoons the students attend preaching in the College Chapel. Sunday mornings they may attend the services the Methodist, Presbyterian, or Christian Church, in the village. To sit at the feet of Jesus, that we may learn to glorify our Father, by loving and helping His children, is the one religious purpose which Antioch College would ever

cherish and commend. OUTDOOR ACTIVITY of some kind is earnestly commen to all the students. The large, open commons near the Col-lege afford a fine field for the base-ball clubs, and the adjacent glen and surrounding country abound in pleasant and picturesque walks.

COMPENSATED EMPLOYMENT is every year given to a number of students, both ladies and gentlemen. Self-supporting students are held in honor here, and hereafter—as hereto-fore—all practicable aids will be cheerfully afforded them.

AlBOARDING ROOM is kept in the first story of the North Hall, where students - both ladies and gentleme matron, and several members of the Board of Ins ruction, board together in common.

THE LOCATION of the College is at Yellow Springs, Oalo the railroad between Xenia and Springfield, and seventy five miles north-east of Cincinnati. The place is healthy an I beautiful.

THE GROUND AND BUILDINGS are spacious and ample. the middle of an enclosed square of twenty acres stands the main building, Antioch Hall, one hundred and seventy feet long, with a transcept of a hundred and ten feet. This building contains the Library, Laboratory, Chapel, and Recitation Rooms, sufficient for the accommodation of five or six hundred students. Within a few rods of this building stand the North Hall (for ladies) and the South Hall (for gentlemen). These are a hundred and sixty feet long, each, and four stories high-together containing about a hundred

and fifty rooms for students. THE COLLEGE YEAR consists of three terms, of about three months each. The Fall Term (of the School Year '66-7) began September 12th, and ends December 21st. The Winter Term begins Wednesday, January 2d, (1867) and ende April 2d. The Spring Term begins April 9th, and ende June 25th. Commencement Day is Wednesday, June 26th,

By a recent vote of the Board of Trustees, all cash pur-1867. chasers of Scholarships, under the old corporation, are now invited to receive the full amounts paid by them, in free tuition to be here given to children or grandchildren of the

purchasers respectively. For further information address

REV. GEORGE W. HOSMER, Yellow Springs, Ohio ANTICCE COLLEGE, Nov. 28, 1866.

Interesting National Facts.

For the benefit of those of our readers who have not had time to wade through the numerous public documents we have laid before them, we cull out and condense many interesting facts bearing upon the national welfare and progress. We have avoided the footings of the different departments embodied in the President's message, as we presume that all our readers who pretend to any interest in public affairs will have carefully perused that document, for their own sake, if not for the writer's.

The aggregate area of the public lands of the United States, surveyed and unsurveyed, is 1,465,-468,800 acres-which is seventeen times the whole surface of Prussia, including her territorial increase since the war with Austria.

Only one of the old Revolutionary pensioners is now living-Samuel Downing of Edinburg, Saratoga county, New York. He is more than a hundred years old. Of the widows of revolutionary pensioners who were married before the close of their husband's military service, only two are living.

The present strength of the regular army is only 28,545, which is nearly 17,000 short of the minimum strength contemplated by law. The volunteer force is now 11,043, colored and white, mostly colored. During the last four years the Govern-ment has supplied to disabled soldiers about 4000 legs, 2240 arms, 9 feet and 55 hands—and it has about 1000 more limbs to distribute.

We have now an iron-clad fleet of 54 vessels, and there are 7 more to be completed.

The incomes last year paid a revenue of \$60,894, 185, which was nearly three times the revenue of the year before from the same source. The cigar smokers contributed for the support of the Government \$3,474,438, and the chewers and tobacco smokers nearly four times as much. Distilled spirits gave a revenue of \$29,198,578; and the Commissioner thinks that the Government loses more by evasion under this head than under any other, except possibly that of income.

It is estimated that 150,000 freedmen and their children are now attending school in the Southern The issues of rations, on the last of June, to whites and blacks were about equal. Freedmen's Bureau has now in its possession for distribution 272,281 acres of land, besides 228 tracts in Teanessee, and 1119 parcels of town

The Government sold during the past year \$12,-204,729 worth of postage stamps and envelops. We sent abroad 4.886.916 letters, and received from

class in all respects.

12 clegant smilly or pony sleighs, incly the sheet party of them filled for one or two horse sleighs, incly the strength of the streng

SPICEDID LIGHT TROTING SECOND for the match of the second beech, and the for the match of the total to anything of missing are equal to anything of the match of the second beech and the second second for the match of the second secon

On SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 1865, at 11 o'c. Will be sold without reserve, for eash, to read to the sold without reserve, or those to those to country; Barnesses of all grades; and a fin and uniriumed Horse Blankels.

Description OUR THOUSAND ELEGANT BLACK TO SET STUGEN AND THE STAND OR THOUSAND PUREAR, KIT AND GROVE, HUDSON BAY AND FORES, TO COON, HUDSON BAY AND FORES, TO COON, HUDSON BAY AND FORES, TO CON, HUDSON BAY AND THE HARM OF SALVEDAY, DEC. 8, 1866, M. 11.0°C.

Sleighs and Pungs; CLIME SINKIC

ith Morris Bros. TILE

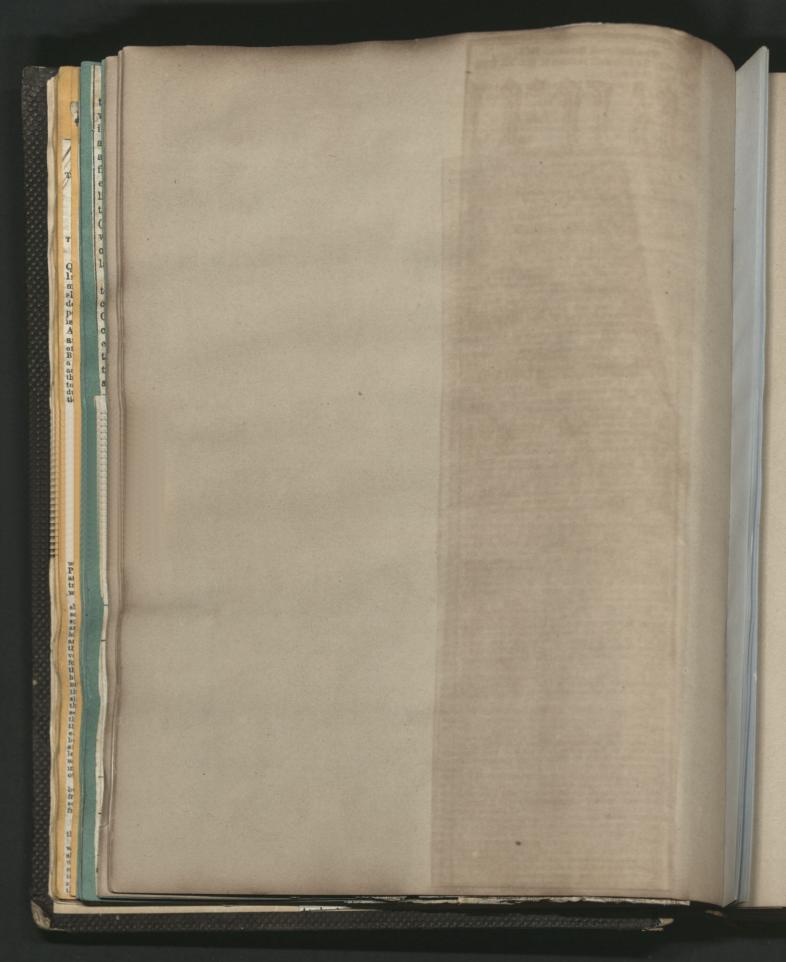
dged Ability,

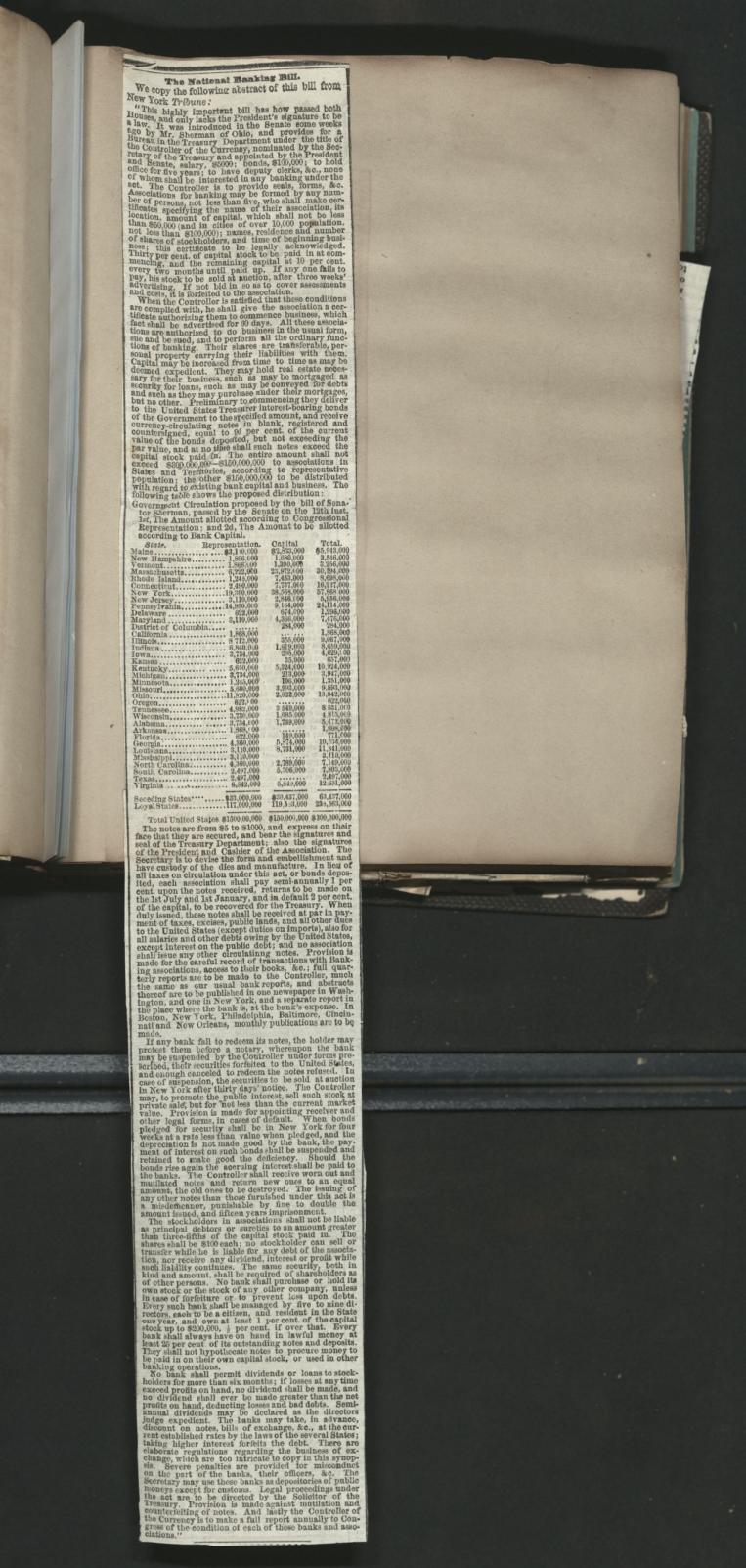
S BYND' STIL

golfando os

December 5,

commence at 3





The Supplementary Ecconstru The country will be glad to learn that the Lao Houses of Congress have at length agreed upon [SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BOSTON JOURNAL.] this important measure, and with such unanimity as to ensure its adoption over the President's veto, which is said to be impending. We have already given the principal part of the bill as it passed the Senate at the close of last week. The House pro-WASHINGTON, March 17, 1867. Passage of the Supplementary Reconstruc-The Supplementary Reconstruction bill reported by Judge Trumbril from the Judiciary Committee posed three amendments, which, as finally modified by a conference of the two branches, have been on Wednesday last as a substitute for the bill by the Senate on Saturday night, at a quarter of the bill by the Senate on Saturday night, at a quarter of the twelve, by a vote of thirty-plant of two nays. Unanimous as more file Republican Senators of eight of them had done all in their power to prevent its passage. Many have thought that these Senators do not really desire to have any readopted. The first added to the oath made neces. sary at the time of registration a clause declaring that the person taking it had never been a member of any State Legislature or held any executive or judicial office and afterward engaged in the rebellion. Another amendment applied the punishmentior perjury to a violation of the oaths required these Senators do not ready desire to have any reby the bill. The third amendment, which occaconstruction and reconciliation at present, and sioned the principal disagreement between the two that they also hope to keep Congress in session, ready to impeach the President, should any just ground turn up. Whether this is so or not, the more conservative Senators were determined, on Seturday evening that the Sanahara and and the Sanahara are seturday evening that the Sanahara are seturday evening. houses, and which is of great practical important we give verbatim in the connection in which it stands, as follows:

K 'SEC. 5. And be it further enacted. That if according to the said returns the Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the electors qualified as by a majority of the votes of the electors qualified as therein specified, east at said election—at least one-half herein specified, east at said election—at least one-half such ratification—the President of the Convention such ratification—the President of the Convention such ratification—the same, day certified, to the shall transmit a copy of the same, day certified, to the shall transmit the same to Congress, if then in assion, and transmit the same to Congress, if then in assion, and transmit the same to Congress, if then in assion, and election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had the opportunity to vote field electors in the State had the opportunity to vote field electors in the State had the opportunity to vote field electors in the State had the opportunity to vote field electors in the State had the opportunity to vote field electors in the State had the opportunity to vote field electors in the State had the constitution shall be decreated by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the offer provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and said Constitution shall be admitted therefrom as therein provided.

The object of the supplementary bill is simply to provide the machinery for setting the main struction bill should be passed before the Senate adjourned; and although the "previous question" cannot be called in that body, they steadily voted down amendments and propositions to adjourn uptil the more radical minority engaged and until the more radical minority surrendered, and, with the best possible grace, voted for the bill. The Democrats, after enjoying the family dissensions, had nearly all gone to their homes, and Reverdy Johnson consistently voted for the bill, as he had for the original act, to which it is a supple-Feas—Messrs. Anthony. Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conking, Comess, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Nye, Patierson (N.H.), Ramser, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sunner, Thayer, Tiptou, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—38.

**Auss—Messrs. Buckalew, Hendricks—9. rumoth, van Vinas, teas, son, Yates—38.

Nays—Messrs, Buckalew, Hendricks—2.

Nays—Messrs, Buckalew, Hendricks—2.

North Messrs, Cameron, Davis, Absent or not Voting—Messrs. Cameron, Northick, Double, Grimes, Guthrie, Henderson, Northin, Patterson, (Tenu.), Pomeroy, Riddle, Saulsbury, Phrague—18. to provide the machinery for setting the main reconstruction law in motion. It adds no new principles nor requirements, except in matters of As the bill is of great national importance, I give it in full as amended and broady passed by the detail. It specifies the methods and times of regit in full as amended and many passed by the Senate.

Copy of the Supplementary Reconstruction Hill.

Best enacted, \$c., That before the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the Commaning General in each district defined by an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," approved March second, eighteen bemade of the male citizens of the United States, two-ty-one years of age and unward, resident in each country or parish in the Seate or States included in his district, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to yole for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following:

"I do solemnly swar or affirm in the presence of Almighty God that I am e citizen of the State of —; that I have resided in said state for — months next preceding this day, and now reside in the country of — or parish of — in said State (as the case may be); that I am twenty-one years old; that I have not been distinctly and one participation in any rebellion or civil war, against the laws of any State, or of the buried States; that I have necker and on he as a member of Congress of the laws of any State, or of the buried States, in a member of congress of the same of the states, and a same makes of congress of the same of the United States, and a same makes of congress of the same of the United States, and same as a congress of the same of the United States, and will to the best of my very a same as a congress of the same and officer of which at least thirty or judicial, officer of any togeness. The same assection is all the same of the State of the same has a member of congress of the will be same of the same and the same of the same assection is an executive or indicial, officer of any togeness. The same assection is the same of the same assection is the same of the same assection is the same assection of the congletion of the registration hereby provided for in any state at such time and places therein as the Com istration, of calling constitutional conventions, of framing and ratifying constitutions, &c., giving Senate. Copy of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill. the initiative of action to the district commanders. The entire plan of reconstruction, therefore, so far as it is to be laid down by Congress for the guidance of the States concerned, has now been completed. Some of our best statesmen may not be wholly satisfied with it-and perhaps we ought to expect that it will not work acceptably in all casesbut we are convinced that, on the whole, the work has been faithfully and wisely done. In the matter of impartial suffrage and the subjection of the whole process of reconstruction to the control of the Federal Government, the plan certainly goes further than the most sanguine of our loyal people dared to hope for one year ago. And strange to say-probably on the very account of this bold advance—the Southern people themselves seem to acquiesce more promptly in this plan than they did in the comparatively mild amendment which now forms but a part of its substance. Let us trust that the auspicious indications of the present will be speedily and fully realized. We are speaking as if the bill had nothing to fear from a Presidential veto, which is manifestly the case. It is as good as the law of the land already. off a charge successfully who started vention, then no such Convention shall be held under this act; provided that such Convention shall not held unless a majority of all such registered voters and have voted on the question of holding such Coromition.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, The the Commanding General of each district shall opoint such loyol officers or persons as may be notestary, not exceeding three in each election district in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to ban of the votes, list of voters, and of the persons olected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast a said election; and upon receiving said returns he shill open the same, ascertain the persons elected as a elegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make groclamation thereof, and within sixty days from the date of election he shall notify the delegates to assemble in Convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification; and said convention, when organized, shall sirst determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of such State to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act and the act to which it is supplementary, and, if so, shall proceed to frame according to the provisions of this act and the act to which it is supplementary, and, if so, shall proceed to frame according to the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons appointed by the Commanding General as hereinhefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof, to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the Commanding General as hereinhefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof, to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the Commanding General as hereinhefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of the first the interest of the provisions o of Conference to finally adjust the differences between its bill and that of the Senate, and the President will have an opportunity to sign or to veto it on Wednesday. He will act promptly, and Congress having enacted the bill will be able to adjourn before the close of the present week.

A very important act regulating Mail Service, Letter Delivery, Franking, Rates of Postage, &c., was passed at the late Session of Congress and took effect on the 1st inst. It extends to forty-five sections, and would now be reprinted in full but for the pressure of War News. The following is a summary of

its most important provisions:

I. The postage on each letter weighing half or less, if carried and delivered an ounce wholly within the United States, is henceforth three cents if paid in advance. [Hitherto, letters transmitted from the Atlantic to the Pacific States, or vice versa, have been charged ten cents, which is now reduced to three.]

II. Every letter delivered from the office at which it was mailed, or distributed therefrom by local carrier, is henceforth to pay two cents postage. [Heretofore the charge was one cent, with an additional cent for delivery by carrier. Hereafter, two cents must be paid on every "drop letter" mailed, and there is to be no charge for delivery.]

III. The Postmaster-General is instructed to take measures to extend the system of Free Delivery so fast and so far as he may judge expedient. [We presume that, under clause, such cities as Troy, Syracuse, Utica, Hudson, &c., with great villages like Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, &c., will soon be blessed with a system of Free Letter Delivery from once to twice per day. We believe an immense increase in business and receipts, especially in the matter of "drop letters," will result from this reform.]

IV. There is to be no charge henceforth for the receipt of either Mail or Drop Letters at sub-post-offices, letter-boxes, stations, or whatever they may be called-and their conveyance thence to the central or city office. [The charge of one cent hitherto made for this serrice almost nullified the utility of these stations. The cent was of no consequence; but the in-convenience of paying it rendered it an unspeakable nuisance.]

V. Postage on newpapers must inexorably be paid in advance. Those casually sent must be paid for at the mailing office; all others at the office whence delivered, and for not less than one quarter at a time.

VI. The postage on each newspaper weighing less than four ounces thus sent, is-For a Weekly, 20 cents per annum; Semi-Weekly 40; Tri-Weekly, 60; Daily, \$1 20, or (if issued on Sundays also) \$1 40. No matter how far conveyed, if wholly within the United States.

VII. No package is to be received for and transmitted by the Mails of a weight exceeding four pounds.

VIII. Registered letters are to pay a regis-tration fee of twenty cents, instead of the five now charged.

IX. For each newspaper or other periodical transmitted by mail to one who is not a regular ubscriber, there must be paid two cents ounces, and the same for each four ounces additional.

X. All books sent by mail must pay four cents for any weight not exceeding four ounces; one cent per ounce for all additional weight.

XI. Magazines and other periodicals, issued less frequently than once per week pay one cent in advance for the first four ounces, and the same for each additional four ounces or fraction of the same.

XII. Publishers of periodicals may inclose bills to their subscribers in or with their papers, or write, print or stamp on them a notice when their term of subscription or prepayment expired or will expire without charge.

XIII. Postmasters are authorized to remove the wrappers from all periodicals or other mailed matter which shall not have paid letter postage, to ascertain whether there be or be not any writing on the inclosure or matter therein concealed which would justify a higher

postage. XIV. Franking is greatly restricted by this

The following is the new reconstruction bill as it finally passed the two Houses of Congress, including Mr. Wilson's and Mr. Shellabarger's

amendments:

Whereas, No legal State government, or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas: and

Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State Governments can be legally established, therefore,

Be it enacted, §c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district, North Carolina and South Carolina the second district, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district, Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier General, and to detail a sufficient Military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Section 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer

dent to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier General, and to detail a sufficient Military force has authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer be assigned as aforesaid, to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be nuished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals has a processing the manufacture of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals he shall have power to organize Military Commissions or Tribunals for that purpose, and all interference under cuthority under this act, shall be null and void.

SECTION 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnession or tribunal hereby anthorized affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

SECTION 5. That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution algovernment in conformity with the Constitution shall provide the time of the army shall not be affected by this act except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

SECTION 5. That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitutional government in conformity with the Constitution shall provide that the elective tranchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stake for participating in the rebellion, or for fellony at common law, and when such Constitution shall have been scaled in said. State shall be the operation of the constitution of the United State shall be the operation of all persons and sentence in the c

IIIII NORTHAMPTON. We give the following complete list of incomes of citizens of this town in 1863 subject to the special income tax of five per cent levied by the United States government. All incomes over \$600 were subject to this special tax. By adding this sum therefore to each amount given below, the taxable incomes of each individual for 1863 is attained. The present law of Congress provides that all incomes of over \$600 and less than \$5,000 shall pay a tax of five per cent; all over \$5.000 and under \$10,000 a tax of seven and a half per cent, and all over \$10.000 a tax of ten per cent. It will be seen that the list is alphabetically arranged which makes it convenient for reference. - William Allen, 1.421; William Allen, Jr., 404; James C. Arms, 5 .-150; Joel Abercrombie, 600; John Alden, 47; James D. Atkins, 1.630, Leavitt Beals, 634; H. A. Bridgman, 114; S. E. Bridgman, 1.975; Osmyn Baker, 3.056; H. C. Benson, 173; G. A. Burr, 794; Aaron Barton, 197; J. H. Butler, 2.217; Cyrus K. Bartlett, 85; Benjamin Barrett, 148; Henry Bright, 1.424; Bailey Birge, 109; Edward Birge, 107; Gordon M. Bradley, 510; B. E. Cook, 10; Horace Cook, 471; D. W. Crafts, 120; A. P. Critchlow, 15.821; W. T. Clement, 2.020; Henry F, Cutler, 766; Martha Cochran, 511; Jas. W. Cram, 46; Horace A. Collins, 401; Bradford M. Couch, 183; Smith Carr, 200; Henry Childs, 1.969; Wm. R. Clapp, 922; D. Munroe Clapp, 45: Mary S. B. Clarke, 2.956; Anson B. Clark, 334; Christopher Clarke, 1.018; Lucius Clark, 3.923; William Clark, 7.182; William Clark, Jr., 3.923; Josiah Clark, 958; Nancy B. Clark, 770; Silas D. Clark, 233; John Clarke, 14.091; Ira 1). Clark, 85; Merritt Clark, 1.500; Charles Clark, 434; Nathaniel Clark, 434; Chas. S. Crouch, 450; Charles Delano, 516; Ira Dimock, 2.202; Lucius Dimock, 1.150; Matthias R. Dalrymple, 93; James Dunlap, 1.269; Chas. P. Damon, 275; David Damon, 1.050; S. W. Damon, 62; L. J. Dudley, 426; Lewis L. Draper, 528; Edward E. Denniston, 1.580; Lucien A. Dawson, 1.485; Henry Dikeman, 1.065; Mrs. R. B. Dickinson, 918; Adolph DeVylder, 893; Nathaniel Day, 270; William Day, 270; Leonard Day, 270; Samuel Day, 769; Chas. A. Dewey, 7.700; Calvin B. Edwards, 221; Oscar Edwards, 2.070; Geo. D. Eames, 385; Rev. Z. Eddy, 1.060; Levi H. Elwell, 527; Calvin W. Elton, 500; Chas. E. Forbes, 3.985; Geo. M. Fuller, 2.131: Sam'l A. Fisk, 2.200; Moses Ferry, 972; M. M. French, 3.910; John W. French, 1.392; Leonard H. Field, 1.924; Lebond Foster, 418; E. W. Foster, 740; Henry S. Gere, 1.087; John L. Graves, 57; Cyrus M. Graves, 608; John B. Graves, 2.175; Chas. F. Graves, 81; Henry B. Graves, 1.692; Elisha Graves, 206; Wm. N. Gaylord, 194; John W. Hubbard, 408; Hatfield Halstead, 1.615; Samuel L. Hinckley, 5.368; Seth Hunt, 557; Horace C. Hovey, 285; Webster Herrick, 172; W. R. Holliday, 102; Erastus Hopkins, 2.162; L. S. Hopkins, trustee, 263; L. S. Hopkins, 1.-336; Stephen W. Hopkins, 150; Samuel L. Hill, 8.936; William Hill, 900; Winthrop Hillyer, 3.935; Gordon Hall, 1.008; John R. Hillman, 221; O. A. Hillman, 335; James 1:11..., 052, Wm B. Hale, 6.840; Patrick Hayes, 300; Nathan B. Hussey, 87; Obadiah D. Hastings, 38; Thomas E. Hastings, 1.350; Isaac Johnson, 323; Wm. H. Jones, 987; Isaac R. Jones, 300; Lorenzo W. Joy, 1.052; Harvey Kirkland, 2.000; Chas. M. Kinney, 265; Joseph M. Kellogg, 670; Horace L. Kingsley, 200; C. B. Kingsley, 3.685; Daniel Kingsley, 805; George Kings-Kingsley, 29: Edwin Caleb Loud, 150; Addison J. Lincoln, 2.583; Henry Lincoln, 447; John B. F. Littlefield, 344; S. W. Lee, Jr., 465; Luke Lyman, 624; Jonathan H. Lyman, 2.711; Ephraim Lyman, 530; Samuel F. Lyman, 254; William Lawrence, 363; Alfred T. Lilly, 1.336; Henry A. Longley, 425; George W. Lunt, 301; Lafayette Maltby, 3.000; Edward Maltby, 363 Gilbert B. Manley, 331; Joseph Marsh, 256; John L. Manchester, 228; Henry W. Morgan, 673; Marcus T. Moody, 240; Charles G. Marshall, 179; Morris Machol, 169; Lyman Metcalf, 374; William Metcalf, 397; Dennis Mehan, 203; Edwin Maynard, 1.463; Mary J. Nichols, 175; Porter Nutting, 1.526; W. C. Prentiss, 436: Wm. H. Prince, 2.644; Benjamin Prouty, 129; Lyman Peebles, 37; Josiah H. Prindle, 398. Wm. F. Pratt, 137; Walter M. Parker, 110; A. Perry Peck, 855; Enos Parsons, 2.363; J. Smith Parsons, 114; Charles T. Parsons, 414; S. C. Parsons, 41; Josiah Parsons, 624; Cephas Parsons, 641; N. P. Pratt, 110; Lyman Parsons, 806; Lewis Parsons, 655; Samuel L. Parsons, 720; Samuel Parsons, 435; Isaac S. Parsons, 9.028; Job B. Parsons, 360; W. C. Robinson, 528; Henry Roberts, 637; Osmore O. Roberts, 118; Alfred W. Reece, 146; Virginius J. Reece, 65; Wm. H. Rayner, 1.390; H. D. Reed, 116. David F. Ranney, 330; Fred Smith, 85; S. M. Smith, 1.854; Hervey Smith, 100; Watson L. Smith, 457; Chas. H. Smith, 1.317; Plympton H. Smith, 539; H. K. Starkweather, Jr., 82; C. G. Starkweather, 147; Wm. Strong, 1.138; Ebenezer Strong, 742; Sidney Strong, 853; Calvin Strong, 74; John W. Strong, 400; George Strong, 187; Erastus Slate, 600; F. A. Steckwell, 516; Amos Sawyer, 1.191; W. H. Stoddard, 3.131; James H. Searl, 481; Geo. Sergeant, 1.281; Nathaniel Sears, 82; Otis A. Skilton, 552; Richard Sanderson, 350; Anthony Sheffield, 194; Whiting Street, 4.382; M. H. Spaulding, 927; S. T. Spaulding, 2.248; Wm. H. Todd, 1.833; Justin Thayer, 4.153; George Tucker, 2.355; Henry Tucker, 2.220; Violetta T. Talbot, 550; Lydia M. Turner, 47; James R. Trumbull, 290; John Tunnicliffe, 444; Austin W. Thompson, 405; Daniel Thompson, 1.036; William Valcour, 152; John P. Williston, 17.149; A. L. Williston, 4.324; Henry Watson, 2.357; James L. Warriner, 1.685; Edwin E. Wakefield, 1.924; Samuel Wells, 132; James C. Ward, 2.045; Penelope R. White, 1.873; Cyrus White, 354; Josiah D. Whitney, 4.268; Robert M. Whitehouse, 120; J. B. Whitehouse, 180; Joseph C. Williams, 375; Eliphalet Williams, 4.557; Hanry F. Williams, 1.275; Lucien B. Williams, 4.175; Wm. K. Wright, 450; Asa Wright, 221; Ansel Wright, Jr., 271; Ansel Wright, 1.479; George F. Wright, 2.077; Sylvester S. Wright, 871; George L. Wright, 459. Oliver Warner, 1,700; John F. Warner, 591; Joseph Warner,

2.133; Moses Waterman, 800.

What is to become of this old earth if man meddles with nature much longer after his present audacious manner is a curious question for the philosopher. We have been obliterating the most stupendous barriers between sea and sea, and compelling the waters of the Mediterranean to mingle with the Indian Ocean; we purpose cutting through the mountain chain which divides the Atlantic from the Pacific; there is a plan for turning the Iberian peninsula into an island by a maritime canal across the whole breadth of France; and now, if we can believe a Western correspondent, there is actual danger of the destruction of Niagara Falls. Chicago contemplates cutting a canal 1,000 feet wide and 60 feet deep from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River. So vast a volume of water would be drained by such a channel from the great Lakes into the Mississippi that Chicago would become virtually a scaport, the Falls would dwindle to one-tenth their present dimensions, and the St. Lawrence would be nothing but a creek. And if the Darien Canal should be constructed, it is suggested by Capt. Silas Bent, in his lecture on the Thermometric Gateways to the Pole, that the Gulf Stream might force its way through the cut, instead of being deflected as now upon the coasts of Europe, and thus a sudden change of climate might spread disaster through the richest countries of the Old World, and England become a region of almost

THE HOUSE OF LORDS. The roll of "the Lords Spuritual and Temporal" for the first session of the 20th Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has just been published. It contains a list of 470 Peers in all, published. It contains a list of the feers in an, including the English Bench of Bishops, the four Irish representative Prelates (who will disappear on the passage of the Irish Church bill), the 28 on the passage of the Hish Charen only, the 28 Irish representative temporal Peers, and the Scotch Irish representative temporary constraints occurrently representative Peers, who at present, it appears, are only 15. The first in order is the Prince of Wales, who sits, however, as the Duke of Cornwall. Next come the other members of the royal family. Next, according to the custom dating back in the middle ages, follow the highest back in the middle ages, follow the highest dignitaries of the Caurch, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Then follow the Peers who are members of the Ministry; Roman Catholic Duke of Norfolk; then the 27 Earls; the 30 Viscounts; the Bench of Bishons, 29 in number; and finally the 234 Barons. 127 Earls; the 30 Viscounts; the Bench of Bish-ops, 29 in number; and finally the 284 Barons. The latter, it will be seen, constitute almost ex-actly one half of the whole body of Peers. The actly one nair or the whole body of Pegrs. The general idea is that most of these noblemen are of very ancient descent; but it is stated that the back of Norfolk and the Earls of Sheareshare. very ancient descent; but it is stated that the Duke of Norfolk and the Earls of Shrewsbury and Duke of Noriois and the Earls of Shrewsbury and of Derby are the only direct male representatives in the three highest grades of the Peerage of titles conferred prior to the reign of Henry VIII.

tion w.
com is one's hof the age. I Acadae faculti is goin ville, 7 fine trof whi as eve whose then w that, hhis far petual assidue step is he sav 1848. Ponsar in the Guizot monar these v Berrye active delight XIV's serves the wi Madan though the ac Marc (Nisard faure, Bra devote few pr chara merch merca than a sand In thi diterat vears lard score and S for ou

> in Jata Rossia In The Rossia

politicard 60

Amos

Charl

guish

tain a

Georg

84, st

T

In furni in wi EFFECT OF BRAIN WORK ON THE HEALTH. A question which has long been agitated and argued pro and com is whether the work of the brain is injurious to one's health, and whether it shortens one's life. Most of the talented men of France reach a very respectable age. Look, for instance, at some of the men of the Acadamie Francises. M. Viennet, although 39 years of age, is yet in the full enjoyment of his intellectual faculties. M. de Segur, at 86, is as alive to all that is going forward as he was 30 years ago; de Pongerville, 76, completed the other day the revision of his fine translation of "Lucretia," the fourth edition of which has just appeared; Lebrun, at 32, is as hale as ever; Villemain, the father of the Academy, whose election took place in 1821, is 76; every now and then we hear of his being seriously ill, but for all that, he has not the most remote idea of either vacating his fauteuil or of giving up his functions of perpetual secretary, which he fallills with the most assiduous punctuality. Lamartine is 76, yet his step is elastic, and he holds himself as upright as when he saved the country from Red Republicanism in 1848. Flourens, 78, has been ill for ten years, yet attends regularly. Count Charles de Montalembert, and Ponsard the popular poet—although both ill—are still in the full possession of their brilliant faculties. M. Guizot, 79, and M. Thiers, 69, still represent the July monarchy with all their wonted vigor, and each of these veteran Orleanist statesmen enjoy robust health. Berryer, 74, the stauch Legitimist, is as bright and active as any man of half his age; Victor Cousin, the delightful biographer of the celebrated women of Louis XIV's time, although suffering from chest disease, preserves his health by an annual visit to Cannes during the winter. The Duke de Broglie, 82, son-in-law to Madame de Stael, is still as polished and strong as though he was made of steel. The young members of the academy—whose ages, however, range from 60 to 70—are the Duke of Noailles, Prosper Merimee, Saint

Brain work is not confined to gentlemen who devote themselves to literature. Some of the above named authors can only boast of a very few productions, and those not of a very exhaustive character. These perhaps are the exceptions. A merchant in active business, carrying on large mercantile transactions, is more severely taxed than a writer can possibly be, for trade has a thousand perplexities which are unknown to literature. In this country it is remarkable that our leading diterateurs and politicians are mostly under sixty years of age. Longfellow, Whittier, Willis, Hillard and Agassiz, have not yet rounded threescore; Sumner, Greeley and Burritt are fifty-six, and Senator Wilson is a year younger. If we look for our veterans we shall find a few among the politicians. Thaddeus Stevens is 74, W. H. Seward 66, Francis P. Blair, 76, James Buchanan 76, Amos Kendall 78. Among the poets we have Charles Sprague 76, W. C. Bryant 78, and R. W. Emerson 64. There are three gentlemen distinguished for their historical productions who retain all the mental vigor of their younger days: George Ticknor 76, George Bancroft 67, James Savage 83. Thomas Sully, the artist, at the age of 84, still stands at his easel.

The salaries of the different monarchs of Europe are given as follows by a German statistician:

Alexander II\$8,250,000 or \$25,000 a day. Alexander II. \$3,250,000 or \$25,000 a day.

Abdul Aziz. 6,000,000 or 18,000 a day.

Napoleon III. 5,000,000 or 14,213 a day.

Francis Joseph. 4,000,000 or 10,050 a day.

Fred. William I. 3,000,000 or 6,210 a day.

Victor Emmanuel. 2,400,000 or 6,840 a day.

Victoria... 2,200,000 or 6,270 a day.

Isabella II. 1,800,000 or 6,270 a day.

In addition to this salary, each of these individuals in furnished with a dozen or more first-class houses to live in without any charge for rent.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES. A New York correspondent thus alludes to some of the private libraries in this vicinity.

dim with min

in this vicinity.

"There has been a great change among the private libraries of this city and vicinity since 1855. At that date the collection of the late Edward Everett contained some 7000. It is now, we believe in the hands of his son, William Everett. The library of the late William H. Prescott, the historian, contained at housand or two less than that of his friend, Mr. Everett. We believe it is still in the house in which he lived and died, and now occupied by his widow. The library of the late Abbott Lawrence contained about 10,000 volumes. It had been given away and sold. The library of the late Daniel Webster, consisting of 5000 volumes, including law books, remained as it ought to at the family residence in Marshfeld. The private library of the late Thomas Dowse of Cambridge, the learned leather dresser was given by him to the Massachusetts Historical Society. It is very rich in the best volumes of English literature, in superb binding. It contains some 4000 volumes. The private library of the late George Livermore of Cambridge was very rich in Bibles and biblical works, and contained about 4000 volumes. We believe that Harvard University will be the richer for it. The late Theodore Parker had a very large and rare collection of books, some 10,000 in number, that have become the property[of the Boston Public Library. The private library on or present minister to England, Charles Francis Adams, contains about 18,000 volumes, or more than any one in New England. ter to England, Charles Francis Adams, contains about 18,000 volumes, or more than any one in New England, so far as we know. It embraces his own collection to gether with that of his father, John Quincy Adams, and his grandfather, John Adams. The late Rufus Choate had about 7000 volumes, rich in anvient and modern literature. Soon after his lamented death it was sold and many of the works are scattered among his acmiring friends."

Facts for the Memory.

1180-Glass windows first used for light,

1246 - Chimneys first put to houses. 1252-Lead pipes for carrying water. 1290-Tallow candles for light.

1299-Spectacles invented by an Ital-

1302-Paper first made from linen. 1341-Woolen cloth first manufactured in England,

1410-Art of printing in oil.

1430-Printing from movable types. 1477-Watches made in Germany.

1590-Telescopes invented by Porta and Jansen.

1599-Jupiter's Satellites discovered by Jansen.

1601-Tea first brought to Europe rom China, 1603-Theatres first erected in Eng-

land by Shakspeare. 1610—Thermometer invented by Sanc-

torius.

1619-Circulation of blood discovered by Harvey.

1625-Bricks first made of any required size.

1626-Printing in colors invented. 1629-Newspaper first established.

1630-Shoe-buckles first made. 1635-Wine made from grapes in

England. 1639-Pendulum clock invented.

1643-Coffee brought to England. 1642-Sugar-cane cultivated in the West Indies,

1643-Barometer invented by Torri celli, in Italy.

1645-Air-guns invented.

1749-Steam engines invented.

1750—Bread first made with yeast.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

GLORY of warrior, glory of orator, glory of song, Paid with a voice that will pass to be lost in an endless

Glory of Virtue, to fight, to struggle, to right the wrong-Nay, but she aim'd not at glory, no lover of glory she: Give her the glory of going on, and still to be.

The wages of sin is death; if the wages of Virtue be dust, Would she have heart to endure for the life of the worm

Bhe desires no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the just, To rest in a golden grove, or to bask in a Summer sky; Give her the wages of going on, and not to die.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LATEST UTOPIA.

TIME AND TIDE, BY WEARE AND TYNE. TWE
FIVE LETTERS TO A WORKING MAN OF SUNDERI
ON THE LAWS OF WORK BY JOHN RUSKIN. 1:
pp. 210. John Wiley & Son.

The speculations of a man of genius cannot fail to pique a liberal curiosity, though they find no support in the lessons of experience, and the sugges-tions of common sense. We all love to listen to descriptions of Paradise on earth, and to seek oblivion from the actual disorders of society in the many-colored pictures of fancy. The most recent dream of Utopia may be found in the present brilliant volume. Mr. Ruskin paints his rhapsodies of secular perfection in the gayest rhetoric. fields of political economy are clothed with flowery verdure at his touch, and present a foretaste of the fruits of the millenium. His fondest dreams arise from earnest conviction, though he takes counsel with hope and fancy, rather than with reason.

The volume is in the form of familiar letters addressed to one of the English working men and tracts.

dressed to one of the English working-men, and treats of certain reforms in their condition which have not yet been demanded in Parliament. One of the points, which Mr. Ruskin urges, as essential to a sound social economy, is the restraining of the properties and income of the upper classes within certain fixed limits. Thus, by removing all temptations to the use of every energy in the accumulation of wealth, a higher ideal of the duties of life would be created in the national mind; the withdrawal from commercial competition of those who had attained the prescribed limits of wealth, would insure to the young earlier worldly success, and earlier marriage, with all its beneficent moral results; while the older men of active intellect, whose sagacity is now absorbed in the furtherance of their own mercenary interests, would find unselfish occupation in the superintendence of public institutions, or the promotion of the public advantage. The members of the legislature should be chosen from this class. They should be rewarded with peculiar honors which would repay them for the loss of superior wealth.

The first duty of the State is to see that every child born therein shall be well housed, clothed, fed, and educated, till it attains years of discretion. This implies an authority in the Government of which now we do not even dream. Overseers, or bishops, if you will, should be appointed over every hundred families composing the State, who should render account of the life of every individual in these families. They should exercise such care over their interest and conduct, that no person, however humble, could suffer from unknown want, or live in unrecognized crime, watching with the patience and gentleness of true Christian pasters over their flocks, but with a full legal authority of interference on due occasion. Such overseers should be not only the bishops, but the biographers of their people, rendering to a superior State officer an annual written statement of the principal events in the life of family. These records, laid public offices, would show the suitable candidates for advanced position or distinguished honors, thus furnishing a powerful dissuasive from crime, and a stimulant to worthy conduct. No odious espionage is implied in this procedure. No visits should be made in any house, without invitation, unless the law had been violated. No record should be made against the will of any family, except of what was inevitably known of its publicly visible conduct. and the results of that conduct. Whatever else was written should be only by the desire of the head of the family. In this way, it would soon be felt that the true history of a nation was not of its wars, but of its households. Men would desire to obtain some conspicuous place in these honorable annals rather than to shrink behind closed shutters from public

Mr. Ruskin believes that the necessity of some such angement is inevitable from the circumstances of the present times. The imminent danger to which England is exposed by the downfall of its aristocracy, the substitution of the money-power for military force, and the increasing prevalence of the mob spirit, and the chances of insane war, founded on popular passion, demands untried means of safety, and the counsels of wisdom rather than the intrigues of the demagogue.

The first acts of legislation under the new regime should be directed against the practice of thieving, in all its branches, but chiefly, in its occult and polite methods. Above all, the making and selling of bad goods-the most criminal form of theft and the most deadly to the State-should be inexorably suppressed. The fiercest punishments should be directed toward its utter extinction, or there is no hope for the social state. No religion that was ever preached on earth has proclaimed any salvation to the sellers of bad goods. No laws can be too severe against subtle enavery. With this enemy no truce should be kept. For light weights and false measures, for adulteration and dishonest manufacture of commodities, the penalty should be confiscation of goods and banishment from the country. The standard of sound articles should be fixed by the guild of every trade in its own manner, to which all proposed improvements should be submitted. All puffery and selfproclamation on the part of tradesmen should be absolutely prohibited as much as the making of any other kind of noise or disturbance. Still, this law is to apply only to tradesmen who have volunteered to carry on a better system of commerce. Outside of their guild, the rogue might puff and cheat as he chose, leaving the public to be gulled at "its own If people preferred to buy of those who had refused to join an honest society, they should be allowed to do so at their pleasure and their peril.

The prices for all articles warranted by the guild should be annually fixed for the trade throughout the kingdom; the wages of the workmen should also be fixed, so as to define the master's profits; and the affairs of every firm should be annually reported to the guild, every firm whose liabilities exceeded its assets by a hundred pounds forthwith being deelared bankrupt.

The elements of State education should be calculated equally for the advantage of every order of person composing the State. From the lowest to the highest class, every child should be required by law to receive these general elements of discipline, and "to be baptized, not with a drop of water on its forehead, but in the cloud and sea of heavenly wisdom and of earthly power." The purposes of State education aim at making the body as beautiful and perfect in its youth as it can be, wholly irrespective of ulterior purpose. The laws of health should be religiously observed. Hence, the schools must be in fresh country, and amidst fresh air, with great extents of lands attached to them in permanent estate. Riding, running, and all the honest personal arts of offense and defense, and music, should form the principal heads of this bodily education.

Next to these physical accomplishments, should be taught the two great mental graces of reverence and compassion. These sentiments, it is true, are innate in human nature, but they require to be developed by deliberate and constant exercise. The first is taught by setting over youth masters whom they cannot but love and respect; by gathering for them out of history examples of what has been most worthy in human deeds and human passion; and by letting them feel the smallness of their own powers and knowledge compared with the attainments of others. Compassion, on the other hand, is to be taught by making it a point of honor, in the same rank with courage, so that it shall be held as shameful to do a oruel thing as a cowardly one. All infliction of pain on weaker creatures is to be stigmatized as unmanly crime, and every opportunity taken to exercise the young in offices of practical help. With reverence

and compassion, trath is to be zealously inculcated, and compassion, track of thought and sight, truth of spirit and passionate, sought for like a treasure and kept like a crown."

with regard to the marriage institution, Mr. With regard to the marriage intention, Mr. Ruskin has some peculiar ideas, which we will give

truth, earnest and passessing treasure and kept like a crown."

With regard to the marriage institution, Mr. With regard to the marriage institution, Mr. Ruskin has some peculiar ideas, which we will give in his own words.

Permission to marry should be the reward held in sight of its youth during the entire latter part of the course of oits youth during the entire latter part of the course of oits youth during the should be granted as the national their education, and it should be granted as the national their education, and it should not be attainable without rightfully fluifilled. It is should not be a public testimony to the fact granting of it should be a public testimony to the fact granting of its should be a public testimony to the fact granting of the should be a public testimony to the fact granting of the should be a public testimony to the fact granting of the should be a public testimony to the fact granting of the should be a public testimony to the fact granting of the should be a public testimony to the fact and in arts of household economy, and he honorably to maintain and teach their children.

No girl should receive her grantsion to marry before his less than the should be a point of somewhat his her seventeenth birthday of the public state of the should be a point of somewhat his her seventeenth birthday of the should be a point of somewhat his her seventeenth birthday of the should be a point of somewhat his her seventeenth birthday in the wenty-second year and a recognized digrace not to have gained it at least and a recognized digrace not to have gained it at least and a recognized digrace not to have gained it at least and a recognized digrace not to have gained it at least and a recognized digrace not to have gained it at least and a recognized digrace not to have gained it at least and a recognized digrace not to have gained it at least and a recognized digrace not to have gained it at least and a recognized digrace not to have gained it at least and a recognized digrace not to have ga

compels us to dismiss them with only a passing reference. Mr. Ruskin's suggestions are chiefly valuable for directing attention to evils which seem inherent in the framework of modern society, and holding up a high standard of excellence in all earthly relations. He treats the subject as a poet, as a man of imagination and feeling, not as a philosopher. He writes from his own fancies and impulses, not from any recognition of the laws of social science. He describes the conditions of a Utopia, of which the dazzling vision melts away before the realities of experience, not the ideal of a commonwealth founded a just analysis of human nature, and the principles of universal harmony. His book shows the dim, uncertain instinct of a change in the organization of social affairs. He has a keen sense of the injustice, the selfishness, the intense and virulent competition, and consequent misery which enter so deeply into the present composition of the social state, and cherishes the most cordial and generous aspirations for a nobler and more harmonious order of existence on earth. But this cannot be realized from any effusions of sentiment, however lofty and beautiful, but must await the gradual evolution of scientific truth. laws of attractive industry, and the equitable distribution of its fruits must be well understood before any significant changes can be introduced in the or laws of society. Mr. Ruskin has written ful book, but he will never be the founder of

'l commonwealth.

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN THE STATE-NUMBER, CAPITAL STOCK AND THE WORK-INGS THEREOF.

ated,

ht.

ke a

Mr. give

sight ree of tional been thout a the of the fact lived, a life, craft, well oly to

ed to life, in the mes; ir inthat that

BOSTON, Feb. 19, 1868. The example set by the Rochdale (England) Pioneers, who, in 1844, established a coöperative store for the sale of staple articles of the first quality, which proved such a decided success, has not been lost upon the workingmen of Massachusetts, who are beginning to see the manifest advantages of coöperation. Several years ago a few protective union stores were established in our cities, but they never proved profitable except to a few officers, but they never proved profitable except to a few officers, who distinguished themselves by stepping out with the funds as soon as they had received enough money from their constituents to tempt them to such a proceeding. Some three or four years ago the question of establishing coöperative societies after the English plan was seriously considered, and quite a number were formed in the year 1864. In 1866 the General Court passed "An Act in Relation to the Formation of Coöperative Associations," the first section of which provides that seven sociations," the first section of which provides that seven or more persons, of lawful age, may, by written articles of agreement, associate themselves together for the purposes of trade, or for carrying on any lawful mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural business within this State, subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in all general laws in relation to similar corporations; the second provides that the objects within this State, subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in all general laws in relation to similar corporations; the second provides that the objects of the association, place of business, etc., shall be set forth in its articles of agreement; the third makes provision for the choice of a president, a board of not less than three directors, and a treasurer; the fourth allows each association to make its own by-laws; the fifth provides that the capital stock of each society shall not exceed \$50,000, and that the amount or number of shares may be increased or diminished at any meeting of the stockholders; the sixth requires that a yearly statement shall be made of the financial condition of each association to the clerk of the city or town where the business is conducted, and to the secretary of the commonwealth, to be transmitted to the Legislature; the seventh allows each association to hold real and personal estate, and limits a member to an interest of \$1,000 and one vote; the eighth provides that no shares shall be issued until the cash therefor is paid; the ninth provides thatif managers make untrue returns they shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts existing at the date of the return; the tenth provides that the laws in relation to insolvent corporations applies to these; the eleventh provides that no stockholders shall be personally liable for any debt of the association if the capital stock is paid in in full and the certificates issued; the twelfth and last section allows a distribution of profits, according to the by-laws, at least once in twelve months, provides that no distribution shall be paid until a sum equal at least to 10 per cent of the net profits shall be appropriated for a contingent or sinking fund, until there shall have accumulated a sum equal to soperation shall be exempt from attachment and from being taken on exceeding in the aggregate the par value of \$20, which shall be accompt from attachment and from being taken on exceeding in the aggrega

 Commonwealth
 Capital Sto

 A cushnet
 \$6,900

 Charlestown
 12,500

 Chelsea
 3,900

 Fall River
 2,600

 Fitchburg
 1,480

 Florence
 10,000

 Lynn
 3,825

 Mcdford
 3,000

 Sandwich
 2,900

 South Reading
 5,000

 Worcester
 5,000

South Reading 2,200 100

Worcester 5,000 54

Total 5,000 54

Total \$56,905 1,841

Only a few of the associations furnish the amount of les during the year. Their assets and liabilities are yen, showing that nearly all are in a sound financial indition. Those who returned the amount of sales were: ariestown, \$147,707; Chelsea, \$83,782 6; South Reading, \$,557 56; Fall River, \$7,340 20. The par value of the area ranges from \$5 to \$25 each, most of them being \$5. are Florence is a mercantile association, but all the rest in Florence is a mercantile association, but all the rest in (I am informed) either in the grocery and provision siness, or confine their operations to the grocery ado. From some of them purchasers of goods, who is not members, receive tickets to the amount of each purchase they make, and they receive a rtain per cent of the profits at stated periods. The amer in which the profits are distributed to members 'stockholders is shown in the last section of the act yen above. The Charlestown Association is well estabshed, and is doing more business than any other. It has yo stores (one having been recently started), and it hows the advantages of such associations when manged with prudence. During the quarter ending Jan. 868, the sales of this association amounted to \$65,492, upon which amount the profits were \$2,4707. From Sept 7, 1864, when the association was organized, till Jan. 1, 1868, the ales amounted to \$349,006 53, and \$10,180 83 were distributed among members and patrons who were not members. A ew other associations have been formed which engage in manufactures, and these have met with success. On the first of last month an association, with a capital of \$0,000, divided into shares of \$500 each, was organized in somerset to engage in the manufacture of stoves, and is now doing a flourishing business. Another association, with a capital of \$0,000, was formed in this vicinity, on Monday evening last, which will shortly engage in the manufacture of spring beds, the patent-right of which the membe

Workingmen in England. Professor Levi, in his book on "The Working Classes," estimates that there are 800,000 persons employed in England in the general and local government and defence of the country. Of this number all but 8000 are men. About 19,000 are dockyard laborers, 11,000 postmen, 37,000 policemen. Nearly all the others are soldiers or sailors, and the annual income of the whole class amounts to \$50,000,000. In the second class are 1,700,000 domestic servants, nearly all of them women, whose yearly wages amount to \$295,000,000, an average sum of \$2 50 a head per week being included in that amount for remuneration in the way of maintenance.

There are 700,000 persons engaged in commercial ways, that is, in the conveyance of men, animals, goods and messages. Of these 200,000 are railway servants, 123,000 are coachmen, cabmen and carmen, 37,000 are bargemen and watermen, 180,000 are wereho usemen, messengers and porters. Their entire earnings in a year are estimated at \$195,000,000.

All these classes of workpeople taken together are just as numerous as the agricultural laborers, of whom there are said to be about 2,000,000 men and 700,000 women and children, earning in all \$420,000,000 a year. These and all the others are not so numerous as the laborers in manufacturing and mining pursuits, numbering about 3,000,000 men and 2,600,000 women and children, and receiving \$1,120,000,000 a year in wages. The entire working classes, according to Mr. Levi, comprise 11,000,000 persons, of whom nearly half are women and children, and receive each vear \$2,099,000,000 in payment for their work. The average weekly receipts of boys and men under twenty is 7s. 3d. sterling; of girls and women under twenty is 7s. 3d. sterling; of grown up men 19s. sterling, and of grown up women 11s. sterling, Skilled workpeople of course receive a great deal more than that, and common laborers proportionately less.

WRITTEN AT MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

The trembling dew-drops fall
Upon the shattering flowers like souls at rest;
The stars shine gloriously, and all,
Save me, is blest.

Mother, I love thy grave!
The violet, with its blossoms blue and mild,
Waves o'er thy head—when shall it wave
Above thy child?

'Tis a bright flower, yet must
Its bright leaves to the coming tempest bow;
Dear mother, 'tis thine emblem—dust,
Dust is on thy brow!

And I could love to die, leave untasted life's dark bitter streams, By thee, as erst in childhood, lie, And share thy dreams.

And must I linger here, To stain the plumage of my sinless years, And mourn the hopes of childhood dear, With bitter tears?

Aye, must I linger here, mely branch upon a blasted tree, Whose last frail leaf, untimely sere, Went down with thee?

Oft from life's withered bower, In still communion with the past I turn, And muse on thee, the only flower In memory's urn.

And, when the Evening pale,
Bows like a mourner on the dim blue wave,
I stray to hear the night-winds wail
Around thy grave.

Where is thy spirit flown?

1 gaze above—thy look is imaged there;
I listen—and thy gentle tone
Is on the air.

Oh, come, while here I press
My brow upon thy grave—and, in those mild
And thrilling tones of tenderness,
Bless, bless thy child!

Squile written at Rantucket thus noticed Charlotte Nush troddere Inous. 0 8 3 2 8 oF aattdt me arises t Pthinpont sharlow love hand in hand (Copiece by request of D. Toy I have inserted IN TWOS. BY W. C. GANNETT. Somewhere in the world there hide Garden gates that no one sees Save they come in happy twos— Not in ones nor yet in threes, But from every maiden's door Leads a pathway straight and true; Maps and surveys know it not; He who finds, finds room for two! Then they see the garden gates!
Never skies so blue as theirs,
Never flowers so many and sweet
As for those who came in pairs. Round and round the alleys wind; Now a cradle bars their way, Now a little mound, behind— So the two go through the day. But has heard a song or sigh, Lo! another garden-gate Opens as the two go by! In they wander, knowing not;
"Five and Twenty!" fills the air
With a silvery echo low,
All about the startled pair. Happier yet these garden walks; Closer, heart to heart, they lean; Still, softer falls the light; Few the twos, and far between. Till at last as on they pass
Down the paths they so well know,
Once again at hidden gates
Stand the two; they enter slow. Golden gates of fitty years; May our two your latchet press! Garden of the sunset land, Hold their dearest happiness! Then a quiet walk again;
Then a wicket in the wall;
Then one, stepping on alone—
Then two at the heart of all!
—Chicago Unity.

Nantucket Out West.

We print below an exceedingly interesting account of a gathering of Nantucketers at Ravenna, Ohio, for which we are indebted to the Rayenna Democrat. It is only an additional evidence that Nantucketers, however far they wander from the island, and however much they may be absorbed in matters of the world outside, never lose their clannishness. Interesting as the occasion below described must have been, we notify the Ravenna folk that we are going to do the same thing by wholesale here next August. And we cordially invite one and all of the Ohio Nantucketers to become genuine Massachusetts Nantucketers on the 17th, 18th and 19th of August proximo.

RE-UNION OF NANTUCKET PEOPLE.

Thirty years ago an enterprising and successful saman and commander of whale ships, feeling desirous of a different life than that afforded by a life at sea, took leave of his friends upon the Island of Nantucket, and set his face westward in search of a home in the west. As a result of that expedition Ravenna was chosen as the land of promise, and in the fall of 1839 three Nantucket families were located here. These were followed by others, and before many years elapsed a number of families had emigrated from their Island home and located in Ravenna and vicinity. A yearfago the Nantucket people had a re-union pionic upon the farm of Captain P. F. Chase, a mile south of Ravenna village, and on Saturday last, July 3d, their second annual re-union took place again on the farm of Captain Chase. The whole number present was one hundred and ten, most of whom were natives of the Island of Nantucket, and had emigrated from there either as adults or children. At one o'clock, P. M., a good old fashioned pic-nic dinner was spread upon tables prepared near the house of Capt. Chase, and the whole company sat down to a feast that contained for them the most tempting relish. Capt. F. W. Coffin presided as president of the day. Before discussing the tempting and elegant repast, a song was sung, that had been written for the ocasion by a lady, who, unable to attend in person, responded to the invitation in that manner. Next, dinner was served and in its abundance, variety and richness nothing was left to be desired. As soon as dinner was concluded, a very interesting letter was read from Christopher Hussey, an invited guest. Captain Isaae Brayton, of Newburgh, was called upon to address the people. His remarks were full of pleasant interest and entertainment. The Captain narrated that in June, 1839, he left Nantucket people among us. The speaker called vividly to mind many cherished Nantucket memories and the dear associations those who emigrated had left behind. He altuded to the great tide of e

many a merry story was told of jolly, old Nantucket life, the veterans of the whale ships sailed their voyages o'er again, and related their adventures and the incidents of their life upon the sea with animated satisfaction.

Before separating, a permanent Society of Nantucket People was organized, and re-unions will be annually held for the years yet in the future. The following officers were chosen for one year: President, Silas B. Swain; Secretary, Edward C. Russell; Re-union Committee of Arrangements, Capt. F. W. Coffin, Capt. Josiah C. Long, Capt. David Barnard, Mrs. Silas B. Swain, Mrs. A. G. Russell, Mrs. F. W. Coffin.

This, briefly, is the narrative of the second reunion of the Nantucket people amongst us. To them it was an occasion of unlimited pleasure and satisfaction, and with them we rejoice at the pleasant return of their annual holiday, and trust that one and all they may be the happy participants in many re-unions yet to be.

The following is a complete list of the persons present at the re-union of the Nantucket people, the families being grouped together:

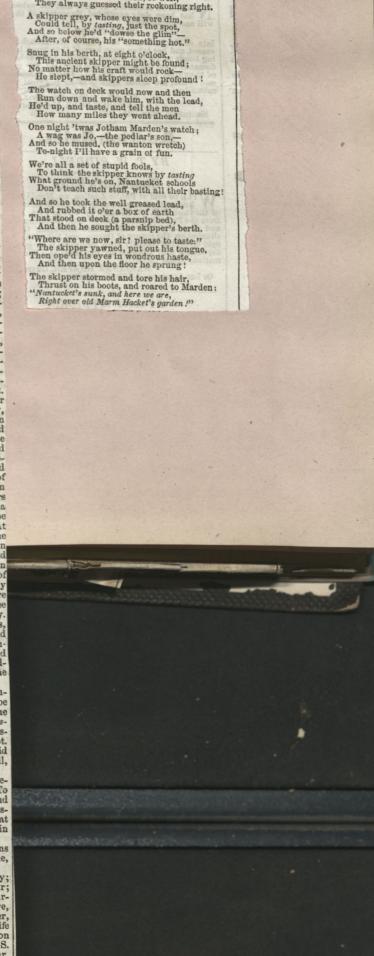
Capt. J. C. Long, wife Mary, daughter Mary; Mr. George W. Green, wife Sarah, son Arthur; Mr. J. B. Whippey, wife Lydia, daughter Charlotte B.; Mr. Valentine Munroe, wife Olive, daughter Alice, son Josiah; Col. C. S. Cotter, wife Mary, son Harry; Capt. Wm. C. Wyer, wife Lydia; Dr. D. R. Jennings, wife Elizabeth, son Willy; Mrs. Mary Coffin, son A. L., daughter S. C.; Mr. Silas B. Swain, wife Martha, sons Edgar, John, Joseph; Capt. W. S. Whippey, wife Sarah, sons Fletcher, Clarence; Mr. A. S. Davis, Cleveland, wife Judith, daughter Lydia, grandson James Wallace; Capt. B. C. Russell, wife Armena, sons C. B. and Charley; J. C. Long, Jr., wife Emma, son Edward; Mr. D. B. Lawrence, wife Sarah, sons C. B. and Charley; J. C. Long, Jr., wife Emma, son Edward; Mr. D. B. Lawrence, wife Sarah, sons C. Capt. Reuben Russell, wife Maria; Mr. John N. Davis, wife Phebe; Capt. Albert Ray, wife Mary, daughter Mary, Capt. John B. Coleman, wife Susan, granddaug

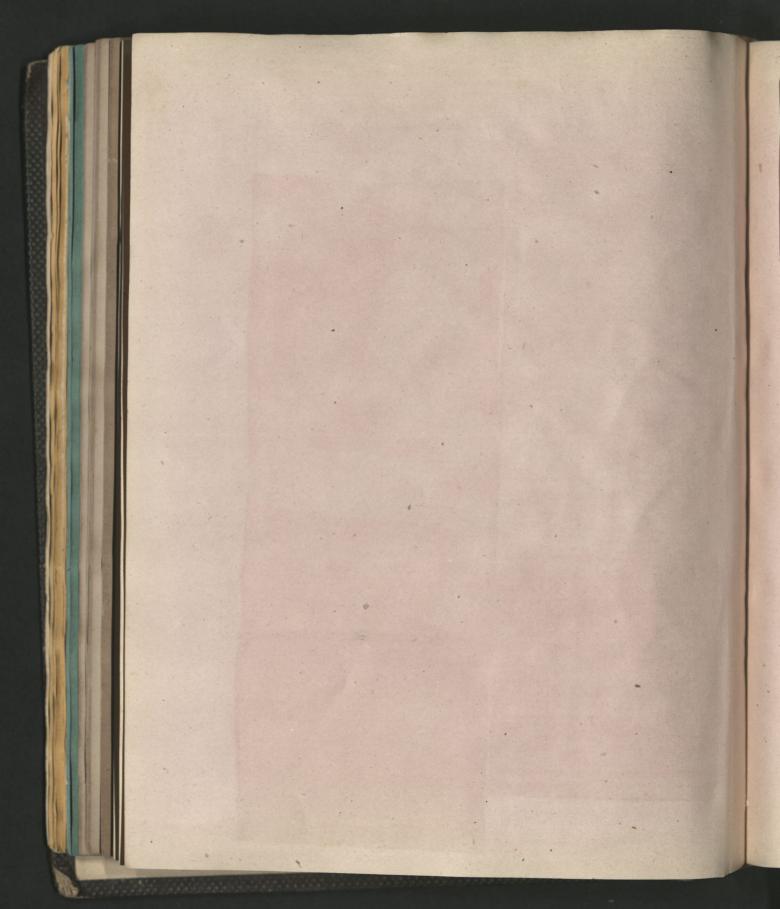
The following poetical effusion appeared in the Boston Courier of 1845, over the signature of "F." It refers to a whaleman by the name of Joseph Bunker, who commanded a vessel out of this port, and who was who commanded a vessel out of this port, and who was so well acquainted with every part of our coast that he he could tell whereabouts his vessel was by merely looking at the sand brought up by the lead in sounding. He was below, confined to his berth by sickness, at the time alluded to, when the watch becoming frightened, stuck the lead into some Nantucket sand which had been taken with them on leaving por the watch thought this world indexe Cart Burken. which had been taken with them on leaving port. The watch thought this would induce Capt. Bunker to alter his course; but the old man only asked if the sand came from bottom, and upon receiving an answer in the affirmative replied, "Then, —, Nantucket's sunk and we're right over Wescoe Hill!"

BALLAD OF THE ALARMED SKIPPER.

"It was an ancient mariner." Many a long, long year ago, Nantucket skippers had a plan Of finding out, though "lying low," How near New York their schooners ran.

The custom was, to grease the lead,
And then, by sounding through the night,
Knowing the soil that stuck, so well,
They always guessed their reckening right.





SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1869.

The Pacific Railroad Finished.

Monday next, which might well be ushered in with the booming of guns and the display of flags, will witness the completion of our great highway across the continent. The Union Pacific Railroad, which set out Westward from Omaha about three years ago, having pushed its way over the broad prairies, and the broader desert, having scaled the Rocky Mountains, bridging frightful canons and tunneling inaccessible cliffs, meets there the Central Pacific, coming up from California, across the Sierra Nevada, and the two, by Government authority, become "one continuous road." The last tie-it is of polished California laurel, mounted with silver ends-will be laid down, and the last spike, of solid gold, will be driven home. sound of these final operations will be heard but a little way off, but they will really signalize, not only the establishment of a new bond to this Union of States, but a new era in the commerce and civilization of the world.

The magnitude of the enterprise in any other age would have occasioned boundless astonishment. There was the old Appian Way of imperial Rome, which has come down to us as the noblest, thoroughfare of all ancient times. was it but a mere garden walk compared with the Pacific Railroad? It extended to Brundiscium, the port of departure for Greece and Asia Minor, comprising a total length of 850 miles. The Pacific Railroad proper is over 1800 miles long. It has been run through a desert substantially, at an average distance of two thousand miles from its base of supplies. Nearly all the materials, except timber, with subsistence stores for an army of from five to twenty thousand workmen and forage for six to eight thousand teams of mules and horses, had to be transported from the older States. The statistics of construction, as section after section has addeditself to the colossal enterprise, are, contrary to the stock phrase of the novelists, less easily imagined than described. A hundred and ten thousand tons of iron rails, a million fish-plates, two millions of bolts, fifteen millions of spikes, three and a half millions of cross-ties, and timber of unnumbered millions of feet, are among the most obvious items. Settlements and even cities have sprung up along its course, as if it carried with it across the continent a broad and ever widening wave of civilization. We have spoken of the road as eighteen hundred miles long; this, however, is only the last-completed section, between the Missouri river and the up-ands of California. To-day the traveler can take nis seat in the cars in the eastern part of Maine and give the iron horse no rest till he snuffs the reezes of the Pacific ocean and comes to a pause the city of San Francisco. Such is the Pacific ailroad-the consummation of our grand naonal system of intercommunication.

The old Appian Way was built for ages, and as e tourist of the present day surveys the massive ones fitted so accurately into each other that the hole formed one continuous road-bed of solid rock, as it were, he has great respect for Roman integrity and thoroughness. Whether the Pacific Railroad is constructed with similar care and honesty we cannot say. The charges of its enemies and the responses of its friends must be submitted to the test of experience. The main interest of the public to-day is in the fact that the dream of the enthusiasts of twenty years ago, the object of many public spirited statesmen, the darling hope of thousands of dwellers in the far-off territories, the pride of the Union and one of the wonders of the civilized world, is at length completed. The commercial problems, concerning our relations with China and Japan and the bearing of the event upon the grand currents of trade, may be left to find their own solution. roads will soon follow, bringing the two oceans much nearer together than Boston and Philadelphia were in the Revolutionary days, and making us more than ever before one nation, and the naion of the world.

A freight-car was standing on the track of the Boston and Albany Railroad, the other day, which had this suggestive lettering in bold characters upon its sides :- "From the Atlantic to the Pacific, via Albany, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, Rock Island, Omaha and Sacramento-no transfer." The car was large and strong, and indicated service; and inscription and all enkindled a train of thought which none but a dweller in these days could appreciate.

Another Great Railroad Project.

The Terminus of the Boston and Albany Railroad at Deep Water.

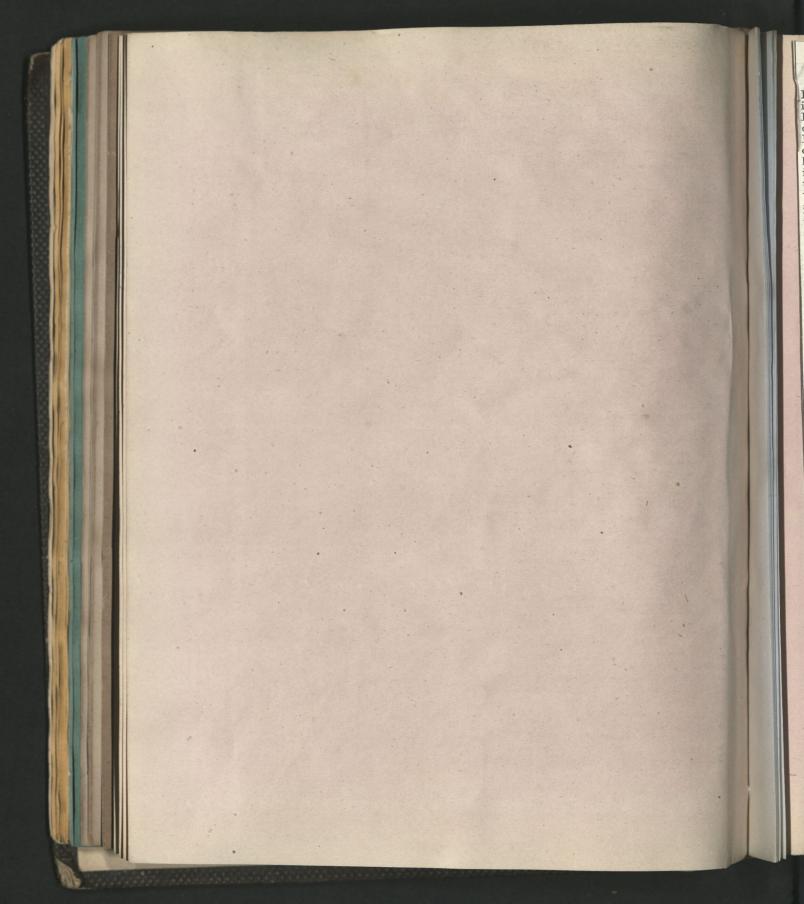
The counsel for the Boston and Albany Railroad Company laid before the Legislative Committee on Railways to-day a bill which they have decided upon as what they want at present in regard to extending their tracks in this city to deep water. The bill allows a track to be built from their road beginning at a point between Harvard and Oak streets, or at or near where the same crosses streets, or at or near where the same crosses under Albany street, thence to Beach street at some point between Utica and Goye streets, passing if deemed expedient along Lincoln or Utica streets, along Beach street, across Federal street, Fort point channel, and the Boston wharf, to the Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad, at a point not less than 1000 feet from the Harbor Commissioners' line on the easterly side of Fort point channel; thence across the latter railroad on a level with it and the exterior line of the Harbor Commissioners as fixed in Chapter 139 of the acts of 1366. The company must build the road at or below the grade of the streets as the Board of Aldermen prescribe, provided that the road shall pass Kneeland street west of South street and South street north of Kneeland at the construct branch roads in the counties of won ester, Hampden, Hampshire or Berkshire, and to won ester, Hampden the own and station purposes authority is given the company to take lands or flats authority is given the company to take lands or flats authority is given the company to take lands or flats wherever a company shall be taken except for a railroad across any the Boston which their con usent, and no lands of other railroad components shall be taken for depot or station purposes without their consent, and no lands of other railroad components shall be taken for depot or station purposes without their consent, and none of the Commonposes without their consent of the Governor and components shall be taken for depot or station purposes without their consent of the Governor and components shall be taken for depot or station purposes without their consent of the Governor and components in South and the sum and the sum a under Albany street, thence to Beach street at some point between Utica and Cove streets, passing if

O Chew, WYork.

VEWL-Sid. 2d, steamer Ella, Mitchell, from Mysic, for Portland, Mo; schra Ontarlo, Verrill, Warron for Ci, for Portland, Mo; schra Griscol for Augusta, for Vork.) TORTIAND. Are defined with the control of the contr

The bill authorizing the extension of the Boston and Albarosis to deep water at South Boston, and for other purposes, came up as the unfinished business of Tuesday, with several penthing amendments.

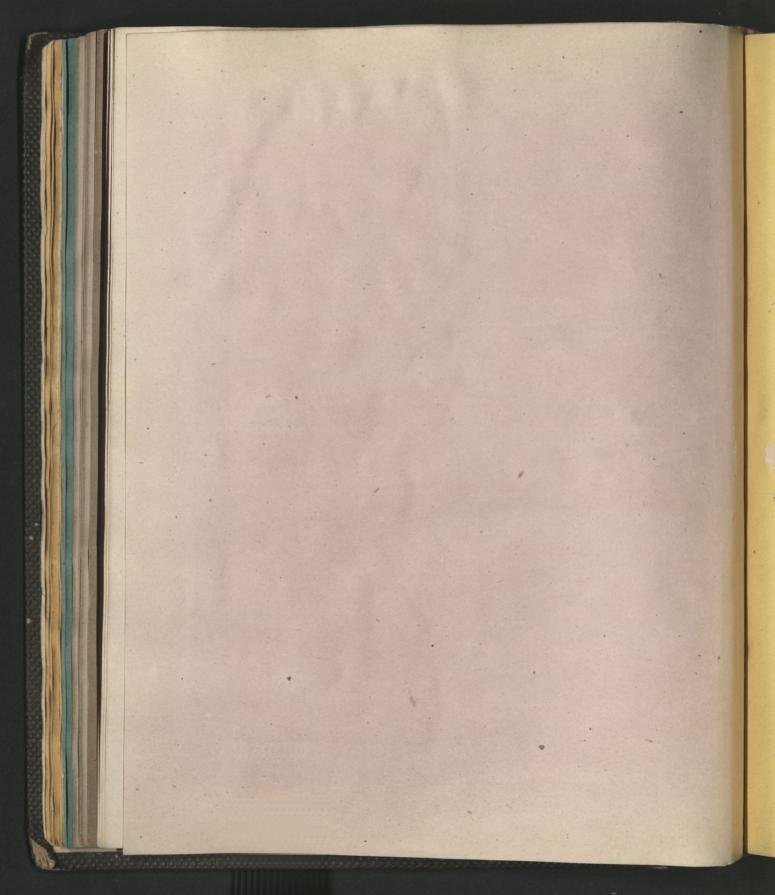
All the amentments were rejected except the one offered by Mr. NELSON of Worcester to the sixth section of the bill, which was made to read after the words, "and may also issue a further amount of stock the exceeding," as follows: "The amount actually paid by the said Boston and Albays." The amount actually paid by the said Boston and Albays and an action of the section of



ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION.

I HAVE told you what public opinion is worth in England. Does it not on certain occasions make its power too greatly felt? I fear it does. In France public opinion is the asylum in which freedom, hunted out of institutions, finds shelter; in England it is the fortress where despotism, hunted out of institutions, sometimes fixes its abode. Why keep it secret, or how deny the fact? Public opinion in England is a power which in truth has nothing in common with that which governments are wont to arm themselves withal against aught that annoys them; but which weighs none the less unkindly on the thinker and the philosopher, discouraging and morally chastising every bold initiative, clipping the wings of every spirit that would rise into unknown regions, and promising the joys of gratified ambition only to those who are content to walk in the beaten paths. Public opinion in England! Woe to him who defies it! There will be invoked against him no text of law; before no court will he be taken; there will be started after him no police officers, no gendarmes; but he will run the risk of dying for mant of air, and of disappearing crushed by the weight of indifference or of scorn! In France, when M. Proudhon launched his book La Prowrieté, c'est le Vol, many were wroth, many cried out against it, but all that only gave the work a great success. In England neither ministers, nor law-givers, nor judges, nor policemen, would have had to mix themselves up in the matter; but the book would probably have found no one curious to read it, no one willing to publish in, and perhaps no one who would agree to print it. sacrifice your own opinions to public opinion is in France considered a blamable weakness on the part of a politician. In England His Majesty's Public Opinion smiles on such sacrifices as the homage due to himself. The inevitable

result of this too absolute sway of public opinion s to pass under the dull gauge of uniformity, not only ideas, but tastes, usages, habits. Even in the smallest trifles people in England are not entirely their own masters. I know a Frenchman who cannot without discomfort keep his hat upon his head. Well! he has never chanced to go up the street, hat in hand, without immediately becoming the jest of passers-by. Such, too, was the lot, as I remember, of every foreigner with a moustache before the Crimean war; that is to to say, before the Irishman Russellahad written to the Times, whose correspondent he was, that besides the bearded warriors sent forth by Letetia, the smooth-skinned men of Albion produced upon the Turks the effect of rope-dancers. At that time whoever broke the laws of respectability with reference to his upper lip and chin made himself liable to be refused employment in any warehouse, if he wished to learn a trade; to get no pupils, if he was a teacher; to tout for customers, if he opened a shop. -Louis Blanc.



A NEW RAILROAD. The Green Room of the State House was crowded to-day with gentlemen from the central and western part of the State interested in the petition of Edward Decay and others to construct a railroad from Northampton to Sudbury, and to pass over the Wayland and Sudbury Railroad. The route of the road as proposed is substantially as follows: Starting at Northampton it passes through South Hadley, Granby, Belchertowe, down to near the junction of the three rivers in Chicoose, near Palmer, thence through Ware, up the Ware river valey in a northeast-rly direction, passing through Hardwick, Barre, Oasham, Rulland, Hollen, West Boylston, Sterlieg Junction, and down through Brylston, Gloton, Berlin, Bolton and Hudson to Sudbury, where the Sudbury and Waylard R. ad, chartered by the Legislature last year, is to be passed over and Boston entered by means of the fitchburg and B ston road. The route is twenty miles shorter than any other at present, making the distance from Northsupton to Boston 95 miles. It was stated that it is to pass through a portion of the State which is wanting in relirond communications, and, in addition, is the beginning of a great trunk line of communication with the West. There is now a ratirond from Northsupton west to Williamsburg, and a chartered road from the laster place to North Adams, and direct connection theores with Proy. There appeared no opposition to the road to-day, and it is stated that many of the towns through which it passes are willing to subscribe for stock in the road. The charter which is poposed will make the capital stock not less than \$2.000,000, nor more than \$5.000,000, and the road must be located in three years and constructed in five. Granby, Belchertowr, down to near the junction of the

Mr. J. M. Bovey has our thanks for copies of the Minneapolis Tribune, which paper states that the mercury in that locality. on Tuesday morning of last week, stood at 42 degrees below zero.

We are also indebted to D. J. Starbuck, for the Chicago Times. The weather throughout the West has been frightfully cold, the mercury for days ranging from 20 to 40 degrees below zero. Here, where we think the weather has been cold, the mercury has never reached zero by eight or ten degrees.

dentified him with HISTORICAL RECORD.

The following is a list of the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States, as well as those who were candidates for each office, since the organization of the Government. But few men of the present day can even name the Presidents in order. Let the men and the children learn it.

1789-George Washington and John Adams, two terms, no opposition.

1797-John Adams, opposed by Thomas Jefferson, who, having the next highest electoral vote, became Vice President.

1801-Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr; beating John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney.

1805—Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton; beating Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King. 1809—James Madison and George Clinton; beat-

ing Charles C. Pinckney.

1813-James Madison and Elbridge Gerry; beating De Witt Clinton.

1817-James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins; beating Rufus King.

1821-James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins; beating John Quincy Adams.

1825-John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun; beating Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay and W. H. Crawford-there being four candidates for President, and Albert Gallatin for Vice President.

1829-Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun; beating John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush.

1833-Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren; beating Henry Clay, John Floyd and William Wirt for President; and William Wilkins, John Sergeant and Henry Lee for Vice President,

1837-Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson; beating William H. Harrison, Hugh L. White and Daniel Webster for President, and John Tyler for Vice President.

1841-William H. Harrison and John Tyler; beating Martin Van Buren and Littleton W. Tazewell. Harrison died one month after his inauguration, and John Tyler became President for the rest of the term.

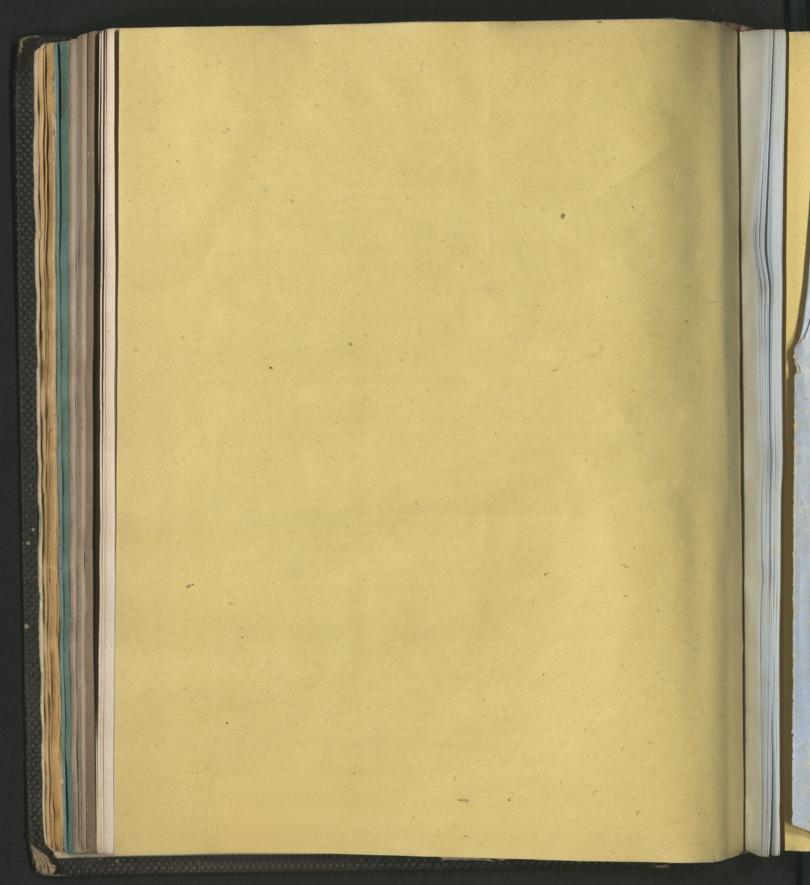
1845-James K. Polk and George M. Dallas; beating Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen. 1849—Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore;

beating Lewis Cass and Martin Van Buren for President, and William O. Butler and Charles F. Adams for Vice President. Taylor died July 9, 1850, and Fillmore became President.

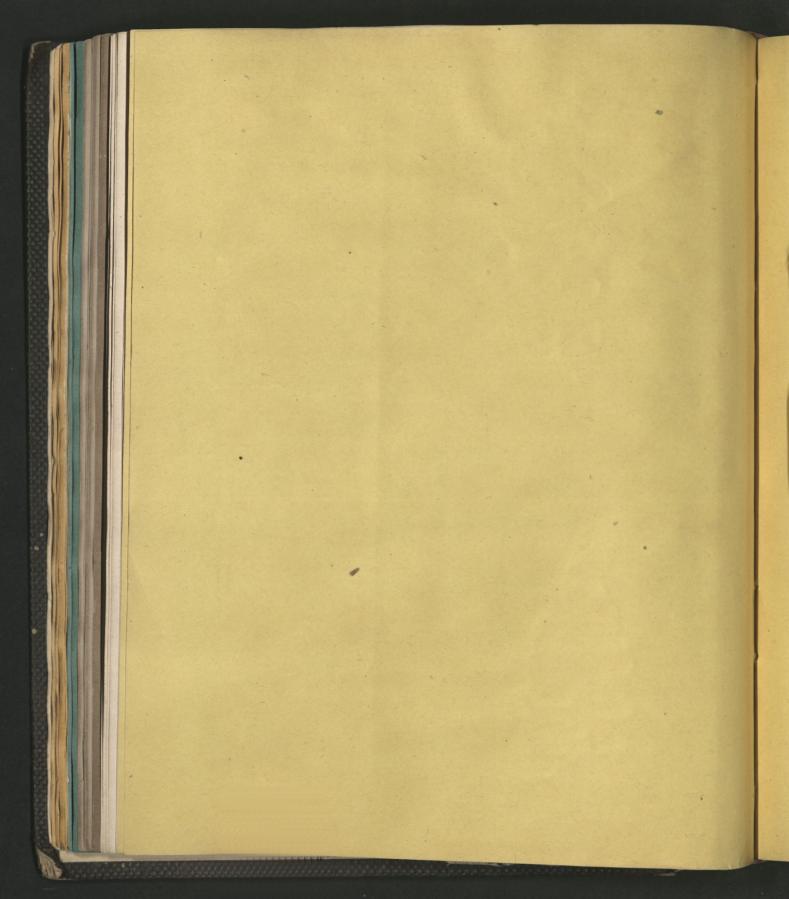
1853-Franklin Pierce and William R. King; beating Winfield Scott and W. A. Graham.

1857-James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge; beating John C. Fremont and Millard Fillmore for President, and William L. Dayton and A. J. Donalson for Vice President.

1861-Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin; beating John Bell, Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckinridge for President, and Edward Everett, Herschell V. Johnson and Joseph Lane for Vice President.



sout to the un few ee world and the least by oright and by day to reform infirmi ed times near Reforme must be to a con line the gates of knowledge; han order almost every nacheed Liele and as hypord The wheel in the abolition of mages headings so to the great work of the abound mill of the eure nache hechecheis men was the exhosate of a preneuted les in fouriere. of Ich article on Lord Brungham Mell! a way are my fair in march their and human failings, but a & my fullow are letters are better neferrand while Jelany . " Mine we hell a continu My to me To this down have had no and the ca Vain Extens and to complicate here been the one property broadler



Has the Best Reputation of any College in the WES Letter from Nice. Bartlett's Commercial College Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette. 1310 eq; ui esellon 10 es:1100 eq; discourage estate esta Nica, Dec. 22. 3831100 Iniorammod s'iloural Your correspondent, (with Agate as comrade,) has tramped it over the prairies of Minnesota and canoed it up the headwaters of the uss sat stourism; thut Allo support us study and canoed it up the headwaters of the uss sat stourism; thut Allo support us study and canoed it up the headwaters of the uss sat stourism; thut Allo support us study and canoed it up the headwaters of the uss sat stourism; thut Allo support us study and canoed it up the headwaters of the uss sat stourism; the same as the contract of the use of the use sat stourism; the same as the contract of the use sat stourism; the con bosom of the peerless Lake Superior. Again, a certain little brown horse and he threaded 3531100 [1819.19111100] S.11311118 the solemn mazes of the Alleghenies. My fatherland has offered me many a glorious vision—some sublime, all beautiful; and has OPEN DAY AND EVENING yielded me many an adventure, critical or lumountain, though, and lost all aches in a vision which can never dicrous. But last week's tramp had some features which must needs be lacking in all home described-which journeyings-it was through scenes and had forgotten. Even the subjective influences of fine scenery cannot be half expressed. The never accessories of which "keepers at home" can moods it begets, and the inward wish and the read, to be sure, but must none the less remain in unblissfull ignorance; and it yielded casion, are things which cannot be given to me experiences that hitherto I knew not of, another. The heart knoweth its own bitterness, responds with burdened soul to the voice and never could have dreamed Nothing very startling happened my or and my of the man to the control of the man there can know them, each neart knoweth its own exself-we saw ne banditti (the are operating in the south under the auspices and favor of His un-Holiness Plo Nono,)—we saw no pandings and pleasures, its own thrills and its upliftings. I can only tell you that looking ghosts of ruined damsels and afflicted knights, back we saw Mentone, Monaco and the coast once the captives and masters of the old castles fading down into the sea; looking to the left, by whose ruins led our route-we had none of the jagged headlands and villa-crowned cliffs, the Moor's "moving accidents" by the flood stretching away till they too were lost to the which murmured and fretted against the cliffs eye. The light and cloud, played charmingly on our right, nor by the fields and mountains on the waves below; the purple mist softened which stretched away Alpward to the left, the forms of crag and mountain, and what No perils had we but of dining too meagerlywould elsewhere have been but a cold, gray, no accidents but the blistering of our still suffading and merging of land and sea, became fering toes. Those were glorious days, howin that air and under that sun a glory and a ever, and in all the years that are to come the memory of them will be clear as the sun that Try to picture it all, and when you have reached the point where your reading, memshone on us warm, like the eye of a friend in ory and fancy can yield you no lovelier comheaven, and sweet as the breath of those bination of river, mountain, sea, field and terorange groves in the shade of which we daily race, filled with the homes and trees and vines made our halts and took our well-earned rest. That walk over the Cornidu was a glorious and flowers of the semi-tropics, be sure even then that the picture itself was infinitely more experience; I repeat, for there were the sea, calm but heaving like the bosom of a child I might go on thus column after column, just ceased sobbing; the mountains which uplift themselves and him who treads them into an air and life the nearest approaching to heavenly; the silvery reader, but let this suffice. The whole two days' walk was through just this kind of scenery. The fatigue of climbing had in the view threads of coquetish streams that would alit gained its own exceeding great reward, and now all the pains of aching joints and sorely chafed feet which made the majority vote for most as lief have run seaward through the Po or the Rhone. There was the sun, robed the completion of our journey by the diligence, like a God in clouds, all glorious, sinking are all forgotten in the pleasures of memory. down to rest in the Mediterranean. There wa night—calm, dewy, still and pathetic, stealin upon us through hoary old olive-orchards Throughout a long, dark night of storm and rain we nodded and waked and talked and sang, up there in the banquette of that queer There was joy in our freedom, there was the arrangement, a diligence. Before noon we fine sense of youth and health and strengthof life, in short—in our laborious climbings were snugly housed in that capital "Hotel de la Ville" in Genoa, where let all traveling and descendings; there was rare fun in our queer predicaments and surroundings; there Buckeyes go. In Italy again. God bless and defend her! It is all I will see of Italy this time, and a very was rest and peace in our wave-lulled sleep. We were near-and we had been heathens not to have felt near-not to so much rock, to characteristic part of it is that quaint, rich busy old place under the arcades by the harthe sea, to the forests, with their sounds and their size. but to Nature, the thing all these incarnate. And mind you, reader, there are none of Emerson's or Spinoza's heresies hidden in my words; I believe in no Greek or bor; through the famed "Via dell Orifica" glittering and tempting with its breath of and under the golden ceiling of the Church of the Annunziata; past the third German anima mundi, nor in any third power largest opera house of Europe; up to the beaubetween God and the earth and the fullness tiful promenade of the Acqua Sola, with its thereof which are His. But Nature, what is fine view inland and seaward. What walks it: or rather isn't it something? Is that they were. And, closing a week of sunshine which orthodox, you and I, not what Emerwith an hour of half pain and sadness my son and the pantheists, call Nature-is it friends crowd out with me under the starwholly made up of and fully described as so light in that lovely harbor, and the moon much rock, so much earth, so much vegitation looked out just then at our parting. I boarded so much river and sea? Nay; but rather, as the steamer, and a glorious night's sail brought beauty is not flesh, is not paint, is not marble, me back again to lovely Nice. One such week is not anything these are akin to, but is that is worth the ocean voyage here. inner spiritual thing which but dwells in and For once, reader, not a word about king-doms and kingcraft of wars or the thousand shines through these material the and forms, so Nature is a thing spiritual-a rumors of wars. I couldn't help it this time. something that inhabits, and fills, but is far I have watten of better things, and regret not more than square miles and physical substance at all my topics, though their treatment very These things we trod with our feet and took in with the outward eye: Nature showed us her face through these her earthly veil, and never before did she seem so lovely, so holy, so fair and rich a revelation of Him of Whom a lover of Nature has written-"He hath made all things beautiful in their time." We walked to Mentone the first day. Leaving Nice-carrying all our baggage in our shoulder-pouch, and with pockets filled to the tearing point with edibles-we began the long but easy ascent of Mount St. Jean. Half way up-about four miles out-we turned about and saw below us and beyond the valley of the Paglione, the convent and cemetery of Cimies (on the site and around the ruins of the old Roman Cimencliensis, once capital of the maritime Alps,) the village of St. Pons, where Charlemagne tarried on his way to Rome, and the grand form of Mt. Cleaner shutting in the view on the right, while to the left lay the oddly built, half new and half old city, with the castle hill towering high over it, the mountains which flank it, and the sea, closing the whole vista. Still ascending, but in an almost opposite direction, Turbia is

reached at last. Surrounded, wondered at, begged of and disgusted with a crowd of dark skinned folk, we sat down at the end of the village, tired and hungry with our ten miles of up-hill walking under a sun as ardent in his regards as that of the last of May with you at home. (For all along this coast, reader, "December's as pleasant as May," or even June.) The people speak a patois which is neither French nor Italian, but I made the keeper of a tumble-down hut, with a pine bush for a sign, understand that some wine would be very agreeable. I got it-a bottle of very drinkable wine for fourteen cents. Bread, wine, oranges-that was our dinner. Work, mountain air, good spirits, and with that prospect before us, no wonder we en-An hour's walk brought us abreast of the picturesque town of Monaco, perched jauntily

It has only 1,600 inhabitants, but for all that, is ruled by its own native prince. It is nearly a thousand years since Otho of Germany gave the place to one of his relations; and after some interruptions and many vicissitudes, this petty sovereignty still survives. now armed with three cannon, and the Prince's army consists of two or three companies. As to his navy, we "didn't see it." England should give him the Warrier or Prince Consort, and we could well afford to lend him a Secretary of the Navy. We con stantly descend after leaving Turbia, and though a very common, it is always an interesting thing to see the short, scant vegetation of the mountain tops gradually changing into the half tropical luxuriance of the valleys filled here with olives, orange trees, flowers,

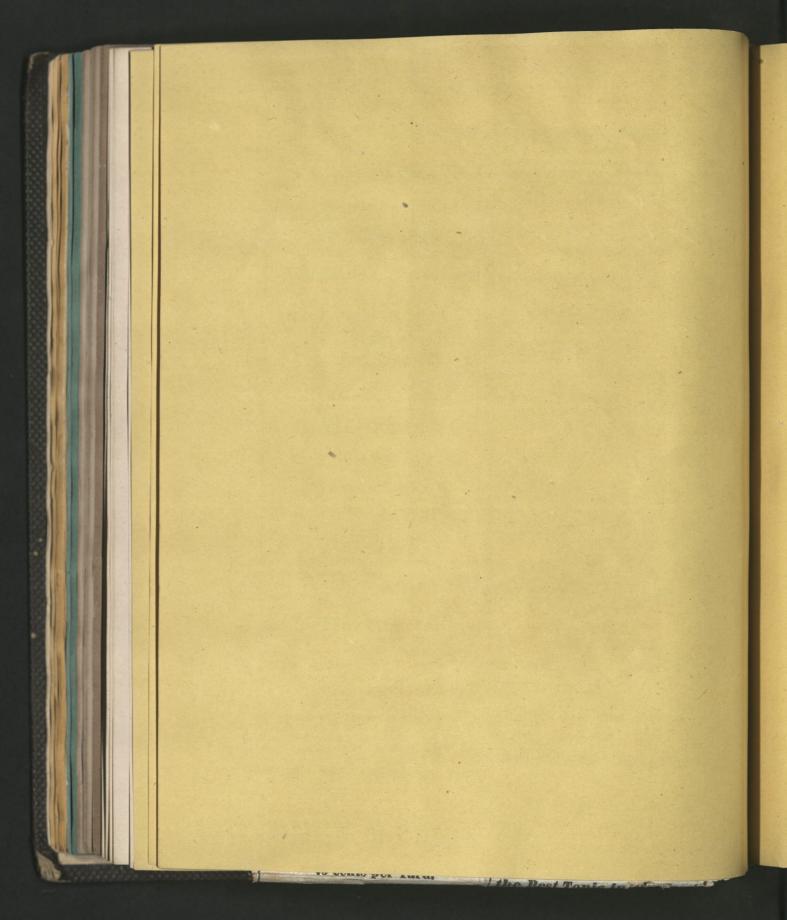
on a cliff overlooking a beautiful little harbor.

aloes, and that graceful marvel, the date palm.
We reached Mentone at last, walking the last mile in the hour of all hours the most poetic-that which you cannot say belongs either to the day or the night. A very pleasant place it is, with a climate which travellers and the doctors praise more and more each At Nice there is sometimes a sharp, piercing, not very cold, but still most unpleasant wind from the mountains, and from this Mentone is shielded. Hitherto, also, it has been a cheaper place of residence than Nice, and perhaps is still. Until the railroad which some day is to connect Marseilles and Genoa is farther advanced toward completion, Nice will have the advantage of greater acc bility. It is but eight miles hence to the rail-

road—it is twenty-nine from Mentone.

The general features of the climate of the two places are the same. The peculiarity of that of Nice, however, is its electrical, exhilarating champaign-like action on all the system. Naples has something like it—so has the north shore of Lake Geneva—so has Pau, and that part of the Pyrenees. But of all climates to rally vita forces that seem tired of your service, to stirup blood that is getting too fond of staying in one or two favorite spots, be it the heart, lung, or what it may, and send it spinning impar

tially through every vein; to string up nerves that are inclined to relax into toneless, un-



BUDDHISM. The religion of Buddha, according to Max Muller, is professed by upwards of thirtyone per cent. of the whole population of the earth, having believers in the north of Asia, Mongolia, Tartary, China, Thibet, Nepal, Siam, India, Burmah and Ceylon. And yet we are told, paradoxical as it may seem, that the central idea of this religion is one which denies the existence of Deity. The world and all it contains is but one illusiona dream, and utter annihilation the highest attainment of man, who is, indeed, not real, only a dream, and reverts to nothingness when the dream ends. This, at least, is the interpretation put upon the teachings of the great Hindoo prophet by occidental writers. From first to last, under this interpretation, the system appears one grand series of paradoxes: Its moral code, notwithstanding this frightful belief, is of a high order; superior to that of Zoroaster or Confucius, and inferior only to that of our Saviour. The Vedas command not to kill, not to steal, not to commit adultery, not to lie, not to get drunk, and shade of vice, hypocrisy, anger, every pride, suspicion, greediness, concupiscence, gossiping, cruelty to animals, is guarded against by special precept. The virtues of reverence for parents, care for children, submission to authority, gratitude, moderation, forgiving insults, returning not evil for evil-all these are recommended. Buddhists who embrace a religious life are expected to live like beggars and deny themselves all human enjoyment. And the reward for all this is what? Annihilation, absolute nothingness. Can it be that such is indeed the belief-religion it is not-of 31 per cent. of the human family? Is it true that a code of morals so nearly up to the Christian standard, and which is taught and observed with apparently equal zeal and fidelity, has no other basis, hope, or culmination than that conveyed by the-to Christians-repulsive idea of annihilation? merely freedom from pain? It seems incredible that this can be the correct interpretation. Perfect rest is the heaven depicted by Buddha for all who follow his philosophy, and since the idea of rest takes away from the conception of nothing its essential element, it has been suggested that Buddhism does teach the existence of Deity, albeit the idea is expressed by its very opposite. On such ground we may understand the hold this belief has on the half-civilized portion of mankind: they worship God through Buddha, and look forward to an endless existence of perfect rest as the reward of a life of piety and self-abnegation.

The age and appointment of the United States Judges are as follows:

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, age, 62; appointment, 1864. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, age, 66; appointment, 1858. Samuel Nelson, of New York, age, 77; appointment, 1845. David Davis, of Illinois, age, 55; appointment, 1862. Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio, age, 60; appointment, 1862. Samuel Ohio, age, 60; appointment, 1802. Santet F. Miller, of Iowa, age, 54; appointment, 1862. Staphen J. Field, of California, age, 53; appointment, 1863. Wm. Strong, of Pennsylvania, age, 61; appointment, 1870. Jos. P. Bradley, of New Jersey, age, 57; appointment, 1876.

I'M GROWING OLD.

My days pass pleasantly away, My nights are blessed with sweetest sleep I feel no symptoms of decay, salions or quid I have no cause to mourn or weep; My foes are impotent and shy, Ty foes are impotent and shy,
My friends are neither false nor cold And yet, of late, I often sigh,-

ods not Pm growing old! ods ob bluow My growing talk of olden times,
My growing thirst for early news,

My growing love for easy shoes; My growing hate of crowds and noise, lo seed My growing fear of catching cold, to osmos All tell me, in the plainest voice,-

ded for immense thle gniworg m'I a direc-I'm growing fonder of my staff, and and I am I'm growing dimmer in the eyes, a paril you Pm growing fainter in my laugh, at you you si t Pm growing deeper in my sighs; and side !

I'm growing careless of my dress, of obligation Pm growing frugal of my gold, I'm growing wise, I'm growing—yes,— I'm growing old!

donal character as I feel it in my changing taste, toom evoluted! I see it in my changing hair, be bas business I see it in my growing waist, directus need as I see it in my growing heir;

A thousand hints proclaim the truth, As plain as truth was ever told, That even in my haunted youth, solboired ro ats for patronagethlogniworg man it the

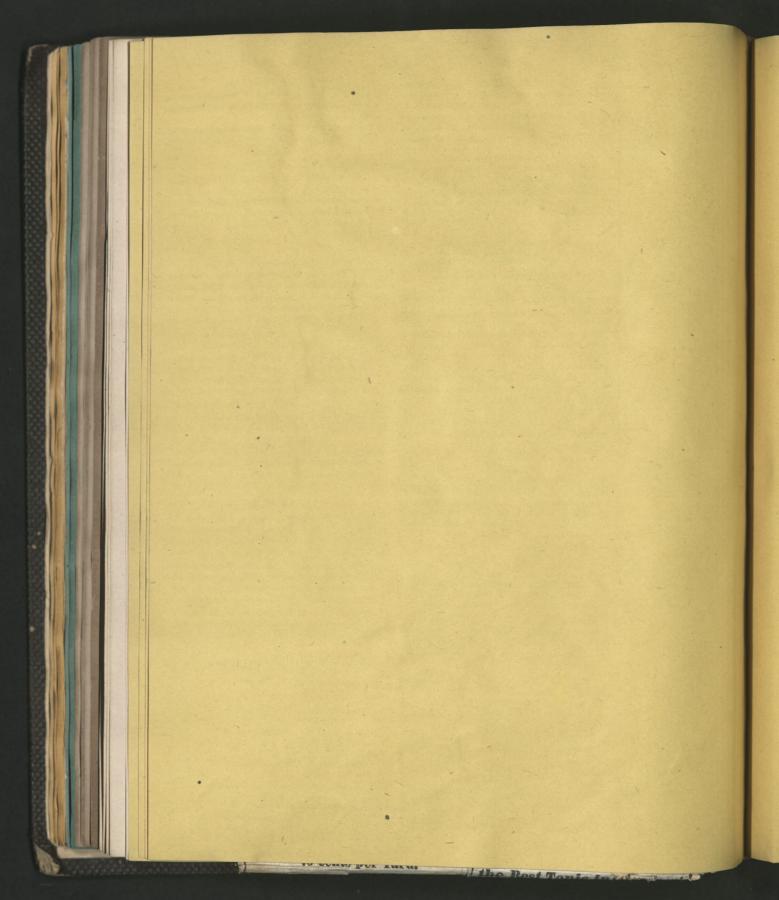
Ah, me! my very laurels breathe The tale in my reluctant ears; And every boon the hours bequeath, But makes me debtor to the years; Even Flattery's honeyed words declare The secret she would fain withold, And tell me in "How young you are!" In removing to a photograwing of a cen-

Thanks for the years whose rapid flight My sombre muse too gladly sings; Thanks for the gleams of golden light That tint the darkness of their wings: The light that beams from out the sky, Those heavenly mansions to unfold show add Where all are blest, and none may sight to on-.villano "Pm growing old!"

whose our tod, sheetnes all ToJOHN G. SAXE.

THE ANCIENT ROMANS .- Somebody makes out the following grave list of their deficiences:

The Romans had neither rum, nor gin, nor whiskey, nor brandy; they had neither cigars, nor pipes, nor snuff, and tobacco was as unknown to them as Terra del Fuego; they were unacquainted with the hoop, the revolver, the habeas corpus, and the Erie railroad; they were destitute of daily newspapers. monthly magazines, quarterly reviews, electric telegraphs and steamboats; they were badly off for soap; and to extend Dr. Arbuthot's remark concerning Augustus, not one of their emperors had either glass to his windows or a shirt to his back.



Origin of the Names of States.

Maine was so called as early as 1623, from Maine in France, of which Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, was at that time proprietor.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason, by patent, November 7, 1629, with reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their Declaration of Independence, January 16, 1777, from the French verd mont (the green mountains).

Massachusetts was so called from Massachusetts Bay, and that from the Massach setts tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to have derived its name from the Bine Hills of Milton. "I have learnt," says Roger Williams, "that the Massachusetts were so called from the Blue Hills."

Rhode Island was so called in 1664 in

reference to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean.

Connecticut was called from the Indian name of its principal river. Connecticut is a Moeheakannew word, signifying long river.

New York was once so called in 1664, in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom the territory was given by the King of England.

New Jersey was so called in 1664, from the Island of Jersey on the coast of France, the residence of the family of Sir George Carteret, to whom the territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1681, river. after William Penn's daughter-Sylvania.

For The Nation.

Never borrow Trouble

BY E. E. BROWN.

Mortal, is thy journey weary? Seems thy future dark and dreary? Yield not thou to sorrow; Quickly seize each passing joy, Let the good thy thoughts employ-Trouble never borrow.

Though thy life is dimmed by sadness, There is many a ray of gladness Hid by thy repining; Break the cloud of self-made woe, Let the sunlight glimmer through, Bright will be the shining.

Every one has griefs to bear, Every day will bring its share; Still one half life's sorrow Might be shunned, if mortals blind Would but seek the good to find, And trouble never borrow.

Hattapoisett.

Delaware was so called in 1703, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord de la War, who died in this Bay.

unin banning

Maryland was so called in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I, in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30th,

Virginia was so called in 1654, after Elizabeth, the virgin Queen of England.

Carolina was so called by the French in 1564, in honor of King Charles IX, of

Georgia was so called in 1732, in honor of King George II.

Alabama was so called in 1814, from its principal river, it being an Indian name, signiying here we rest.

Mississippi was so called in 1600, from its western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the whole river, i. e., the river formed by the union of many.

Indiana was so called in 1806, from the American Indians.

Ohio was so called in 1802, from its southern boundary.

Missouri was so called in 1721, from its principal river.

Michigan was so called in 1805, from the lake on its border.

Arkansas was so called in 1812, from its principal river.

Florida was so called by Juan Ponce de Leon, in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday; in Spanish, Pascua Florida.

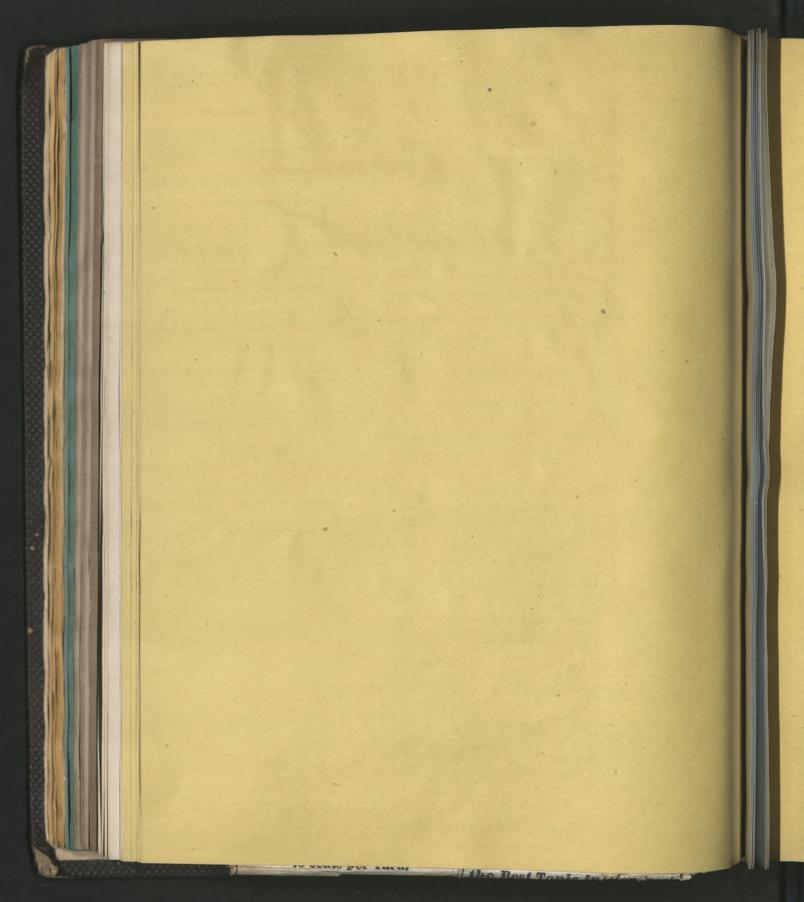
Columbia was so called in reference to Columbus.

Wisconsin was so called from its principal river.

Iowa was so called from it principal

Oregon was so called from its principal

Minnesota, or the Wandering Water .-Flag of Our Union.



SOMETHING COMING.—The sun's atmosphere, say the scientific men, is in a highly excited condition. A column of magnetic light is shooting out further and further from the solar sphere, and it is now stretching out forty-five millions of miles. In other words, it has accomplished half the distance between us and the sun! the interesting question, and one on which, perhaps, we do not wish any more light of this character, is: How long will it be before it finishes the rest of the distance and bridges the gigantic chasm between the earth and the sun? Is it a messenger sent out to snatch us up as food for the insatiate monster that keeps himself warm by devouring planets, and whose fire-eating propensities this whole earth would satisfy for a few days only! If so, how long will this emissary be in reaching us, and carrying the globe away as if we were a gigantic lump of coal for a roaring furnace? This column of light at intervals indicates its approach by flashing and corruscating with fresh brilliancy

So decided are its effects, that to astromomers, one at London, the other at Oxford, and neither knowing the experiences of the other, supposed that the dark glass of the telescopes had been broken or put out of range, so strong was the flash of golden light upon the vision. It is predicted that, before the end of the next year, this magnetic light will have got near enough to us to make its immediate and actual influence upon the earth distinctly felt. It announces that, in consequence, we may expect to see phenomena that have never before been seen or known by the human race. If any of our readers are, therefore, yet disposed to complain of the weather and earthquakes, let them remember that, by this time next year, they may have an entire new line of experiences to explain and endure, in comparison with which the fittul winter may seem like a June morning in Paradise, and the earthquake's shock and lightning's storm, a placid rocking in the cradle, with a pleasant lullaby of thunder. Cambridge Press.

DON'T STAY LATE TO-NIGHT.

The hearth of home is beaming,
With rays of rosy light;
And lovely eyes are gleaming,
As fall the shades of night;
And while thy steps are leaving,
The circle pure and bright,
A tender voice half grieving,
Says, "Don't stay late to-night."

The world in which thou movest
Is busy, brave and wide;
The world of her thou lovest
Is on the ingle side.
She waits for thy warm greeting;
Thy smile is her delight;
Her gentle voice entreating,
Says, "Don't stay late to-night."

The world is cold, inhuman,
Will spurn thee in thy fall;
The love of one pure woman
Outlasts and shames them all.
Thy children will cling around thee,
Let fate be dark or bright;
At home, no shaff will wound thee,
Then, "Don't stay late to night,"

the that the per to the my

Statistics of the Globe.

Among our readers may be those who will be interested in the following statistical facts:

There are on the globe 1,288,000,000 souls, of which 360,000,000 are of the Caucasian race, 552,000,000 are of the Mongol race, 190,000,000 are of the Ethiopian race, 176,000,000 are of the Malay race, and I,000,000 are of the Indo-American race.

There are 3,642 languages spoken, and 1,000 different religions.

The yearly mortality of the globe is 33,333,332 persons. This is at the rate of 91,554 per day, 3,730 per hour, 62 per minute. So each pulsation of the heart marks the decease of some human creature.

The average of human lite is 33 years! One-fourth of the population dies at or before the age of seven years.

One-half at or before 17 years.

Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100 years; one in 500 attains the age of 90; and one in 100 lives to the age of 60.

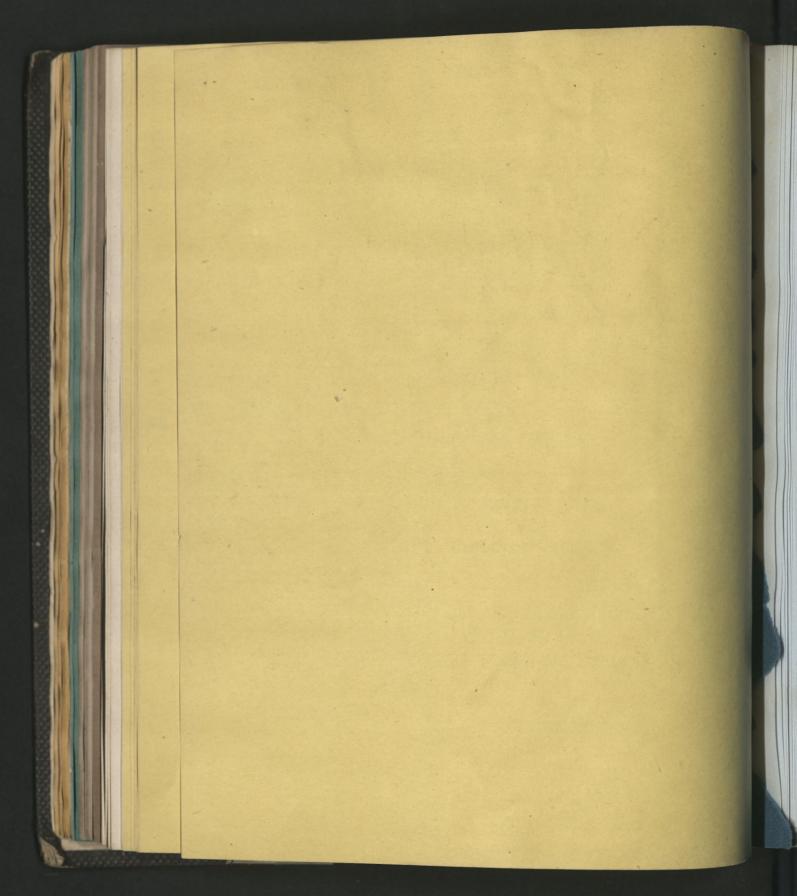
Married men live longer than single ones.

In 1,000 persons 95 marry, and more marriages occur in June and December than in any other month of the year.

One-eighth of the whole population is military.

Professions exercise a great influence on longevity. In 1000 individuals who arrive at the age of 70 years, 43 are priests, orators or public speakers, 30 are agriculturists, 33 are workmen, 32 are soldiers or military employees, 29 are advocates or engineers, 27 are professors, and 24 are doctors.

Those who devote their lives to the prolongation of that of others die soonest.



For the Inquirer and Mirror.

The Atheneum,

Messrs. Editors :- I think the more intelligent youth of the present day should know to whom they are mainly indebted for the inestimable privilege, the facilities afforded them in their pursuit of knowledge, and the pleasure derived from the study of the improved literature found in the Atheneum. I do not know who originated the idea of transforming the then Universalist Church into an Atheneum, but I well remember the large contributors to the fund for that purpose. Hon. David Joy gave, if I remember correctly, \$900; Charles G. Coffin, Esq., \$600, many others were liberal. Samuel B. Tuck, Esq., was active in obtaining subscriptions, and all three are now living, I am happy to say, and still liberally contributing to advance the best interests of this useful Institution. And then again we should remember with thankful hearts, and, I doubt not we all do, the munificent gifts by will of William Hadwen, Esq., and Mrs. Christopher Wyer, \$1000 each, I think, which has inspirited the good old institution to a high degree; and now the coming Fair promises to entirely reanimate and restore to the vigor of youth, we may say, our Alma Mater.

lma Mater. E.

Em ons os ton Jans dans dans

THE CENSUS.—We are indebted to Census Marshal Jenks for the following figures relating to the census of our town, which may be relied upon as correct:—Number of dwellings, 1,236; families, 1,160; number of white males, 1,796; females, 2,249; colored males, 31; females, 54; whole number of inhabitants. 4,-130; whole number of males above 21 years of age, 1,157; number of foreign born males, 96; females, 101.

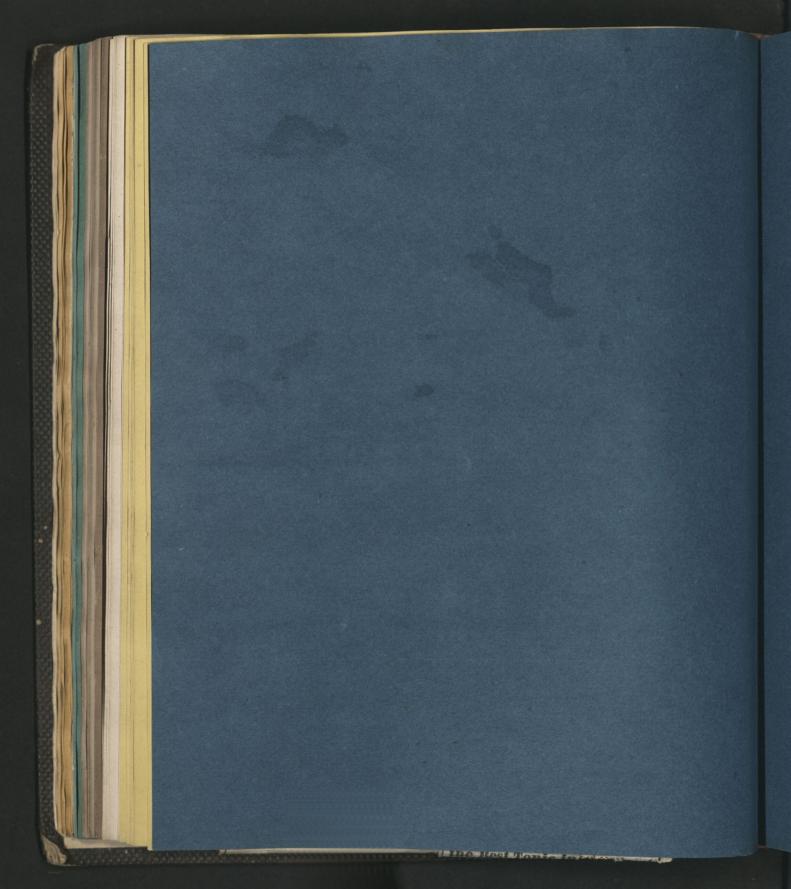
dentified him with

The whole number of inhabitants in 1865 was 4,830. Decrease in five years 700, or about 14 1-2 per cent.

ATHENEUM.—At a recent meeting of the Trustees of this Institution it was voted to fix the price of subscription for the use of the library, to non-proprietors, at \$3.00 per annum. The rate is certainly low enough for the great advantages offered in the way of reading or study; and to those who desire the full right of proprietors, we would suggest that shares can be bought very low, by application to the Secretary. The Institution is now on a sound footing, free from debt, with the building in excellent order, and the library contains about 4000 bound books, and 1500 pamphlets, to which number additions are being made.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following is a table of the true population of the United States, just compiled and contained in the report of the Superintendent of the Census: Aggregate, States and Territories, 38,923,210. White, 33,589,857; colored, 4,886,387; Chinese, 63,254; Indians, 383,712; Indians out of tribal relations, 25,731; Indians on reservations and at agencies, 963,662.

An exchange pithily remarks: "Men eat too much, fret too much, exercise too little, sleep too little, and then drink whiskey. Let them turn themselves into the fresh air, eat simple food, sleep enough, and they will be more healthy." Says Dr. Guthrie: "If you want to keep a dead man, put him in whiskey; if you want to kill a living man, put the whiskey into him."



The trustees of the Perkins Institution for the Blind have asked the legislature for an appropriation for the purpose of erecting new buildings as lodging and school houses for their pupils. The committee on public charities have made a report in favor of it, which contains many interesting facts which are not generally known.

It appears that the legislature of 1829 incorporated the New England Asylum for the Blind, but that nothing was done until 1832, when Dr. Howe began with a class of six children in a private room in his father's house. He soon awakened public attention to his methods, and in 1833 the legislature appropriated a sum to defray the expenses of educating thirty blind pupils. Thomas H. Perkins also gave his house in Pearl street, which was exchanged for the present buildings (in South Boston), then occupied as a hotel. Colonel Perkins did not endow the institution. The institution has been supported by the income of \$50,000 raised by a fair and by private subscriptions in 1833, and from \$70,000 since contributed as donations and legacies.

The appropriations by the State for current expenses have been, in thirty-nine years, \$408,-791, commencing in 1880 with \$1017, being the unapplied surplus of the appropriation for the Hartford Deaf Mute Asylum, and gradually increased to \$25,000 last year and \$30,000 this year. The only appropriation made by the State, other than for current expenses, has been \$5000.

The capital of the institution has been wholly expended-\$28,000 for land; \$10,000 for stable and shop; \$10,000 in indispensable improvements; \$10,000 in printing presses, types and printing office furniture; \$10,000 for an organ; \$25,000 in pianos and other musical instruments; \$17,000 for stock of workshop and salesroom. It thus appears that the cash expenditures, not including the current expenses, fall about \$20,000 below the receipts from private sources. This balance shows about the portion of the receipts from private sources which have been applied to make up the deficiency of the appropriations by the State in meeting current expenses. The institution never had a capital so large that its income was sufficient, added to the annual State grant, to carry on and develop the institution. The policy was adopted not to hoard but to invest the capital in improvements and improved methods. If the managers had confined themselves strictly to income, the wonderful results of the education of Laura Bridgman would have been lost to the world, and to many deaf and blind applicants admission must have been refused on account of

The alphabet invented by Dr. Howe has practically brought the invention of printing within the reach of the blind. The cost of printing the New Testament by the six different systems now in use, was estimated by an English authority—the jury of the exhibition of the industry of all nations—as follows—:

tur our or ton Jan's dien ...

MANAGER ST. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO. CO			
Howe's	£	S.	d.
Howe's		16	0
Gall's	2	0	0
Luca's	2	0	0
Frere's	2	0	0
Moon's.	2	10	0
Of the analysis	4	10	0

Of the quality of the books published by the Perkins Institution, the committee say:—

"Our Massachusetts institution has given to the blind their only literature worthy of the name. While abroad the printing has been confined almost exclusively to elementary books, the Bible and religious tracts, Dr. Howe, in addition to the Bible and a large number of elementary books and religious and devotional tracts, has printed, among others, the following: Lardner's Universal History, Dairyman's Daughter, Pil-grim's Progress, Baxter's Call, Life of Melanc-thon, Constitution of the United States, Viri Romæ, Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History, Olmstead's Rudiments of Natural Philosophy, a Cyclopædia in six volumes, The Book of Common Prayer, Guide to Devotion, Collection of Hymns for the Blind, Milton's Poetical Works, Diderot's Essay, Combe's Constitution of Man, and Paley's Natural Theology. The press is now employed on the closing sheets of Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop. Maps, globes and other apparatus are also made, which are largely used by other institutions in this country and abroad."

Of the results of the instructions given at the institution, the committee report that:—

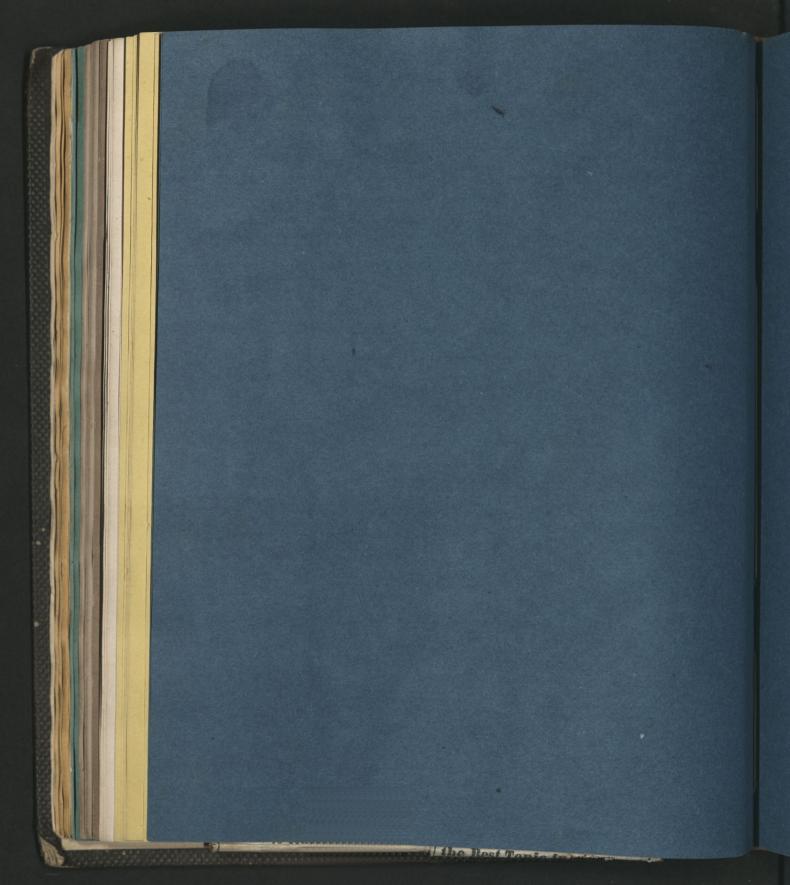
"Between seven and eight hundred have been educated since the commencement. There were one hundred and sixty-two inmates at the date of the last annual report in October. Two-thirds of the graduates are still living. It is believed Two-thirds that three-quarters of those who leave are able to support themselves. Several are teachers of music, two are superintendents of State institutions for the blind at the West, and nearly all carry with them, besides skill in useful arts or trades, habits of study and culture which are above all price. Compare the graduates of this institution for the last twenty-five years with persons under the same infirmity forty years ago, begging by the wayside, or wandering with no friend but the faithful dog, and no argument is needed to vindicate the beneficence of this insti-

The real and personal property of the institution, clear of debt, is valued at \$150,000. With the exception of a single grant of \$5000 by the legislature, this result is the contribution of private beneficence.

The committee then give the following rather startling statistics:—

"In other States, the legislatures have not only made liberal annual appropriations for the support of their institutions, but have made large special appropriations for building purposes. New York makes the largest annual appropriation for the blind,-usually thirty thousand dollars, and one year thirty-five thousand dollars. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Maryland appropriate each twentyfive thousand dollars annually; Wisconsin, sixteen thousand; Missouri, fifteen thousand; Georgia, eleven thousand; South Carolina, ten thousand. For lands and buildings, New York has appropriated two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; Louisiana, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars; Indiana, one hundred thousand; Maryland, one hundred thousand; Kentucky, one hundred thousand; Illinois, sixty-three thousand; Georgia, fifty-five thousand: South Carolina, forty-five thousand; Massachusetts, five thousand.

* D. Jon Life Member



THE WHALE FISHERY

REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1870.

[From the New Bedford Standard.]

The whaling business of the past year, regarded from a financial point of view, has been disastrous, but in regard to catchings has been fairly successful. The prices of our staples have continued to decline during the year, reaching unremunerative prices, while the vessels which returned home or forwarded their catch, were fitted at high cost. Quite a large number of vessels which completed their voyages during the year had secured good their voyages during the year had secured good their voyages during the year had secured good catches in the early part of their voyages, much of which had been sent home and sold at good prices, which had been sent home and sold at good prices, thus rendering profitable returns to their owners, but the number of voyages making successful and satisfactory returns was much less than for many years. The import of sperm oil was largely in excess of the previous year, and beyond the expectations of our merchants. The sperm whalers have met with a good degree of success, while the right-whaling fleet in the Arctic was unusually successful.

ful.

The sperm-whaling fleets have been successful, as is shown by the fact of the importation being greater than in any year since 1864, while, from the latest reports, there are 36,000 barrels of oil on board vessels at sea, against 39,000 barrels at the same time last year. The fleet the coming year will be smaller, but as it is well distributed—25 vessels in the North Atlantic, 22 in the South Atlantic, 25 in the Indian Ocean, 10 on New Holland, 7 in the Sooloo Sea, 24 on New Zealand, and 38 on the west coast of South America,—a good catch may be expected, and probably about 50,000 barrels will be imported.

west coast of South America,—a good catch may be expected, and probably about 50,000 barrels will be imported.

The low price of sperm oil has caused the withdrawal of a large number of Provincetown vessels, and Newburyport has retired from the business. The losses of the Provincetown vessels were large during the year, but we learn that the enterprising merchants of that place are prepared to again enter the field when the prices shall be remunerative. With that object in view, the whaling sear, boats and all the paraphernalia of the business are stowed away carefully, and the vessels now placed in other business can be fitted for sea at small expense when it is deemed advisable. The vessels now engaged in the business from Provincetown are less than half the largest number they have ever had in their fleet at one time.

In right whaling, the Arctic fleet was very successful. The northern fleet numbered 58 vessels, including those from the Sandwich Islands and the one from Melbourne, and they took 58,351 barrels oil, including walrus, and 755,883 pounds bone, averaging 1006 barrels oil and 13,032 pounds bone; or throwing out three vessels lost, the average would be 1061 barrels oil and 13,743 pounds bone. The largest catch was made by ship Josephine, of this port, 2160 barrels.

The Cumberland Inlet and Hudson Bay fleet did poorly, but better than for some years past. Bark Milwood, of this port, made a good eatch, taking 1000 barrels oil. One vessel, schooner Quickstep, of New London, has not been heard of since leaving the Inlet, and was undoubtedly lost with her crew on the passage home. She had 400 barrels oil on board. Four vessels are now wintering there.

The Arctic fleet next season will number about 40 vessels. At present the right-whaling fleet includes 5 in Cumberland Inlet and Hudson's Bay; 5 on Desolation; 2 coast whalng from San Francisco; 20 homeward bound; 8 outward bound; 22 cruising and bound to the Arctic.

Some of the sperm whalers have made good cuts. The Cumberland Inlet and Hudson Bay fleet did

Some of the sperm whalers have made good cuts. Ship Commodore Morris and barque Cicero of this Some of the sperm whaters have hang good cluss. Ship Commodore Morris and barque Gicero of this port, in the North Atlantic, took, the former 675 harrels and the latter 450. Ship William and Henry, of Fairhaven, took 320 barrels, and schooner George J. Jones, of do., 330 barrels. In the South Atlantic, barque Ohio of this port has taken 500 barrels sperm and 240 barrels whale oil. On the west coast of South America ship Splendid of Edgartown has taken 700 barrels sperm oil. In the South Pacific and Indian Ocean ship Ediza Adams of this port has taken 700 barrels sperm and 150 do. whale oil; barque Camilla of this port, 800 barrels; sperm; barque Hunter of this port, 850 barrels; ship Milton of this port, 700 barrels, and ship Young Phoenix of this port, 600 barrels.

There are 20 per cent. less vessels at sea now than one year ago, the number being 215, against

than one year ago, the number being 215, against 269 at that time.

The importations of catchings the past year were 56,152 barrels sperm oil, 70,210 barrels whale oil and 656,225 pounds whalebone, being an increase from the previous year of 7300 barrels sperm oil, a decrease of 14,804 barrels whale oil and an increase of 44,607 aunulus whalebone 44,097 pounds whalebone.

Sm one or your want de

During the past year the exports to foreign countries have been 20,000 barrels sperm oil, 9762 barrels whale oil and 347,918 pounds whalebone. In 1869 the exports were 18,645 barrels sperm oil, 3842 barrels whale oil and 311,605 pounds whale-

bone.

The home consumption during the year was 32,-534 barrels sperm oil, 66,081 barrels whale oil and 203,207 pounds whalebone. In 1869 the home consumption was 17,155 barrels sperm oil, 56,239 barrels whale oil and 205,623 pounds whalebone, showing a gratifying increase the past year. Seal oil was not imported to such an extent as in 1869, and in future will probably be still less, as the duty has been raised. been raised.

The stock of sperm oil, whale oil and whalebone in first hands, on the 31st ult. was as follows:

, ber one orne driet it	A EFFE CO.	STOTION	0
New Bedford and Fairhaven24 Westport24	,980	Barrels Wh. oil. 31,570	Pounds bone. 323,000
	,600 250 450	180	
	***	4,250	2,000 75,000
28	650	36 000	400,000

The stock on hand on 31st December, 1869, was 25,052 barrels sperm, 41,633 barrels whale and 294,900 pounds bone.

The prices of whale catchings, as may be inferred from previous remarks, have averaged lower than for some years. Sperm oil, which averaged \$183 per gallon in 1859, was at \$155 at the close of that year, and in March last had risen to \$160. In May it was down to \$142, and from that time to the first of November gradually dealiged to \$240 and here

it was down to \$1 42, and from that time to the first of November gradually declined to \$1 20, and has since ruled at \$1 23 to \$1 25. The average price for the year has been \$13. The average price for the year has been \$137. Whale oil in January last was 72½ cents per gallon, having averaged \$102 the previous year. In February it went up to 80 cents, and in June had declined to 62 cents, and has since that time fluctuated between that price and 70 cents, closing the year at 65. The average price for the year was 67 year at 65. The average price for the year was 67

Arctic whalebone was \$106 per pound at the opening of the year, and has since declined quite regularly, closing at 72 cents, and averaging 92 cents. The average price of all northern bone for

cents. The average price of all northern bone for the year was 90 cents, and for southern 76 cents; and the average price of bone of all catches may be stated at 88 cents; in 1869, \$120.

During the year only six vessels have been added to the whaling fleet of the country. The number withdrawn by shipwreck, sale, etc., is 35. The following is a schedule of the number of vessels owned in the country in the whaling business:—

al more and	Ships.	Barques.	Brigs.	Schs.	Total.
New Bedford	27	144	1	3	175
Fairhaven	1	3	1	3	8
Marion			1	4	5
Dartmouth		2	1000000	1	9
Westport		9		The state of	0
Holmes's Hole	01-5-1723		'i	**	9
Edgartown	4		1	**	1
Nantucket	MINE S	2			6
Provincetown		. 0	1	1	8
Poston		**	3	27	30
Boston		A CARREST LA	3	4	7
Salem		REPLECE OF	2		3
Beverly			1		1
Newburyport				2	31
New London		11	1	10	22
New York		2	1	W. 7.	3
Sag Harbor		2	1	M232520	3
San Francisco	. 1	3	1	9	9
	1	STATE OF THE	10 Sept 2		0
	33	185	18	50	004

Both the Newburyport vessels are in port and

advertised for sale.

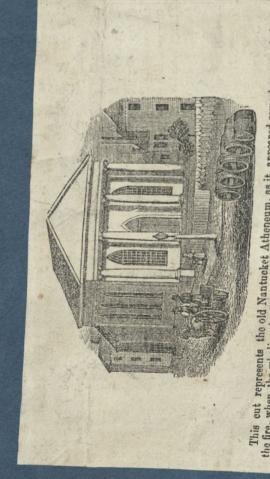
In the following, the present whaling fleet is compared with that of a year ago:— | 31st Dec., 1869. 31st Dec., 1870. | Vessels. Tonnage. Vessels. Tonnage. | Vessels. T Fairhaven..... 11

Marion 6 Dartmouth 3 Westport 10	665 492 1,908	5 3 9	475 492 1,780
District New Bedford.206	55,393	200	54.274
Holmes's Hole 1	117	1	117
Edgartown 7	2,400	6	2,000
Nantucket 8	1.247	8	1,247
Provincetown 49	4.749	30	2,996
Wellfleet 1	109	ASSESSED IN	2,000
Boston 8	815	7	718
Salem 3	486	3	496
Beverly	117	1	117
Newburyport 3	287	2	159
The state of the s	S. D. Sonorto	MANE CO	100
Massachusetts287	65,730	258	62,214
Groton 1	148	OF COLLE	02,212
New London 20	3,343	22	3,863
New York 5	1.196	3	628
Sag Harbor	757	0	640

1,170

2,000

San Diego.......



This cut represents the old Nantucket Atheneum, as it appeared some ten years before the fire, when the whaling business justified the appearance of oil barrels in the picture. The houses represented will be recognized as those occupied by those who bore the names of Burnell and Hosier.

I the Rost Tonic in

14 11 1 General Parker

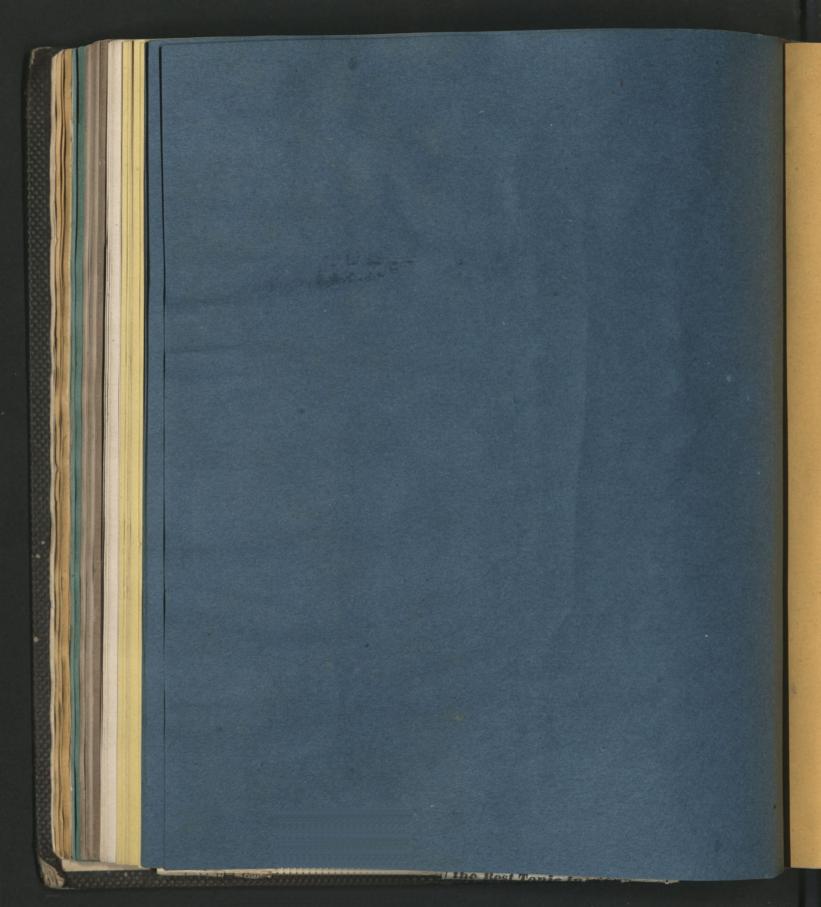


fru and or faw agus una inaida tha I tucket, and

THE TOWN OF NANTUCKET, AS SEEN FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

dentified bim with

This cut is from Barber's "Historical Collections," relating to Massachusetts, and the plate has been kindly loaned us by the venerable historian, who drew and engraved it himself. We extend to him our thanks in behalf of many readers, who will be glad to see Nantucket as it appeared about the year 1836.



The Condition of the Masses.

It i's stated that Secretary Boutwell, while spending the summer at home, has been making careful inquiries into the pecuniary condition of his poorer ton nsmen, and finds that they live better, have fewer' mortgages and more money in the savings bank than they did before the war. We are inclined to think that the same statement would apply to New England as a whole. There is certainly less at solute poverty among the people than there was before the war. How, then, could the cry have been started that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer? One cause of it, probably, has been the fact that the rich have grown richer so palpably and unprecedently. This end of the scale stands out conspicously to the public view. One man suddenly grown rich in a village will sometimes make ten times as much show as twenty of his neighbors who have risen from poverty to comfortable independence. Another reason, perhaps, is to be found in the fact that the whole scale of living has been changing insensibly, so that people will fancy themselves poor and worse off than they were a dozen years ago just because they have got into the habit of spending more. If they will look narrowly they will see that it is not because, as they are apt to say, that they have to pay higher for what they buy, but that they buy more things and better things. They use sugar where they once used molasses, silk and other costly stuffs where cotton once sufficed, and get for their children of six years of age articles of dress or ornament that they once never thought of bestowing upon those of twelve or fourteen. These little, but all-powerful, under-currents of social life, are too often forgotten in our estimate of financial changes.

It is these very things, however, that evidence a decided and general increase of prosperity among the people. It has been rather too rapid to be healthy, otherwise the public mind would have better accommodated itself to the new situation, and we should not have seen so wide-spread a tendency to live up to the very margin of income, and often to overstep it, giving rise to the discontent and grumbling which is often heard. This tide of prosperity, too, as is natural, tends more immediately to the benefit of capital. In adding a third more to the wages of the day laborer, it pours millions upon millions into the coffers of a Stewart. The great establishments eat up the smaller, as Senator Sprague said. It is becoming more and more difficult every year, because requiring more and more capital, to start in business for one's self, so that the position of the poor seems to be in danger of becoming more fixed, like the condition of things in the old countries. It must be constantly kept in mind, however, that many of the features of our present social situation, in its financial bearings, is temporary. Our currency is yet inflated, and there is a difference of more than one-third in value between paper and gold that remains to be closed up. The disturbing effect of the war upon industry is not yet over. When we get fully back to the normal condition of things-when the South is at work with free labor, when coin and currency become convertible terms, and taxation is reduced to moderate limits -it will then be time enough to determine whether the sad cry that the rich are grown richer and the poor poorer has any meaning or sense in this favored land.

A Medical Subject. - We are in the receipt of letters A Medicar Staylor.—We are in the receipt of letters from sick people, wanting to know what is good for them. Most of the writers seem to be educated persons, who have all the comforts of life, but they are in delicate health, and the doctors cannot help them. in delicate health, and the doctors cannot help them. Now, as the reporter has practiced several years as a physician, and without losing a patient—perhaps because the number was so small none could be spared (that is, they belonged to his family)—and having during the time investigated various remedies, he has at last found a universal medicine for the class of persons mentioned. This medicine is not taken into the stomach by doses, but, by inhalation, into the lungs. It is both mineral and vegetable, and is also a compound of all the various drugs found in the apothecary's shop. Still, it is not an ordinary comalso a compound or all the various drugs found in the apothecary's shop. Still, it is not an ordinary compound—it is only a grand result, or distillation. It is a tonic of such extraordinary power that caution must be used in beginning with it, or reaction and exhausbe used in beginning with it, or reaction and exhaustion follow; but one may commence with small doses, twice a day, which are to be gradually increased. This medicine is an exhalation from fresh or newlystirred soil. I have tried it myself, and have seen its beneficial effects in many chronic and even malig-

dentified him with

nant disorders. The process of receiving it into the system is to procure a suitable implement for stirring the soil, and commence the treatment either before the soil, and commence the treatment either before or directly after breakfast, according to the strength of the patient, and then go over the surface and break the crust, while the face is inclined slightly downward. Immediately the medicine, as an invisible vapor, will arise and enter the system through the lungs. It is important that one should take only the cream of the remedy—that is, to inhale from only one spot at a time; hence, he must pass gradually over the ground. Now, as it would be a dull business to be scraping the ground in an irregular manner, and without regard to profit, particularly if one has other business, it would be a good plan first to have the ground plowed, and then it might be planted to such productions as are grown in a garden. By so doing, the mind will be agreeably occupied, and the exhalation will arise and have the medicinal effect just the same as though one were doing no good. just the same as though one were doing no good

It will be found that this treatment will aid digestion and remove dyspepsia, and if there is a deficiency of healthful blood it will give all the tonic that can be derived from preparations of iron. So beneficent is it in cases of incipient scrofula that it may be said almost to be a specific, and it will have a powerful effect even in obstinate hereditary cases. It is an important part of this prescription that the treatment should take place on one's own land, for where another owns the soil, the patient is apt to be negligent and the exhalation is often so impure that chronic disorders are apt to set in tending in the end to malignant symptoms and fatal results.

To ladies I would recommend this medicine highly, but instead of connecting the treatment with a coarse employment they might add the care of beds of every kind of flowers, and they will find that for It will be found that this treatment will aid diges-

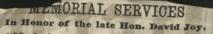
of every kind of flowers, and they will find that for a poor appetite, weak back, languor and general debility, it will be an admirable tonic. Young men afflicted with disordered livers, trembling knees, and general muscular relaxation, will find great relief; and for softening of the brain it is of such wonderful

and for softening of the brain it is of such wonderful power that it cannot be too generally known. I am sorry to say that this medicine will not cure weak eyes, leading to the use of spectacles, because, unless there be a natural defect, this is not properly a disease, but a mental defect.

Professional men of all kinds, and in particular ministers of the gospel, will find our medicine so invigorating as not only to strengthen the body, but to enlarge the mind to such an extent as even to give new and useful ideas. To such I would most strongly recommend this treatment, or to use the modern term, "movement." There is no doubt but thousands of educated men are leading aimless and profitless lives, and are destined to find early graves for want of this very medicine. of this very medicine.

There is another class of persons who should receive this medicine as a great boon, that is agricul-tural editors. Many of them are in delicate health, their complexion is either sallow or pale, and when writing they are obliged to overtax their strength. so

Sm one or for 1912 incide the latter and



"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace," were the words that came into our minds, as we walked up the aisle of the Unitarian Church, on Sunday afternoon last. A large assembly had there gathered, to pay their last tribute of respect and reverence to one of Nantucket's prominent citizens—one of her worthiest sons in other days.

The pulpit was adorned with graceful vines, which entwined a portrait of Mr. Joy. Below the picture was an exquisite silver shield bearing the accompanying inscription: "The Honorable David Joy. Born at Nantucket, U.S.A., Died at Ventnor, I. of W., Eng., April 5th, 1875, aged 73 years, 6 months." Hanging baskets of rare flowers, and an elegant cross of pond lilies completed the chaste decorations.

An opening chant was sweetly sung by the choir, when the regular order of the ceremonial began with the reading of the xxiii Psalm, by Rev. N. A. Haskell. "The Lord is my shepherd," &c. The choir chanted "I heard a voice from Heaven." Rev. J. E. Crawford then offered a prayer. His invocation was one of great fervor, and impastor, who is a waterful minit. f ca. pressed colored people for whom the late Mr. Joy was an unflinching advocate. And here it may not be amiss to state that the Rev. Mr. Crawford was a member of the Anti-Slavery Committee that sent Frederick Douglas to our island, when Mr. Joy publiely introduced him on his first appearance as an advocate of freedom for his race. The prayer over, "Nearer my God to Thee" was then sung.

The eulogy was delivered by Rev. Adin Ballou, of Hopedale, Mass. "The memory of the just is blessed," were the opening words. The address was all that loved friends could desire, or a bereaved wife love to remember. Pronounced, as it was, by one gifted with the graces of speech, and that diviner grace of a Christian spirit, no wonder that all listened with breathless attention. Referring to his friend, Mr. Joy, Mr. Ballou reminded us that he ascended from his quiet retreat in a British island, to the home of the blessed; that his remains were tenderly treasured up and transported to his native isle. We can give only a very brief notice of this comprehensive literary memorial. Its utterances were those of intimate knowledge of the departed; an intense approval of his many virtues; an abiding faith in the great, grand mission of his life. This, the speaker said identified him with all the use,"

The associa-"Woman's reights Reform tions for the promotion of Peace and the Temperance movement."

Mr. Joy was one of the principal founders of the Nantucket Atheneum. Allusion was made by Mr. Ballou to the munificent donations he freely bestowed while living and to the judicious bequests of his will. By this benevolence his name will be per-b petuated, and the grateful recipients of his benefactions blessed. Particular mention was made of Mr. Joy's labors for the freedom of the slave, and a true and wholesome lesson drawn from his life of business integrity and Christian principle. Mr. Joy was-in the several communities in which he resided-elected to the highest offices in the gift of his townsmen, and was a member of the State Senate and also of Gov. Everett's council. The eulogy concluded, the choir sung:-

"When sore afflictions crush the heart."

Mr. Aaron M. Powell, editor of the Northampton Free Press and the National Temperance Advocate, spoke of the numerous letters received by Mrs. Joy from their friends in England and America. Among these he mentioned the names of some of the most earnest and gifted men and women of our time; Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, Douglass; Mrs. Child, Mrs. Hanaford, several clergymen of different denominations, and many friends, who if less publicly known, are not less devoted to the several philanthropic movements in which Mr. Joy was engaged. Mr. Powell said that at the same hour, in one of the places where Mr. Joy had resided, had assembled another group of loving friends, and in a little school home in Virginia, there had gathered a Sabbath School of colored children to join with us in our memorial services. He then read some of the letters before mentioned—all that the time permitted nd concluded with an eloquent address, in which he spoke of another class of persons in whom Mr. Joy felt a deep interest -the aboriginal Indian-and complimented Nantucket for having given to the world so many noble and gifted men and women.

Mr. Seth Hunt, of Northampton, where Mr. Joy long resided, presented a written testimonial in high praise of his friend and

A closing hymn and benediction by Rev. N. A. Haskell, concluded these very impressive and interesting services. A considerable number of the relatives and friends of the deceased arrived from the continent on Saturday, for the purpose of being present, and taking part in the exercises.

GEORGE B. UPTON.

There died yesterday afternoon in his home in Beacon street one of the men whose lives, repeated in essential characteristics from generation to generation, have made the reputation of Boston merchants honorable in every quarter of the earth. It is true that during a large proportion of his business life he was established in other cities, but chiefly in cities in close and dependent relation to Boston, so that his association with our commerce was intimate, and his residence here for the last thirty years of his life, actively engaged in enterprises that brought honor to the municipality and the Commonwealth, was as natural as the operation of the law of gravitation.

Upton was born in Eastport, Maine, Mr. 11th October, 1804. His father dying when he was but little more than a year old, his mother removed to Billerica in this State, where in youth he attended the school of the accomplished Mr. Samuel Whiting. At the age of fourteen he began his mercantile career as an apprentice in a dry goods shop in this city. Soon afterwards he became clerk in a large house in Nantucket, then a more considerable business place than now. When he came to his majority he began business for himself in partnership with Mr. John W. Barrett, an association which continued for twenty years, at first dealing in dry goods chiefly, subsequently becoming engaged in the sperm whale fishery and the business of refining oil and manufacturing sperm candles, the production of the firm having the highest repute in the market. In 1845, when the special interests of Nantucket began declining, he removed to Manchester, N. H., being engaged in the starting of the delaine print works at that place. The next year he removed to Boston and began taking interest in shipbuilding, railroad construction and similar large enterprises, with which his name was thenceforth associated.

While residing in Nantucket he was for two years a member of the State house of representatives, and served three years in the senate. In 1853 he was a member of the exsecutive council one year, but declined to serve a second term. He was also a member of the last constitutional convention. These, we believe, were all the political offices that he ever held. He was a man whose influence was not derived from his official position, but was solely due to the worth of his private character and his conspicuous ability in the conduct of affairs requiring large comprehension, knowledge of men, energy and grand integrity. When the nation was assailed by slavery in arms, all the powers and enthusiasm of his nature were stimulated to activity. His patriotism, ruled by sound judgment, shone conspicuously even here. Too old

3420 4001 come extinct. tative among our business men may not betype of character of which he was a represencan be entertained for our city is that the wods of ... Just Ballit and humanity. The best hope that -duq , formed, esteremed riches less than virtue, honor, parties decausement in the community poorer. Able to become rich, he and be introduced in and one of those was a good work to be done, and address, a notable person in any companies, a confidence a leader, and he did he was by nature a leader, and he did he was by nature a leader, and he did he was he was by nature a leader, and he did he was heart a good work to be done, and the was heart said the surhen, you beast, said the sup-then, you beast, said the sup-then, you beast, said the sup-then, you beast, said the sup-then the sup-the sup-then the sup-then the sup-then the sup-then the sup-then the s marked, intellectual capacity than in the substurdy virtues develop in union with more of character, but in none probably did the have always been noted for stanch qualities They are seventeenth century. They ancestors came to this country about the Mr. Upton was of Scotch descent. His

councils of that gloomy period. edi lis ni trad ineminera a doot bna ered outer part in all the generously to the relief of the necessities of perpendition of the kitchen, remedy the perpendicular to the kitchen, remedy the touching his favorite cause. After the Bos-New contained a contribution from him favorably. The last May number of Old and this subject and to influence public opinion gently to secure congressional legislation on plans for diminishing them. He labored dilldid good service in preparing practicable life always commanded his sympathy, and he private purse. The perils of the sea-faring years were liberally provided for from his his special care, and several in their declining served him faithfully were always objects of tions. Unfortunate ship-masters who had -natitus able office in connection with public instituby no means confined to the holding of honorthe Humane Society. His benevolence was .,; Stituth the Sallors' Snug Harbot, and a member of Jo sleggenem pue slepunoj equ jo eno quep ife of Rev. Israel Loring, nies, was one of the founders of the National tor of several bares and insurance compapresident of the Boston board of trade, direc-

ways to care less for himself than for others tions of the piratical ships, but he seemed al-He was himself a large loser by the depredasufferers to their proportion of indemnity. lished many letters upon the rights of the connivance he took great interest, and pubjust recompense for injuries done by English of the North, In all the attempts to secure out rebel cruisers to scourge the commerce the wrong done by Great Britain in fitting forcibly and convincingly in exposition of his extensive shipping interests, and wrote foreibly and wilding of his extractione law, having been led thereto by He was a thorough student Nor did his service stop contributed liberally in money, time and ston here. more telerable the condition of the soldier, be contributed in sympathy. the trumph of the Union cause, or make more televeble it. tute in the ranks, and to every effort to assible trumming or man

annot account for, the fol-

with you."

eccentric physician was re-ress he laid upon over-eating ; and was fone of address uch words as these : "You put it to rights again; and y I shall give you an illuson, for I like to tell people will remember. The kitchthe head) cannot be right, will be right in parlor and must do by diet. If you put your stomach, you play the vith the whole machine be-

once consulted Abernethy, th the greatest indifference d at his conduct, said, "I who I am ?" "Suppose I n; "what of that? If his ishes to be well, let me tell he illustrous Duke of Welhis campaigns—cut off the emy will quickly leave the

of Home and Health gives remarkable fact vouched

ister of the Congregational ssachusetts, Dec. 24, 1769.

rkable a fact, unless it be vigor. have lived another century its, and a universal unwellness, lasting some-denough to eat. Besides, times for a half a day or a whole night.

Was in direct defiance of a great deal at meals; cultivate cheerful conver-sation; and let any man or women be consider.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The harp at nature's advent strung. Has never ceased to play; The song the stars of morning sung Has never died away.

And prayer is made, and praise is given, By all things near and far; The ocean looketh up to heaven, And mirrors every star.

Its waves are kneeling on the 3trand. As kneels the human knee, Their white locks bowing to the sand, The priesthood of the sea.

They pour their glittering treasures forth, Their gifts of pearl they bring, And all the listening hills of earth Take up the song they sing.

The green earth sends her incense up From many a mountain shrine; From folded leaf and dewy cup She pours her sacred wine.

The mists above the morning rills Rise white as wings of prayer; The alter curtains of the hills Are sunset's purple air.

The wind with hymns of praise is loud, Or low with sobs of pain. The thunder organ of the cloud, The dropping tears of rain.

With drooping head and branches crossed, The twilight forest grieves, Or speaks with tongues of Pentecost, From all its sunlit leaves.

The blue sky is the temple's arch, Its transcept earth and air, away or lair The music of its starry march The chorus of a prayer.

So nature keeps the reverent frame with which her years began, And all her signs and voices shame The prayerless heart of many if 28 , mor

For the last forty-five have been choked to death by attempting to ate but one meal in each swallow food without chewing it sufficiently, and that was ordinarily of the stomach, surrounded with its juices, at the visces of ice in a glass of water; for as upped set and that was ordinarily of is like pieces of ice in a glass of water; for as and that was ordinarily of is like pieces of ice in a glass of water; for as the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach, surrounded with its pulces, and that was ordinarily of its like pieces of ice in a glass of water; for as the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of food from the stomach interest discovery the bits of the stomach int Yet her health was such stomach juices dissolve the bits of food from before her death."

Yet her health was such stomach juices dissolve the bits of food from inwards; and as the smaller the before her death." w what is sought to be to the system, giving it life, and warmth, and

ing nature of the disease, to rot before they are melted, causing heaviness, lering the strength of her belching, nausea, or other discomforts. These make bad blood, contaminating the breath, sendems not improbable that ing dullness to the head, depression to the spir-

which must have had a sation; and let any man or woman be consider-her earthly career, some-anything at the table calculated to cause a sin-

gle unpleasant sensation in any one present; and for the same reason have sharp knives to cut up every piece of meat as fine as a pea; and taking at least half an hour for a joyous meal. you may snap your fingers at dyspepsia and its interminable retinue of horrible symptoms.

ANECDOTES ABOUT OVER EATING .- To show what gluttons people may unconsciously make of themselves, producing derangement in the system which they cannot account for, the following conversation between Abernethy and a gentleman farmer may be introduced:

gentleman farmer may be introduced:—
"Do you make a god breakfast?" inquired Dr. Abernethy. "Tretty good," answered the patient. "You lunch." "Yes, I to luncheon." "Do you eat a hearty cinner?" "Yes, I to luncheon." "You take tea, I suppose?" "Yes, I always sup." "Why then, you beast, said the surgeon, go home and eat less, and there will be nothing the matter with you."

This eminent but eccentric physician was re-

This eminent but eccentric physician was remarkable for the stress he laid upon over-eating as a cause of disease; and was fond of addressing his patients in such words as these: "Your stomach being out of order, it is my duty to explain to you how to put it to rights again; and in my whimsical way I shall give you an illustration of my position, for I like to tell people something that they will remember. The kitchsomething that they will remember. The kitchen, that is your stomach, being out of order, the garret, (pointing to the head) cannot be right, and every room in the house becomes affected. Repair the injury in the kitchen, remedy the evil there, and all will be right in parlor and chamber; this you must do by diet. If you put improper food into your stometh you was the improper food into your stomach, you play the deuce with it, and with the whole machine be-

The Duke of York once consulted Abernethy, who treated him with the greatest indifference. The Duke, astonished at his conduct, said, "I suppose you know who I am?" "Suppose I do," said the surgeon; "what of that? If his Highness of York wishes to be well, let me tell him he must do as the illustrous Duke of Wellington often did in his campaigns-cut off the supplies, and the enemy will quickly leave the citadel."

"Do WE EAT TOO MUCH ?"-Under this head-10 of Home and Health gives

markable fact vouched prity:"

of Rev. Israel Loring, of the Congregational husetts, Dec. 24, 1769.

ble a fact, unless it be vigor.

But if the pieces of food are large, they begin that are melted, causing heaviness, ave lived another century its, and a universal unwellness, lasting some-enough to eat. Besides, Therefore eat slowly, with deliberation; talk as in direct defiance of a great deal at meals; cultivate cheerful conver-

BY JOEN G. WHITTIER.

The harp at nature's advent strung. Has never ceased to play; The song the stars of morning sung Has never died away.

And prayer is made, and praise is given, By all things near and far; The ocean looketh up to heaven, And mirrors every star.

Its waves are kneeling on the 3trand, As kneels the human knee, Their white locks bowing to the sand, The priesthood of the sea.

They pour their glittering treasures forth, Their gifts of pearl they bring, And all the listening hills of earth Take up the song they sing.

The green earth sends her incense up From many a mountain shrine; From folded leaf and dewy cup She pours her sacred wine.

The mists above the morning rills Rise white as wings of prayer; The alter curtains of the hills Are sunset's purple air.

The wind with hymns of praise is loud, Or low with sobs of pain. The thunder organ of the cloud. The dropping tears of rain.

With drooping head and branches crossed, The twilight forest grieves, Or speaks with tongues of Pentecost, From all its sunlit leaves.

The blue sky is the temple's arch, rase and Its transcept earth and air, away of lais The music of its starry march The chorus of a prayer.

So nature keeps the reverent frame with which her years began, gold od And all her signs and voices shame The prayerless heart of man, dies , doi

husctts, Dec. 24, 1769. At the Table.—Eat slowly. Many person for the last forty-five have been choked to death by attempting to but one meal in each Food in the stomach, surrounded with its juices, that was ordinarily of is like pieces of ice in a glass of water; for as e, eaten just before she the ice melts from without inwards, so he halth was such stomach juices dissolve the bits of food from induct her domestic af without inwards; and as the smaller the pieces of ice, the sooner they are dissolved. pieces of ice, the sooner they are dissolved, and pass out of the stomach, to be distributed what is sought to be to the system, giving it life, and warmth, and

g nature of the disease to rot before they are melted, causing heaviness, ing the strength of her belching, nausea, or other discomforts. These as not improbable that ing dullness to the head, depression to the spir-

which must have had a sation; and let any man or woman be consider-ed a domestic enemy or pest, who says or does her earthly career, some-anything at the table calculated to cause a single unpleasant sensation in any one present; and for the same reason have sharp knives to cut up every piece of meat as fine as a pea; and taking at least half an hour for a joyous meal. you may snap your fingers at dyspepsia and its interminable retinue of horrible symptoms.

and un

Sense the last in

	wine.	1886 1880
ı	Haleyon , n. s.	Cor. time.
ı	Foam	5 45 14
ı	Rebecca	5 44 29
ı	Azalea	6 1 52 5 48 5
l	Fearless SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.	5 34 51
	Latona Job 34	5 56 34
	Edith	6 0 25
		6 32 27 6 16 14
ŀ	Clytie SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS, Nimbus 6 22 9	
ı	Nimbus	6 21 41
	The Look the first	4 17

The Brenda took the first prize for first-class schooners, \$125, the Foam the second, \$75, and the Haicyon the prize for the quickest time over the course; the Fearless the first prize for second-class schooners, \$125, the Nimbus the first prize for second-class sloops.

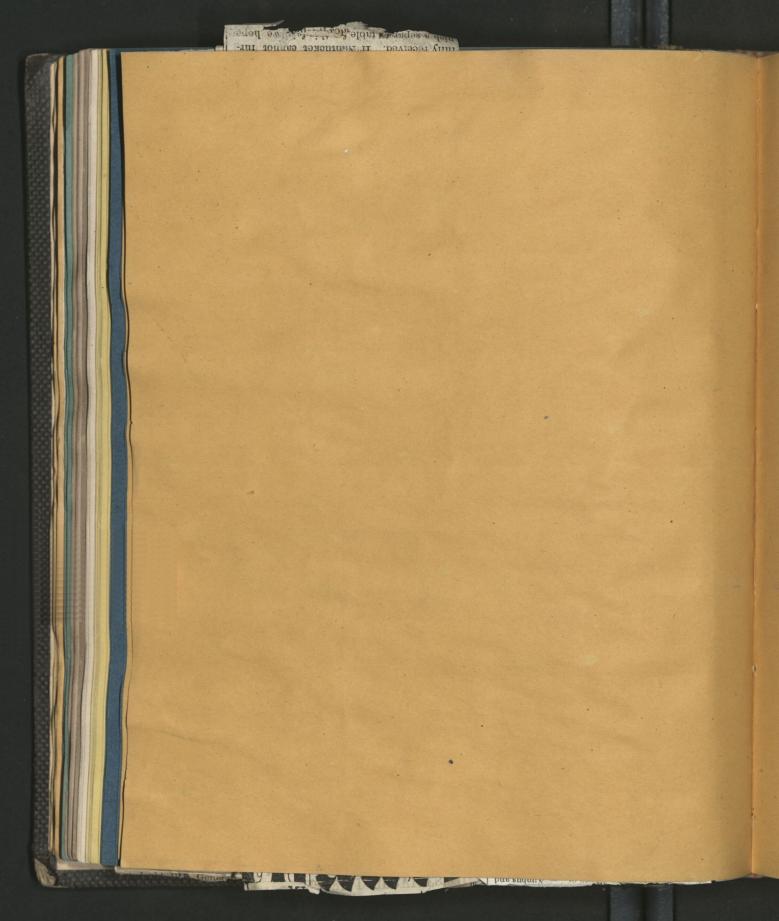
At the close of the race the John Romer went back to Marblehead to land her eastern passengers, and then followed the judges back into Bospers, and then followed the judges back into Bospers, and then followed the judges back were served on both boats by J. J. Moore, caterer.

OTHER SPORTING MATTERS.

THE STATE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The semi-annual meeting of the State Junior Base Ball Association was held yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the Boston club, the president, Mr. Coggswell of the Boston Juniors, in the chair. The principal business was the consideration of the question as to whether the Active club of South Weymouth was entitled to the game played with the Excelsiors, on June 17. On the day in question but four innings were played on account of the rain; which rendered the ground unfit to play on. At ... an extended and heated debate it was decided that the game should be played over again at Weymouth, on July 25. A movement was made to allow underhand pitching, but was defeated. The following list of games for the second and last series for the championship was reported by the committee on games: was reported by the committee on games:

August 12—Stars vs. Bartletts, Boston.
29—Bartletts vs. Actives, Lowell.
September 5—Stars vs. Augustals, Boston.
9—Stars vs. Augustals, Boston.



The London Charittes. The immense extent of England's metropolis and the vast amount of misery in it can in no way be better compression. hended than by some resume of the number of charities in the city. Gough used to tell us, with tearful eyes, that fifty thousand people were homeless every night in London. DeQuincy and Dickens and other masters have given us pictures of the appalling suffering which exists in London the appalling suffering which exists in London streets; but statisties can do more than anything cise to give an adequate conception. Over fifteen handred different institutions are detailed in the Royal Guide to the London charities for the present royal under to the London charities for the present year, and each one of these occupies a large num-ber of buildings, and does good in its particular line to hundreds. The average of persons relieved line to hundreds. The average of persons relieved yearly in each of these institutions is never below twenty, even when the charities are of the most bizarre nature; and some institutions care for as many as one hundred and fifty thousand people yearly. The whole number of buildings, grouped together, would make an enormous city, quite as large as several of the most prominent ones in America. Among the most singular of the charities are the following societies: singular of the charities are the following societies: having for their object to give £200 annually to a decayed master brewer; to suppress drunkenness, not by pecuniary but by moral means; to train juvenile criminals for sea; to give well-behaved apprentices £10 each annually; to vaccinate gratuitously; to send foreigners home when they are penniless; to help on woman's rights; a hospital for dogs; to promote the "moonlight mission"its present women from becoming dissolute; to provide drinking troughs for animals; to give away sewing machines; to promote ventilation.
The deaf and dumb asylums are very numerous in London, as there are about 10,000 deaf mutes in the United Kingdom, and nearly two-thirds of them in the metropolis. The Stranger's Friend them in the metropolis. The Stranger's Friend Society is in some respects one of the most remarkable in London. It has relieved upwards of 500,000 cases of necessity since its establishment, every applicant being a resident of some other country, and these cases comprise at least 2,000,000 of individuals. Consumption hospitals are very numerous throughout the city, a fact which leads to the supposition that the often-recurring fogs there are unhealthy. One hospital, where diseases of the skin alone are treated, relieves 1000 patients weekly. An infirmary for the treatment of varicose veins had no less than twenty-six thousand patients during its year just completed. A sea-side convalescent hospital, especially for the poorer classes, made 2262 people happy last year. In the Royal Hospital for diseases of the chest, In the Royal Hospital for diseases of the chest, no less than 2000 patients are constantly under treatment. The Royal Free Hospital takes into its wards 1500 sick persons annually, and gives medicine to 60,000. It depends entirely on voluntary contributions. Guy's Hospital gave relief to 78,824 out-patients during the year, and relieved 6890 sufferers from accidents. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in East London, has 120,000 out-patients yearly, and 650 people always occupying its beds The Royal Humane Society, which looks after Out the fades, side of the hall the specimens of tancy work were collected, and the fades of the

and dans and

Particulars of the Arctic Disaster.—
The Hawaiian Gazette of the 24th ult., contains a full account of the abandonment of the Arctic whaling fleet, of which the following is a summary:—About the 1st of May, the ships began to arrive at the ice south of Cape Thaddeus, but the ice was so closely packed they made but little headway towards the north, until the 1st of June, when the ice opened, and let the ships up within sight of Cape Navarino. About the middle of June whales, and passing through Bhering's Straits between the 18th and 30th of June. The fleet engaged in catching walrus with indifferent success until the latter part of July, when strong winds from the S. E. and N. E. broke up the walrus catching, and the whole fleet pushed N. E. for Icy Cape. The ice began to disappear from the east shore south of Cape ward, the main body of ice being in about lat. 69 > 10' or 15'. They followed the ice into the east shore and found a clear strip of water running northeast along the land. In this clear water, they worked up to within a few miles of Icy Cape and some of them anchored, not being able to proceed any further on account of the ice lying on Blossom Shoals.

August 6th the ice started off the shoals.

August 6th the ice started off the shoals. Several ships got under way, and in a few days most of the fleet was north of Blossom Shoal, and the weather being good, they worked northeast as far as Wainwright Inlet. All the ships either anchored or made fast to the ice, and whaling was carried on briskly for several days, the boats cruising among the open ice, and hopes were entertained of making a large season's catch. On the 11th of August a change of wind caught a large number of the boats in the ice, and floated the ice towards the shore. The ships were obliged to get under way to keep from being jammed in the ice, and to work in shore under the lee of the ground ice. Their boats were saved by hauling them over the ice, though some were badly stove. On the 13th the ice grounded, leaving an open strip of water along the land as far as Point Belcher. The ships were anchored and tied up to the ice, waiting for it to open off the land, as they expected it would the first strong northeast wind that blew. In the meantime reports were brought of plenty of whales seen off Sea Horse Islands, and several ships sent boats up there, with orders to catch and cut the whales on the ice, (carrying everthing necessary for so doing), and tow the blubber to the ships, as there was no chance to get there with the ships, on account of the ice and shoal water. Four whales were taken in this way after a great deal of labor and among the ice.

On the 25th and 27th, the ice opened, and the ships stood off shore and commenced whaling, but on the 29th the ice set in so fast that some of the ships were caught in the pack. The rest retreated in shore ahead of the ice.

Here they anchored in 3 to 4 fathoms of water, the small ice packing around them. Here they were all jammed close together, some not having room to swing clear of each other. On the 7th of September the bark Roman was crushed by ice, having got caught while cutting a whale. She drifted helplessly with the ice as far as Sca Horse Islands, and was there caught between two heavy floes of ice, one of which was aground, and an immense floe of several miles in extent came against her from off shore, crushing her like an eggehell in 45 minutes. She sunk head foromost, leaving her mizzen-mast and her stern out of mater, the ice having held her up until it separated. The captain, officers and crew escaped over the ice with the boats, and saved scarcely anything, except the clothes they had on.

except the clothes they had on.

September 2d, the brig Comet was crushed in the ice; and it now became evident that the ice was setting in shore very heavily, but no one thought there would be any difficulty in getting out the next N. E. gale. On the 8th of Sept. the Awashonks was crushed between the heavy floe and the ground ice. The S. E. and S. W. winds kept packing the ice more closely together every day, and the masters now became seriously anxious. Nothing could be seen but one solid body of ice off shore as far as the eye could see, except the marrow strip in shore which was from 200 yards to half a mile wide. The ships were lying, some jammed in the ice and some in open water, all the way from Point Belcher to two or three miles south of Wainwright Inlet.

A meeting was held by the masters to concert measures for the safety of their crews, in case the escape of the ships should be found to be impossible. The brig Kohola was lightened, and an attempt made to get her over the bar at Wainwright Inlet, but it failed, as she drew too much water. An expedition of three boats, under the command of Capt. Frazer, was fitted out to go down the coast to the open sea, and to try to find the ships which were out of the ice. He succeeded in finding them, and the captains expressed their willingness to wait for the crews of the distressed ships as long as their anchors would hold them.

Capt. Redfield, of the Victoria, tried to get his vessel over the bar, by lightening her, but failed. On the night of September 9th the clear water around the ships froze over, so that a whale boat could be got through only with difficulty. No time was now lost in sending provisions by the boats to the south, as they were apprehensive that their retreat by the boats would be cut off, and it might be that they would be obliged to travel by land to where the ships were anchored. It was well known among every ship's company that there were not provisions enough to last over three or four months at the most. In case the ships escaped from the ice these provisions could be taken on board again, for all hoped against hone to the lest.

against hope to the last.

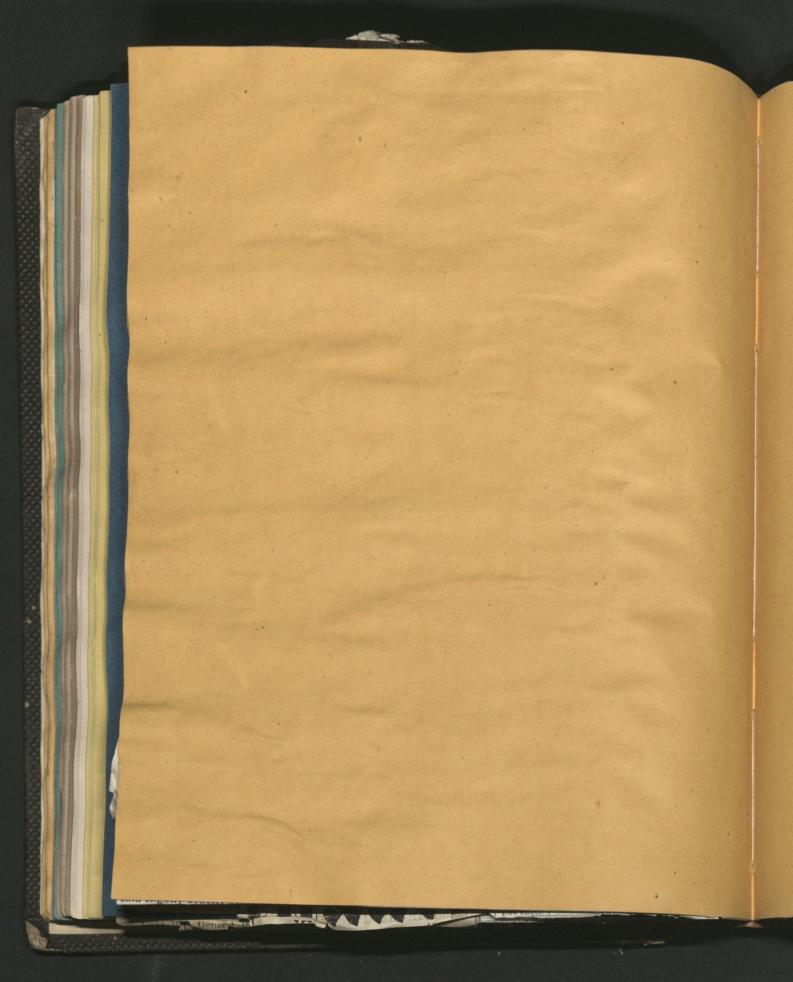
On the 13th of September another meeting was held by the masters, and it was decided to abandon the ships on the 14th. Boats were loaded with such provisions and clothing as were absolutely necessary, and by 4 P. M. every ship's company had left, and were on their way south. As they made their way down the coast they found the ice much worse than they had supposed, and much shoal water besides, so that if they had succeeded in getting the vessels over the bar at Wainwright Inlet, they never could have got them into the clear water south. At night they camped on the beach, and at daylight on the 15th., they proceeded on their way to Icy Cape; it blew strong from the south, and when they came in sight of the ships they found considerable difficulty in getting off to them, as the boats were

culty in getting off to them, as the boats were loaded deep and the sea rugged.

On the 16th the last boat's crews were taken on board and the ships weighed anchor, and proceeded to Plover Bay, where they got wood and water to last during the voyage to the Sandwich Islands. The boats were cut adrift, it being impossible to save them, the ships

were so crowded.

The distance traversed by the boats after abandoning the ships, before reaching the ships south of Icy Cape, was about 70 miles; the ice being in one solid body all the way to Icy Cape, leaving a narrow strip of clear water along the beach—the entire distance—but also very shoal.



The year 1870, like its predecessor, has been one of poor returns to those engaged in the Whalefishery. The prices for our staples, which at the opening, were considered unremunerative, steadily declined throughout the year, closing at the lowest quotations of any year since 1861. But few of the returned whalers made profitable youages, whereas most whalers made proficable voyages, whereas most of the voyages were unremunerative, and many very much so.

Because of the poor results and low prices, combined with the high cost of outfits, many were deterred from fitting out their ships were deterred from fitting out their ships again and the fleet at home ports on the New Year, was largely in excess of former years. Our merchants do not look upon the future of whaling with encouragement, and seem disposed to distrust it as to its pecuniary results, induced more by extraneous causes than inherent, having to add to the list of competitors Lard, Petroleum and Seal Oil, that of Cotton Seed Oil, said by its advocates to be Cotton Seed Oil, said by its advocates to be but in its infancy.

The decline in the number of the fleet foreshadowed a year ago, has been realized, and we have not only a smaller number now engaged, but of that small number fully one-fourth are at home ports.

The Atlantic fishery has furnished less sperm oil than in former years, chiefly owing to on that in former years, chiefly owing to the small number prosecuting the business there, though as in former years, some good fares were taken; six vessels in the North Atlantic having averaged 350 bbls. The fleet to cruise there the present year will be much reduced from that of lust year, and will probably not exceed 100 vessels. exceed 100 vessels

The whole number of American vessels engaged in the fishery January 1st, 1871, is 216 ships and barks, 18 brigs, 54 schooners, with 69,372 tons, against 218 ships and barks, 22 brigs, 81 schooners, with 73,137 tons, same time in 1870, showing the large decrease for the past year of 33 vessels, with 3,765 tons, which proceeds from the withdrawal of vessels from Newburyport, Wellfleet, Groton and largely from Provincetown, the entire fleet at the latter port being 27 vessels against 49 a year ago, and of that number it is thought, 7 will not be fitted.

We fear that a continuation of the present low prices for our staples, will deter our merchants from fitting many of the whalers in port and to arrive, by which the vessels disen-gaged throughout the year will be larger than

for many years past.

On the various sperm whaling grounds the cases of marked success in 1870 were few; whales were very scarce upon the grounds around New Zealand, which have been more largely visited the past year because of the previous marked success there. Many of the sperm whalers visited the several right whaling and Humpback grounds, and met with good success, more particularly in humpbacking. The Tristan and Crozettes grounds were poor, with heavy weather, the best cut being 780 bbls. on Crozettes, while the average was not probably over 250 bbls.

The North Pacific fleet of 1870 consisted of

48 American and 10 Foreign vessels, of which 2 American, the Hibernia and Almira, and I foreign, the Japan, of Sidney, N. S. W., were totally lost, the latter supposed with all her officers and crew in the Arctic. As in the two years previous, the whaling was done in August and September, and the average catch was larger than for many years. Whales were small, but very numerous, and it is said, were never more abundant. The catch of Walrus Oil was very large, being nearly 10,000 bar-

But one whaler visited the Ochotsk Sea, the Monticello, and took 200 bbls., and Bristol Bay, the George, and took 400 bbls.

Coast whaling seems to have been abandoned. Ten whalers visited San Francisco, the balance of the fleet going to Honolulu. A new feature in the transhipment of Bone is that of sending it "across the Continent" by rail, direct to New Bedford, at the small cost of 2 cents per lb. currency. At Honolulu, three Foreign right whalers

have been withdrawn, the business not proving remunerative, but in San Francisco there is a corresponding increase, and a disposition manifested to extend further in this branch of whaling.

The Hudson Bay and Cumberland Inlet fishery was fair. The Milwood doing the best, having come out with 1,000 bbls. The schooner Quickstep, of New London, is supposed to have been lost in coming out, with

all on board. The fleet now is distributed about as fol-

lows:-North and South Atlantic, 51 vessels; Indian Ocean, 41 vessels; Pacific Ocean, 65 vessels,—principally sperm whaling; Hudson's Bay and Cumberland Inlet, 5 vessels; the re-maining 51 vessels comprise the North Pacific fleet, 8 of which are outward, and 20 homeward bound. The North Pacific fleet for 1871, will comprise about 40 ships of all na-The total number of vessels now at sea is 213.

The export of sperm oil to Foreign Countries in 1870, was 22,773 bbls., mostly to London, against 18.645 bbls. in 1869, showing an increase of 4,328 bbls.; but the stock on hand at London, 1st inst., was 200 tuns in excess of

the previous year. The year opened with sperm oil at \$1.50 to \$1.55, and advanced in February to \$1.60, when becoming in large supply, it steadily de-clined throughout the year to \$1.20, closing

at \$1.23 to \$1.25. Whale oil opened at 70 to 72 1-2 cents, and advanced to 80 cents in February, and in July the price had declined to 67 and 68 cents, when it again advanced to 70 cents in August, after which it gradually declined to 65 cents, which was the nominal price at the close.

Which was the nominal price at the close.

Whalebone was in good demand early in the year, at 85 cents per lb., gold, for Arctic, when in May and June large sales were made at 80 cents, gold, and since July, when War was declared in Europe, the price has gradually declined to 65 cents per lb., gold.

The imports in 1870, were 55,183 bbls.

Sperm. 72,601 bbls. whale oil, and 708,365

sperm, 72,691 bbls. whale oil, and 708,365 lbs. bone, against 47,936 bbls. sperm, 85,011 bbls. whale oil, and 603,603 lbs. bone in 1869, showing a local specific of the speci showing a large increase in sperm oil and whalebone, but a large decrease in whale oil. Of the imports of whale oil, 4,013 bbls. and of whalebone, 66,000 lbs. were the catch of San Francisco vessels.

The export in 1870, was 22,773 bbls. sperm, 9,872 bbls. whale oil, and 347,918 lbs. bone, against 18,645 bbls. sperm, 3,842 bbls. whale oil and 311,605 lbs. bone in 1869, showing an

increase in each article.

The home consumption of sperm oil in 1870, was 28,812 bbls.; of whale oil, 64,312 bbls.; and of whalebone, 226,947 lbs., when in 1869 it was 17,239 bbls. sperm, 56,236 bbls. whale oil and 107 100. oil, and 197,098 lbs. bone, showing a gratify-

ing increase the past year.

The stock of oil and bone on hand January 1st, 1871, was 28,650 bbls. sperm, 36,000 bbls. whale oil, and 400,000 lbs. bone; exclusive of 3,750 bbls. whale oil and 27,500 lbs. bone, held in San Francisco; against 25,052 bbls. sperm, 41,633 bbls. whale oil, and 294,000 bs. bone same time in 1870.

Review of the Whale Fishery for 1870.— The imports for 1871 we estimate will be We lay before our readers to day our TwentySeventh Annual Review of the Whalefishery and 650,000 lbs. whale oil, of the United States List of 31st. ult.

WHILE SNOWS ARE FALLING.

The Spring time came—the Spring time went, With shimmering cloud and shiny weather, The golden glory of June was spent; On hills and fields we roamed together. We walked through Autumn's purple haze, The future's dream of bliss forestalling, And, shuddering, thought of Winter days, With snows a-falling.

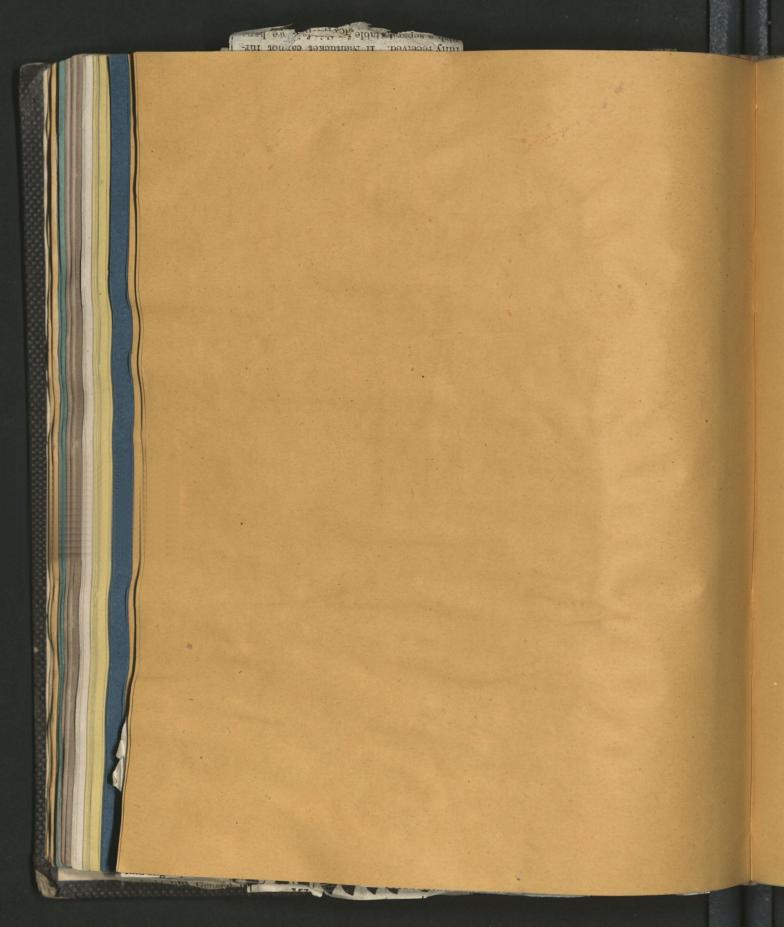
For earth was all so wondrous fair, And heaven smiled down so blue above it,
Each wandering breath of balmy air
But made us learn anew to love it.
What wonder if, with all so bright,
An wild birds through the woodland calling,
We sighed to think of Winter's night,
And snows a-falling.

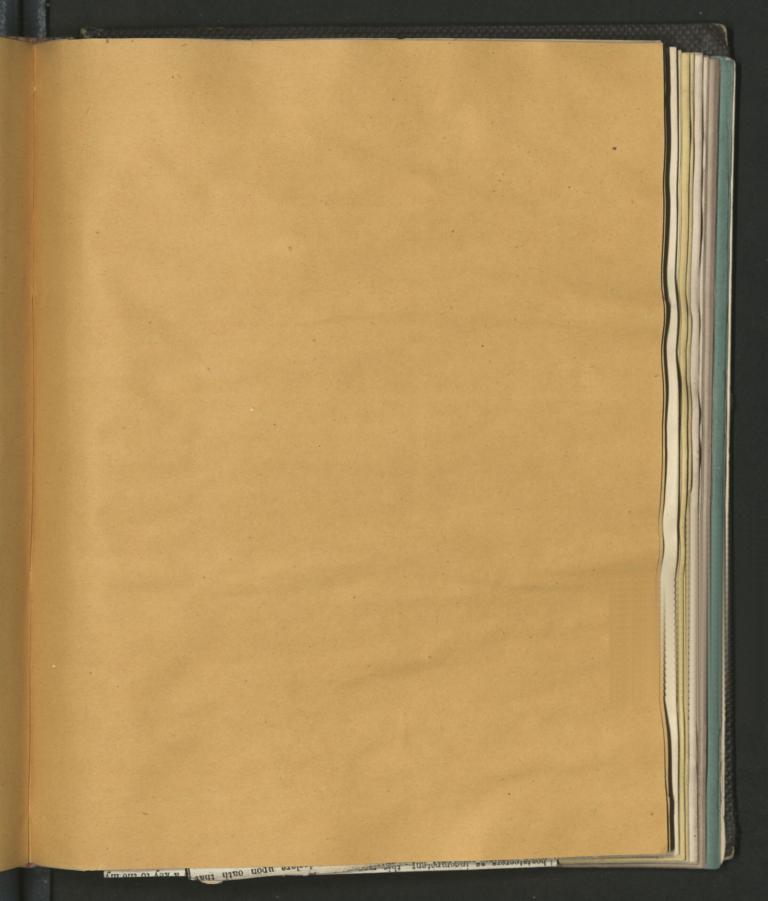
But when at last the world was dressed In shining robes of ice-mail gleaming,
And calm white silence lulled to rest
The pale dead flowers beneath it dreaming.
Behold! we woke to find made true
The hope our hearts had been forestalling. And life grew fairer than we knew While snows were falling.

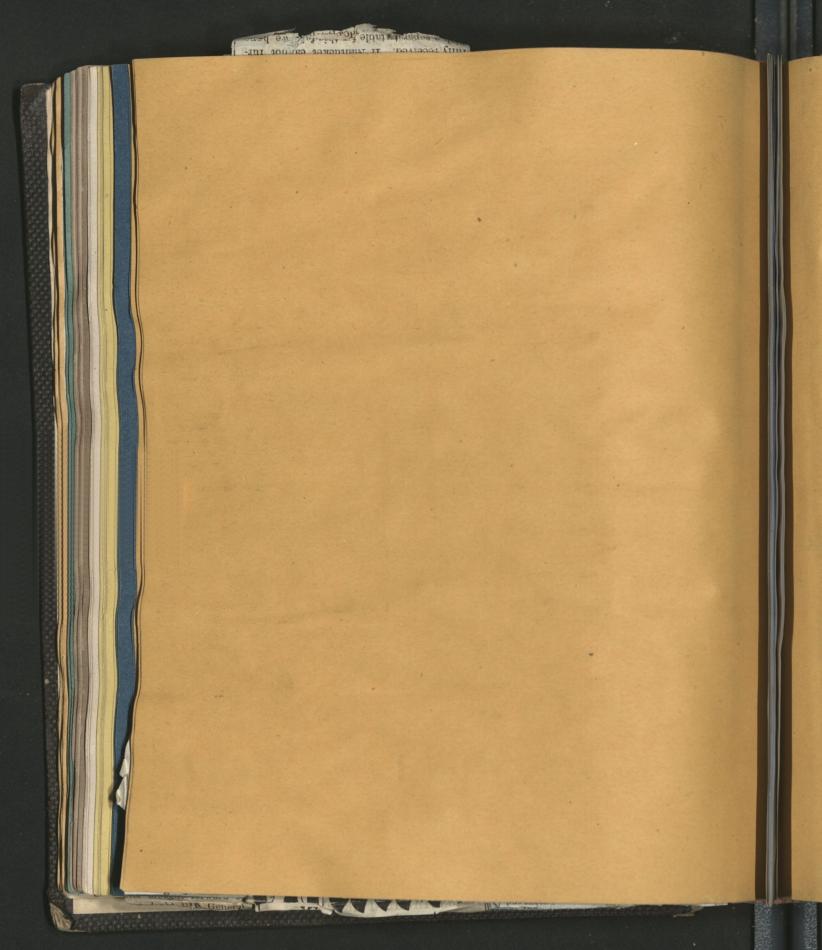
Ah, well! the days of youth fly fast; Their suns grow dim, their blossoms wither,
And all the dreams that made our past
Fly fast and far, we know not whither;
But, when we tread life's wintry slope,
We hear again their voices calling, And memory clasps the hand of hope, While snows are falling.

OUR CHIEF CITIES AND THEIR GROWTH. The following table, from the census, gives the population of the several cities named, in 1850, 1860 and 1870, with the gross increase and percentage of increase in each decade:

and according.	all half	A STATE OF THE BOTTOM STATE OF THE STATE OF
Country of motor water and	Popul	
New York	of Marie	
Increase		669 926.341
Percentage	298,	122 112,672
Philadelphia	. 10 57	.83 10 13.84
Philadelphia4	8,672 565.	529 657,159
Increase	156,7	67 91,630
Percentage		
Brooklyn	3,838 266.6	
	169,8	
Percentage		36 48.75
	9,963 109.2	348,709
Increase	79,2	
		65 219.15
St. Louis	,866 160,7	
licicase	82,9	
Percentage	100	
Daitimore,	,054 212,4	
Percentage	25.6	
Boston	881 177,84	
AMULCASO, ALCALIANTA	40,95	
Percentage	20 0	
Cincinnati,	435 161.04	
increase	45.60	
Percentage	30 5	
San Francisco 34.	76 56,800	
Increase	22,020	93,559
Percentage	63 36	
Washington 40,0	61.12	
increase	21,121	
Percentage	52 80	
Pittsburg 46,6	01 49,217	
Increase	2,616	87,215
Percentage	5.61	37,998
Let bedroomer part of	10.01	11.18







The Black Year.

The year 1871 will hardly be considered a year of grace. In point of fatality to human life, and the destruction of material values by extraordinary natural causes, no year in the history of the world can equal it. Overwhelmed as we are by our own disasters, we have given little attention to what has been transpiring abroad, and have almost come to consider ourselves the only sufferers. The retrospect, however, is a terrible one. War, famine, pestilence, fire, wind, water and ice, have been let loose and done their worst, and with such appalling results, with such remarkable phenomenon accompanying them, that it is not to be wondered at that men have sometimes thought that the end of the world had come. We have seen our own fair city laid in ashes, throughout its almost entire business limits, and seventy thousand people left homeless. On the same night the conflagration swept over Northern Wisconsin and Michigan, sweeping village after village with horrible loss of life, and ruining thousands of acres of timber, the cutting and milling of which formed the main industry of that region. Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, New-York, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Missouri and California, the Alleghanies, the Sierras, and the Rocky Mountains have been ravaged by fire, destroying immense amounts of property and entailing widespread suffering. Chicago is not the only city which has suffered. Peshtigo, Manistee, Cacheville, and Vallejo, Cal., Uabana, Dramstadt, and Geneva under the Alps, have all been visited by terrible fires; and the torch of the incendiary has been applied successively to Louisville, St. Louis, Toronto, Montreal and Syracuse.

The pestilence has walked at noonday. The cholera has steadily traveled from Asia westward through Europe. One of the most appalling plagues of modern times, arising from yellow fever, has swept over portions of South America, and in Buenos Ayres alone, 23,000 bodies have been buried in one cemetery. Persia has been almost depopulated by the plague, which has been rendered all the more terrible by the added horrors of famine; and now, in our own country, small pox has appeared as an epidemic in nearly every large city.

Storms, in their various manifestations, have never been so destructive before. In one night a river in India suddenly rises, swollen by a storm, and sweeps away an entire city, destroying three thousand houses and utterly prostrating the crops. The French seaport

has been almost utterly deroycu by a tidal wave. The icebergs of the Arctic have caught and imprisoned within their impassable walls thirty-three whalers, inflicting a loss of a million and a half of dollars upon the city of New Bedford, and seriously crippled an important branch of industry. St. Thomas has been devastated by a hurricane which left 6,000 people homeless and strewed its coasts with wrecks. A typhoon, of terrible power, has swept along the Chinese coast, destroying everything in its course, towns, shipping and life. A hurricane at Halifax has inflicted a severe blow on English shipping. The storms on the English coast have never been so severe before, nor fruitful in maritime disasters. A tidal wave at Galveston swept off all the shipping in port. A tornado has swept through Canada, doing serious damage in Toronto, Montreal and Quebec. The island of Formosa has been nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

Add to these the unusual crop of murders and suicides in this country, the alarming increase of railroad disasters, the monstrous villanies that have been brought to light in public offices and private corporations, the Franco-German war with its attendant horrors, and the statement by astronomers that there has been an explosion in the sun, and that two or three comets are just now in danger of losing their tails by their proximity to that orb, and we may be justified in assuming that the year 1871 will be known in the future calendars as the Black Year.—Chicago Tribune.

Correspondence of the inquirer and Mirror.

NOTES FROM MY STUDY.

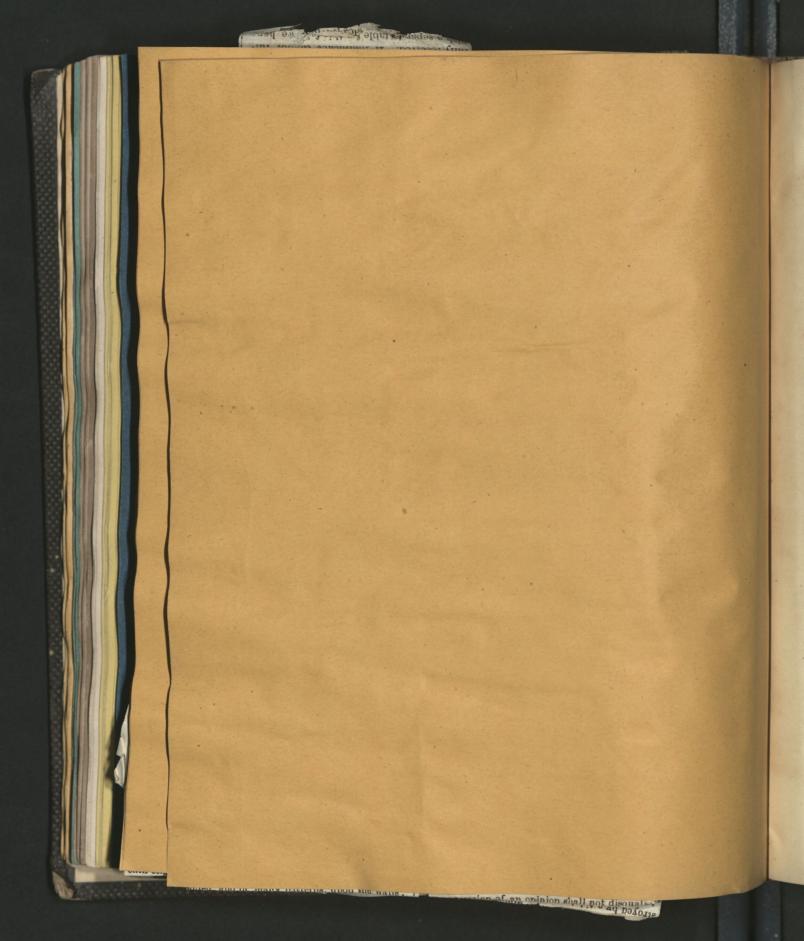
(NO. II.)

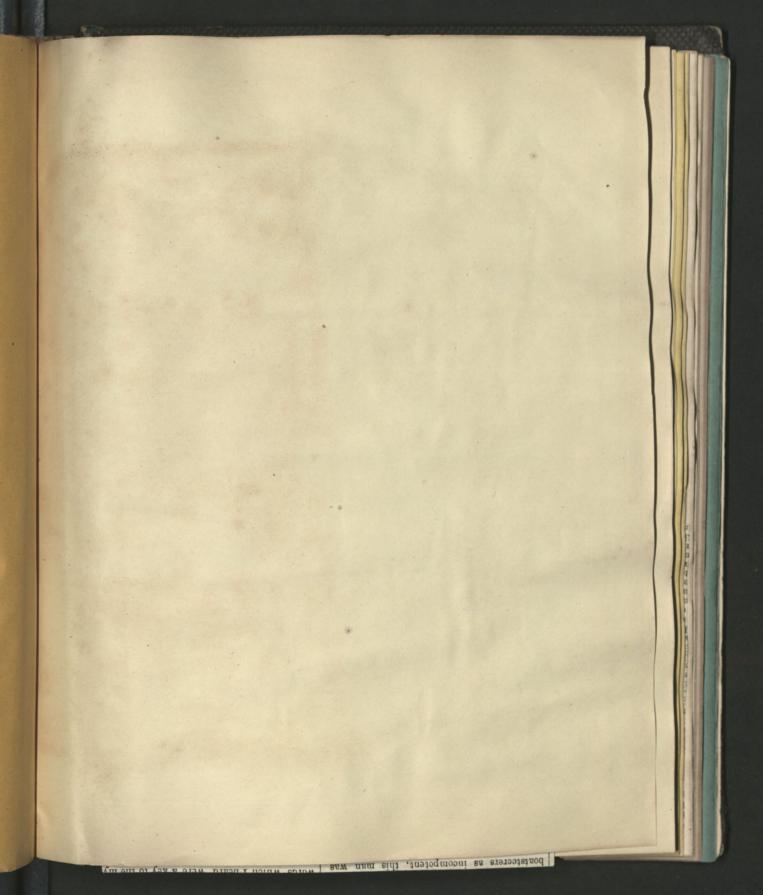
BY REV. PHEBE A. HANAFORD.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I was forcibly reminded of the sea-girt isle as the mail brought me a copy of the London Daily News, of Jan. 14, 1871. Do you wonder why? If you should see the words "Mrs. Joy" penciled upon it, you would at once trace the connection, for the Hon. David Joy and his wife are now in England, and our early meetings were all upon our native island. They were true reformers in the days when it cost something to be known as anti-slavery and dress reformers, and they are still interested in all that concerns the world's welfare. God keep them safely till they reach their native land again!

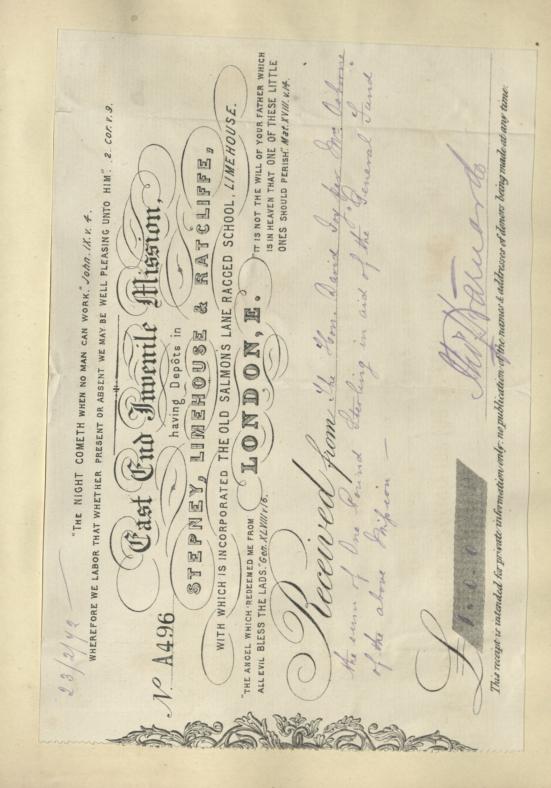
The foregoing paragraph was written some weeks ago, but something interrupted the pen, and of course the paper waited. Now, I take the pen once more, with the sound of music in my ears, and will try to write. It is St. Patrick's Day, and a long procession is just winding through our streets, with banners and bands of music, to celebrate. The "sons of Erin" make much of this day, and you may be sure that "our Irish fellow citizens' are permitted to parade to their heart's content, for it is just before election, and the gubernatorial chair is filled by a Democrat, who resides but a few rods from my home, and who is a candidate for the office still. I should not grieve at all if he should be re-elected, although the Republican candidate, Ex-Governor Marshall Jewell, is a most worthy man, for there is little to choose between the two, now that the war is over, and the slaves are free, and the ballot is in the hand of the black man for his protection. Now, that ballot ought to be in the hands of the women of the land, and, as I told the private secretary of our Gov. English, the other day, the party in Connecticut that puts the woman suffrage plank in its platform is the one to win in coming days. Nantucket, boasting, as she can, of such women as Mary Starbuck, Lucretia Mott, Maria Mitchell and Lydia Fowler, with a host of others, who have been successful teachers and writers, thereby showing that women have brains enough to vote, ought to be in the front rank of towns in favor of woman suffrage. And certainly Nantucket ought to have some women on its School Committee. I am proud of the record Nantucket has on the score of its women, and I often tell, in our Suffrage Conventions, of the energy, business capacity and success of the women of my native island. I heard the saintly Lucretia Mott tell, in Newark, New Jersey, a year ago, some facts in relation to women having charge of business matters in Nantucket, which showed to the audience that women were as capable of using the ballot profitably, as one-half the foreigners or colored men who make our laws, or at least, elect our lawmakers. But I am not about to lecture to you, so I will change the subject.

On my last journey thitherward, from Boston, I read in the posthumous book of the royal-souled Theodore Parker, "Historic Americans." And I read some sentences which reminded me of "the





We assachusetts Society for the Arevention of Wruelty to Animals. Putra - Sel & Migh ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP Gle. J. Shyell Hesident. OFFICE, No. 46 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. for the year ending the third Tuesday of That David & Challetter No.3432



For the Inquirer and Mirror.

Now and Then.

Messns. Editors:—It is estimated that at the present time, Nantucket contains about 4300 inhabitants, of which number

913 are over 60 years of age. 422 " 70 " 101 " 80 " 6 " 90 "

The largest number belonging at any one time was between the years 1830 and 1840, when, including those absent at sea, the population exceeded 9000 persons. At that time the town stood in commercial importance, the third in the Commonwealth; there were about 100 ships engaged in the whale-fishery, and more than 70 smaller vessels engaged in the coasting trade, carrying the product of our fisheries and the manufactures therefrom, the oil, candles and bone, to all the commercial cities in the country, and bringing in return, those articles required for consumption and support of the inhabitants at home, and supplies for the large whaling fleet for their long voyages, consisting of flour, beef, pork, hemp, duck, iron, timber, staves, and all the articles required for an extensive business.

In the year 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary War, the number of inhabitants was about the same as at the present, 4268. Since that period the changes in the condition of the town and its inhabitants have been so great, -from a deep gloom occasioned by the war in which the entire whaling fleet, the sole means of support to the inhabitants was destroyed, consisting of more than 11,000 tons of shipping-rising again to a degree of prosperity without precedent-and followed again by a decline greater and darker than the Revolutionary period, seems enough to make an old resident willing, if not desirous, to join the fathers who have crossed the flood, who did their work so well, that their influence was felt, not only at home, but extended to other parts of our country, and across the seas to foreign lands.

Let me call to mind some of the honorable men who caused the name of the Nantucket Whale Fisherman to be respected throughout the world. Previous to the Revolutionary War, Nantucket had seven ships and brigs sailing regularly to London, commanded by some of the strongest ntellectual men the island ever produced. Among them may be named Shubael and Alexander Coffin, Timothy Folger, William Mooers and others. The Rotch family were among, if not the leading merchants of our town. Joseph Rotch, the founder of this wealthy family in this country, born in Salisbury, Eng., 1704. He came to Nan-tucket early in life. Although not brought up to the sea, he entered largely and heroically into commercial pursuits, going in his own ships, owning their cargoes and buying and selling in various countries. He was master as well as owner of his ships, and employed a sailing-master to manage their course. We have a record showing a voyage of his to Spain, in one of his own ves sels, previous to 1754. He moved to New Bedford in 1765, but returned to Nantucket during the Revolutionary War, and remained until 1782, when he again removed to New Bedford, where he died in 1784, in the 81st year of his age. had three sons born at Nantucket, William, Joseph and Francis. The mercantile business was transacted in the name of Joseph Rotch and Sons. Francis went to England before the Revolutionary War and there made a short residence. In 1773 he sailed for London, in a ship commanded by Alexander Coffin, before named, and while there, engaged to take a portion of a cargo of Tea in three ships belonging to their firm for Boston, for the East India Company. The circumstances attending the arrival of these ships proved so important to the destinies of the country, that it will probably interest your readers to peruse the account so graphically described by Carlyle, in his History of Frederick the Great, and is herewith annexed. The ship Dartmouth, one of these Tea ships, was built in that part of New Bedford (then called Dartmouth) where John and James Howland's store now stands, near the New Bedford and Fair Haven bridge. One of the other ships, the Beaver, was commanded by Hezekiah Coffin, of Nantucket, brother to Shubael, named before

his History of the United States, page 313, of another Nantucket captain whose name should not be forgotten-Capt. Nathan Coffin. He was in command of a ship from Nantucket laden with oil, bound to a port in Europe. The ship was taken by a British man-of-war. The Admiral gave the Captain the choice, to join the King's service or become al prisioner of war. To this proposition Capt. Coffin gave his Lordship the spicy and patriotic answer: "Hang me, if you will, to the yard-arm of your ship, but do not ask me to become a traitor to my country!" Capt. Coffin, with Alexander Coffin and many others with their families, moved to Hudson, N. Y., and was prominent in the settlement of that city. Timothy Folger, alluded to as commanding one of the London packets from Nantucket, was associated in several commercial enterprises with

There is mention by Bancroft in the ix. vol. of

John Hancock, of Boston, the President of the Continental Congress and Governor of Massachusetts. Beside the business connexion, the acquaintance was one of strong, personal regard. is now in the possession of a grand-daughter of Mr. Folger, a picture of him painted by the celebrated Copley, which was painted at the request and presented by Governor Hancock as a token of his friendship and esteem. The picture is in a fair state of preservation and similar in style to that of General Joseph Warren, painted by Copley. He is represented in a dark wine-colored velcoat, vest and ruffles, and in the style of a gentleman of that period. Although the tea imported into Boston was so unceremoniously destroyed, the East India Company acknowledged their obligation to pay for

the transportation, and afterward paid the amount to the Messrs. Rotch, as we were informed by Mr. Benjamin Rodman, nephew of Mrs. Francis Rotch,* from whom he received the information.

William Rotch, son of Joseph, resided in Nantucket until 1795, when he removed to New Bedford. In 1785 he took passage with his son Benjamin from Nantucket, in the ship Maria, Capt.

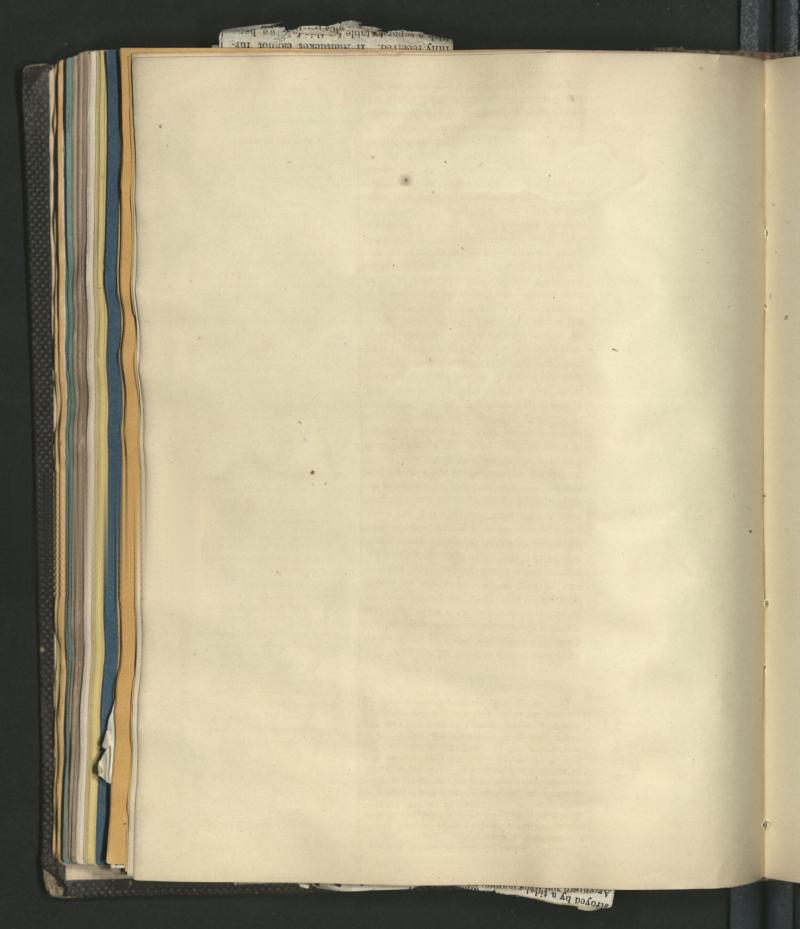
William Mooers, for London, with the intention of establishing himself there in the whale fishery, the heavy duty imposed on oil from America rendering the business hardly worth pursuing in America. On arrival in England, at his urgent solicitation, he was granted an interview with George III., and his ministers. He made known his business, which was to transfer his ships from Nantucket to London, with all the materials need ed for their long voyages, provisions, casks, whaling gear and all connected, free of duty; national papers to be furnished the ships, and on their return to England their cargoes and catch-

tional papers to be furnished the ships, and on their return to England their cargoes and catchings to be also entered free of duty. When Mr. Rotch had fully stated his proposition, Mr. Pitt asked, what equivalent is government to gain for such a boon as you ask? Mr. Rotch replied with

*Died in New Bedford, April 24th, 1867, Mrs. Nancy Rotch, widow of Francis, aged 91. much energy and feeling—"We will give thee and thy people some of the best young men we have upon the island of Nantucket." Friend Rotch believed this to be an equivalent worthy the consideration of the sagacious Pitt. It was a reply as noble as that of Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi, when she presented her Roman jewels. The proposition was not then received with favor and Mr. Rotch was obliged to wait. The ship Maria, however, was fitted out from London for a voyage to the coast of Brazil and Patagonia, and sailed in August, 1785, commanded by Capt. Mooers.

Failing in his application, Mr. Rotch with his son Benjamin, left England and proceeded to France, where he was presented to Louis XVI, and his plans were laid before the "Grand Monarque," who approved and entered so heartily into them, as to add six ships of his own to Mr. Rotch's fleet, and the business was pursued with vigor. The Maria returned to Dunkirk from a successful voyage, and a large and profitable business grew up, checked only for a time by the events of the French Revolution of 1793. Many Nantucket families moved to Dunkirk, encouraged thereto by the favorable overtures of the French Government. In 1794, previous to his return to Nantucket, Mr. Rotch re-established the French fleet of whalers, and the business has been successfully carried on until a late period by a grandson of Mr. Rotch, the late William R. Rodman and merchants of France. Most of these ships were commanded by our Islanders; some are there now among them Sir Francis Baxter, a son of one of the famous early captains, and his brothers David

and Reuben. After Mr. Rotch's success in France, he was solicited to return to England. Favorable inducements were held out, and in consequence of the Revolution, he left France with all the ships and established his son Benjamin at Milford-Haven, where a very extensive business was carried on in connection with English merchants in London. Some three hundred ships were employed in the South Sea Fishery, a large number of which were commanded by Nantucket men. There are those now living who have seen fleets of ships from England, commanded by Nantucket men, at the Sandwich Islands and at other ports in the Pacific Ocean. Some of the largest fortunes in England, among the commercial classes, were made in this connection, the Greens, Bennetts, Enderbys, Mellishes, and the Quaker Sturge and many others. We were informed in 1855 by Mr. Richard Green, of London, the great capitalist, that his whaling ship "Matilda" was the last employed in that business from London to the South Sea, and she was commanded by a Nantucket man. The first spermaceti whale taken in the Pacific Ocean so far as we have knowledge, was by Capt. Archelus Hammond, of Nantucket, in 1787, off the coast off Chili in a ship sailing from London. These voyages were extended into every ocean known to the American whale-fisherman, and when new fields were discovered, English ships being commanded so largely by Americans, were there among our own. In 1820, what is now known as the coast of Japan, was for the first time visited by a few of our ships, and with them was the "Syren," of London, commanded by the late Frederick Coffin, of Nantucket, who struck and killed the first whale taken on that coast, May 10 1820, then in company with ship Maro, Capt Joseph Allen, of Nantucket, who took the second, June 1st, same year. These incidents show the prominent connection of Nantucket with the whale-fishery, infusing, stimulating and directing enterprises of national wealth far beyond our own borders. We have sent to England and France some of the best seamen that ever trod a vessel's deck and directed its course along the trackless main. Many closed their lives in the foreign land, having married and remained with their families, but most of them returned to the old home, or near it, seeking to haul up in a snug harbor in their native land. The oldest Nantucket London Captain now living, is Captain William Swain, now over 91 years of age, residing at Auburn, N. Y., enjoying the comforts attending a vigorous old age. But a few only are left, and we fear the time is not distant when this business, which has been a pride and glory, will be a tale of the past. ESQUIMAUX.



BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

BENEATH the moonlight and the snow Lies dead my latest year; The winter winds are wailing low Its dirges in my ear.

I grieve not with the moaning wind
As if a loss befell;
Before me, even as behind,
God is, and all is well!

His light shines on me from above, His low voice speaks within,— The patience of immortal love Outwearying mortal sin.

Not mindless of the growing years
Of care and loss and pain,
My eyes are wet with thankful tears
For blessings which remain.

If aim the gold of life has grown,
I will not count it dross,
Nor turn from treasures still my own
To sigh for lack and loss.

The years no charm from Nature take;
As sweet her voices call,
As beautiful her mornings break,
As fair her evenings tall.

Love watches o'er my quiet ways, Kind voices speak my name, And lips that find it hard to praise Are slow, at least, to blame.

How softly ebb the tides of will! How fields, once lost or won, Now lie behind me green and still Bereath a level sun!

How hushed the hiss of party hate, The clamor of the throng! How old, harsh voices of debate Flow into rhythmic song!

Methinks the spirit's temper grows
Too soft in this still air,
Somewhat the restful heart foregoes
Of needed watch and prayer.

The barque by tempest vainly tossed May founder in the calm, And he who braved the polar frost Faint by the isles of balm.

Better than self-indulgent years
The outflung heart of youth,
Than pleasant songs in idle ears
The tumult of the truth.

Rest for the weary hands is good, And love for hearts that pine, But let the manly habitude Of upright souls be mine.

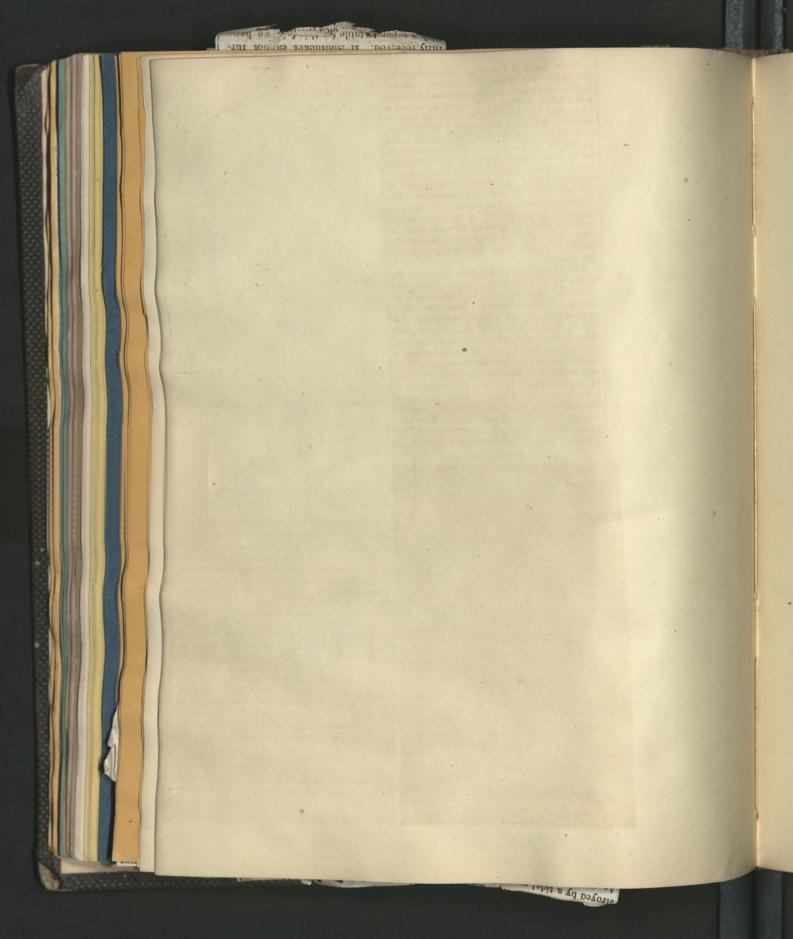
Let winds that blow from heaven refresh, Dear Lord, the languid air; And let the weakness of the flesh Thy strength of spirit share.

And, if the eye must fail of light,
The ear forget to hear,
Make clearer stil the spirit's sight,
More fine the inward ear!

Be near me in mine hours of need
To soothe, or cheer, or warn,
And down these slopes of sunset lead
As up the hills of morn!
— Attantic for October.

KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT. - A few years ago, George Catlin wrote a pamphlet which was published in England and is now being translated in most other European languages, on the importance of breathing through the nose, in order to preserve health. He has made observations on this subject, first among civilized nations, finding that individuals who habitually keep their mouths open are never very healthy or long lived. Afterwards, he observed the same thing during a sojourn of many years among the Indians of North and South America; and he has come to the conclusion that there exists a definite law for breathing and sleeping, obedience to which must exercise the most beneficial influence on the well being of the human race, and which can not be too strongly insisted upon. Mothers, and all others who have children to educate, should be pursuaded of its great importance, that they may inculcate upon their children and pupils the golden lesson contained in these four words,-Keep your mouth shut. Hitherto this advice has been considered only as a moral injunction, to restrain children from talking too much, but Catlin prescribes it literally, and insists that air should only pass in or out of the lungs by the nose, except in the act of speaking or singing. He is so enthusiastic concerning the great value of his simple hygienic recipe that he closes the book with the following remarks, "If I had a million dollars to spend for a charitable purpose, surpassing all others in value, I would spend it to print four millions of my books, and dis tribute them among four million mothers, rich as well as poor. I would not obtain therefor any monument nor decoration of nobility; but I would which is much better have obtained the peculiarly joyful satisfaction that I had left posterity a legacy of much higher value than money ever can have."-Ex.

Less than thirty thousand persons own all the real estate in England, including all the owners of city houses and building lots, and one-half of the land is owned by one hundred and fifty persons! England is said to have fifty-one thousand square miles; taking one half of that and converting it into acres, it will average over one hundred thousand to each person. In Scotland nineteen and a half millions of acres are owned by twelve persons. This is as if all the land in Massachusetts were owned by three persons, each having about five millions of acres.



How RAIN IS FORMED .- To understand the philosophy of this phenomenon, essential to the very existence of plants and animals, a few facts, derived from observation and a long train of experiments, must be remembered. Were the atmosphere, at all times, at a uniform temperature, we should never have rain, hail or snow. The water absorb-ed by it in evaporation from the sea and the earth's surface would descend in an imperceptible vapor, or cease to be absorbed by the air when it was fully saturated. The absorbing power of the atmosphere, and con-sequently its capability to retain humidity, is proportionably greater in cold than in warm air. The air near the surface of the earth is warmer than it is in the region of

The higher we ascend from the earth the colder we find the atmosphere. Hence the perpetual snow on very high mountains in the very hottest climates. Now, when, from evaporation, the air is highly saturated with vapor-though it be invisible-if its temperature is suddenly reduced by cold currents, descending from above, or, rushing from a higher to a lower latitude, its capacity to retain moisture is diminished, clouds are formed, and the result is rain. Air condenses as it cools, and, like a sponge filled with water and compresse, pours out water which its diminished capacity cannot hold. How singular, yet how simple is an arrangement for watering the earth. - Scientific American.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. A few days since we published a brief paragraph alluding to the religious belief of Benjamin Franklin. The following letter on life and immortality corroborates the statements we recently made. The letter was addressed to Miss E. Hubbard:

dressed to Miss E. Hubbard:

"PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1756.

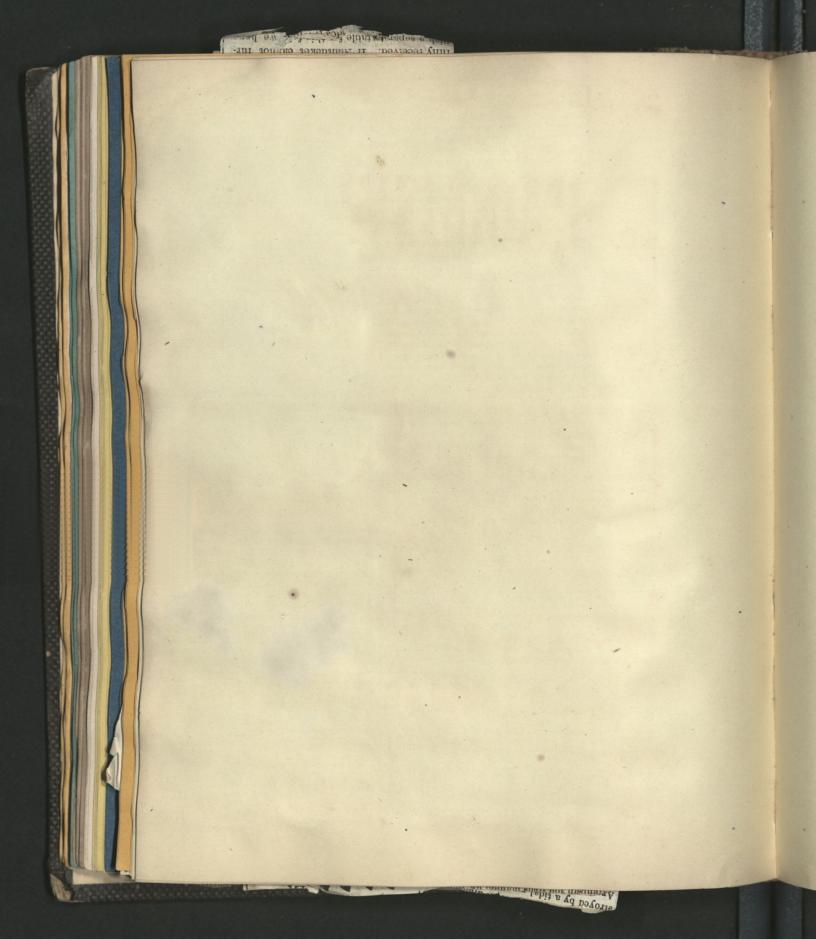
Dear Child: I condole with you. We have lost a most dear and valuable relation, but it is the will of God and nature that these mortal bodies be laid aside when the soul is to enter into real life. Existing here on earth is scarcely to be called life. The rather an embryo state—a preparation to living, and man is not completely born until he is dead. Why, then, should we grieve that a new child is born among the immortals—a new member added to their society? We are spirits. That bodies should be lent to us while they can afford us pleasure, assist us in acquiring knowledge, or in doing good to our fellow-creatures, is a kind and benevolent act of God. When they become unfit for their purposes, and afford us pain instead of pleasure, instead of an aid become an neumbrance, and answer none of the intentions for which they were given, it is equally kind and benevolent that a way is provided by which we may get rid of them. That way is death. We ourselves prudently, in some cases, choose a partial death. A mangled, painful limb, which cannot be restored, we willingly cut off. He that plucks out a tooth parts with it freely, since the pain goes with it: and he that quits the whole body parts with all pains and possibility of pains and diseases it was liable to or capable of making him suffer. Our friend and we are invited abroad on a party of pleasure that is to last forever. His chair [sedan chairs were then common] was first ready, and he has gone before us. We could not conveniently all start together, and why should you and I be grieved at this, since we are soon to tollow, and we know where to find him?

Adieu, my deer, good child, and believe that I shall be, in every state, your affectionate papa.

CONVERSATIONAL POWERS.—Men of genius and wisdom have often been found deficient in conversational powers. Adam Smith ever retained in company the embarrassed manners of a student. Neither Buffon nor Rosseau carried their eloquence into The silence of the poet society. Chancer was held more desirable than his speech. The conversation of Goldsmith did not evince the grace and tenderness that characterize his com-Thompson was diffident positions. and often uninteresting. Dante was taciturn, and all the brilliancy of Tasso was in his pen, Descartes seemed formed for solitude. Cowley was a quaint observer; his conversation was slow and dull, and his humor reserved. Hogarth and Smith were absent-minded, and the studious Thomas Parker said that he was fit for no communion save with the dead. Our own Hamilton, Franklin, and a host of others, were deficient in that fluency which often fascinates a promiscuous circle.

THE CHINESE AS HOUSE SERVANTS. A letter from San Francisco says the Chinese make admirable house servants. It is the universal opinion of housekcepers that the Chinaman has not a serious fault or any disagreeable habit from which it is not possible to break him in a very short time. Chinese servants are very tidy, they like steady employment, uniform ways, and ask few privileges. They are honest, frugal, careful and industrious, and take great pride in the excellence of their work. They do all classes of work that an American servant girl does. There are hundreds in San Francisco who have been in the same family for ten years. They charge a little more than Irish help of a miscellaneous character, but their wages are low for the work they perform. They will not make individual engagements to go East, but prefer to go in parties, for they have to trust to themselves for amusement and company. They do not fraternize with Americans, and never intermarry.

If these statements are correct the millenium for housekeepers is fast approaching, for it will not be long, now the Pacific Railroad is in operation, before these Celestial visitors will be invited East in large numbers to supplant Biddy in the domestic circle.



WELCOME TO SEAMEN.







SAILORS

FREE READING ROOM, LIBRARY AND CHAPEL, ON UNION BLUFF, VINEYARD HAVEN.

All seamen of whatever nation and the public are earnestly invited to visit the above named institution, and to attend public worship there Sunday and Thursday evenings. Bell rings half an hour before service. Free Seats. Free gospel. No contributions asked. No respect to persons on account of dress, color or religious opinions "The word of God is not bound" to any sect, party or nation.

In front of the premises there is a good wharf affording about seven feet of water for landing, also at head of the same there is a well of fresh water and all the means for filling casks in boats.

The Reading-room is supplied regularly with twenty-five different newspapers including dailies, semi-weeklies and weeklies, giving the marine news for the Atlantic coast, besides representing the religious views of several Christian sects.

The Library contains about six hundred bound books, including some of the latest publications, together with pamphlets, charts, and other documents useful to seamen. All the conveniences for writing letters, including stationery, etc., at hand; and a U. S. Mail-box is confined at the gate, from which letters are carried daily to the post office.

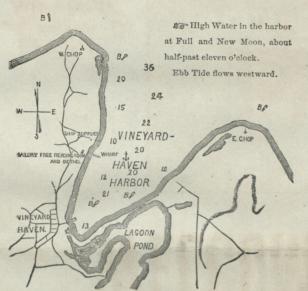
All seamen, yacht clubs, and the public are cordially invited to make free use of all the privileges mentioned above, free of charge.

U. S. Coast Survey Charts and Tide Tables, direct from Washington, for sale at Government prices.

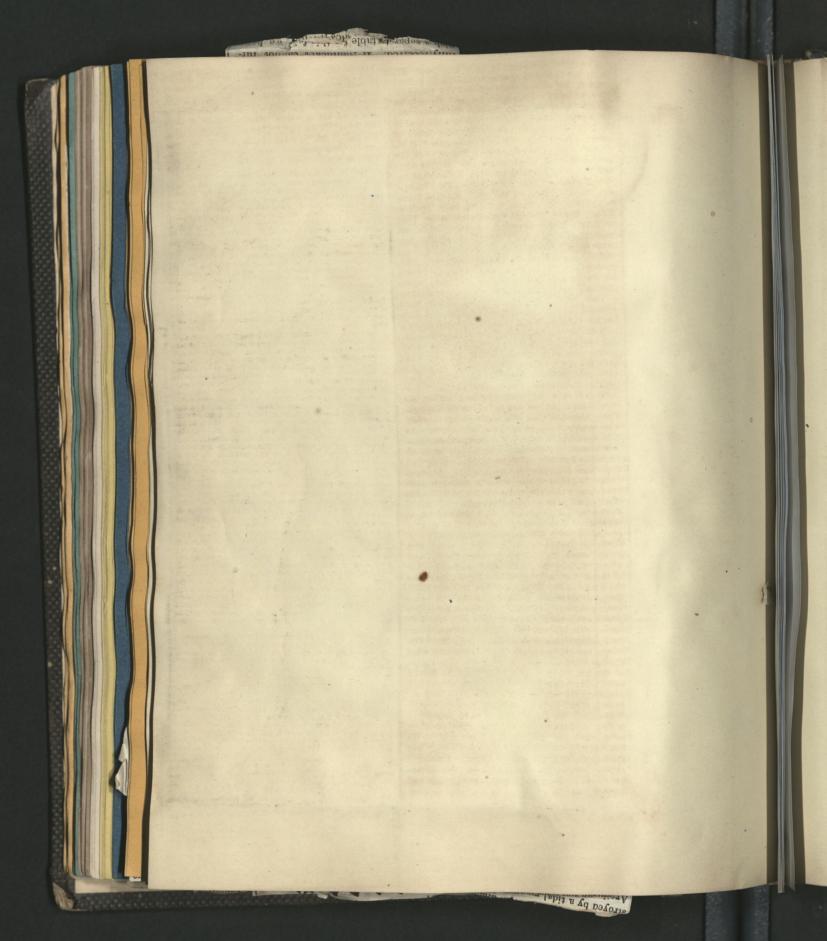
Citizens and visitors to the Vineyard are invited to take books from the Library for two weeks at a time, without compensation.

A drive has been opened from the Reading-room to the main road, leading to the village and the light-house.

Note. A few rods north of the Mission House is a long established store of Ship's Supplies, kept by C. Holmes.



Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard, 1872.



The Scotch are proud of rank, and poor Mr. Gleig has almost to apologize, though he cannot retract, for having observed that the grand-father of Scott was a tenant farmer. He says he did not mean to insinuate that the farmer was not a gentleman by descent, and he adds that in Scotland one hundred years ago, the cadets of good families not unfrequently became "cultivators"—he shirks the word "farmer"—on the estates of their connections. Sir Walter himself was one of twelve children, seven of whom died in infancy, -one only, Sir Walter attained the nearest limits of old age. His first bitter sorrow was the rejection of his hand by Miss Stuart, whose husband was afterwards Sir Walter's best friend. Scott carried a grief in his heart to the end. One short poem by him survives to tell that such an incident befel him; and the heroines of the Lay, Rokeby, and Redgauntlet, are built upon one model. They are all deeply loved, like Margaret Stuart, where they can make no return. Within less than a year after his disappointment, Scott went with his brother and Adam Furguson to a little border watering place, and encountered there a lady on horse-back, who rode well, sat gracefully, and appeared to be very beautiful. The three young men were equally struck, and they man-aged the same night to get introduced to her at a bail. She proved to be a Miss Carpenter or Carpentier, the daughter of a widow, whose husband, a French emigrant, had died during the revolution after sending his family to England. The guardian of this lady, and of her brother, who went to India in the civil service, was the Marquis of Devenshire. The Marquis had somehow become the creditor of M. Carpentier, to an amount which was rather uncertain, further than that Miss Carpenter, when Scott met her, was understood to be the heiress of a moderate independence, which she was to receive provided she married with her guardian's consent. Scott had known her barely a month or six weeks when he proposed. The Marquis was written to and approved, and the young couple were married at Carlisle. Such was the abrupt beginning of a union which lasted through many years, and which, in spite of the most marked dissimilarity of tastes between husband wife, proved upon the whole to be a happy one. With many amiable and agreeable qualities, Lady Scott never was a companion to him. She was proud of his genius and jealous of any attacks that might be made upon his renown. Indeed, she never forgave Jeffrey his article on Marmion in the Edinburgh review, and could not help showing what she felt when immediately after the appearance of the critique the author of it dined at Scott's table. Scott was sincerely attached to her, and his diary shows that her death, though long expected, when it came, affected him very deeply. When Scott was ruined, the debts of Ballantyne & Co., amounted to £117,000. The creditors were eventually paid in full. Scott had in his lifetime reduced the debt to £54,000, which was discharged by his executors out of the money's arising from his life insurances and the advances made by Mr. Cadell upon his copyright and literary remains.

THE RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES now cover fifty thousand miles, and have cost \$2,000,000,000. Their annual earnings exceed \$400,000,000-a sum equal to eleven dollars per head for our entire population.

CAPITAL AND LABOR. The conflict between capital and labor has been a topic of discussion for many years, and we do not seem to arrive at any very definite conclusions. The conflict will no doubt continue for many years. In 1852 the merchants of Boston gave a dinner to Thomas Baring, Esq., M. P., at the Revere House, when Hon. Samnel A. Eliot presided. Hon. William Appleton, Hon. Edward Everett and others spoke. In the course of Mr. Everett's remarks, he said:

course of Mr. Everett's remarks, he said:

"We hear occasionally of the supposed antagonism of labor and capital. The dangerous power of what has been called 'the dynasty of accumulated wealth' is sometimes spoken of in our political circles. It would be too much to contend that properly in masses is never abused. Capital and credit—as well as the want of both—are subject to abuse; but I see no reason in the nature of things to assume a necessary antagonism between labor and capital; on the contrary, they seem to me the most faithful of allies and best of friends. I think, too, I have observed that those who are loudest in their denunciations of the dangers to be dreaded from accumulated wealth confine their fears to their neighbors. They are very apprehensive that others may abuse the power which property is supposed to confer, while they pursue with laudable self-reliance, midisturbed by theory, the acquisition of the shining mischief, particularly when it comes in the shape of a good salary.

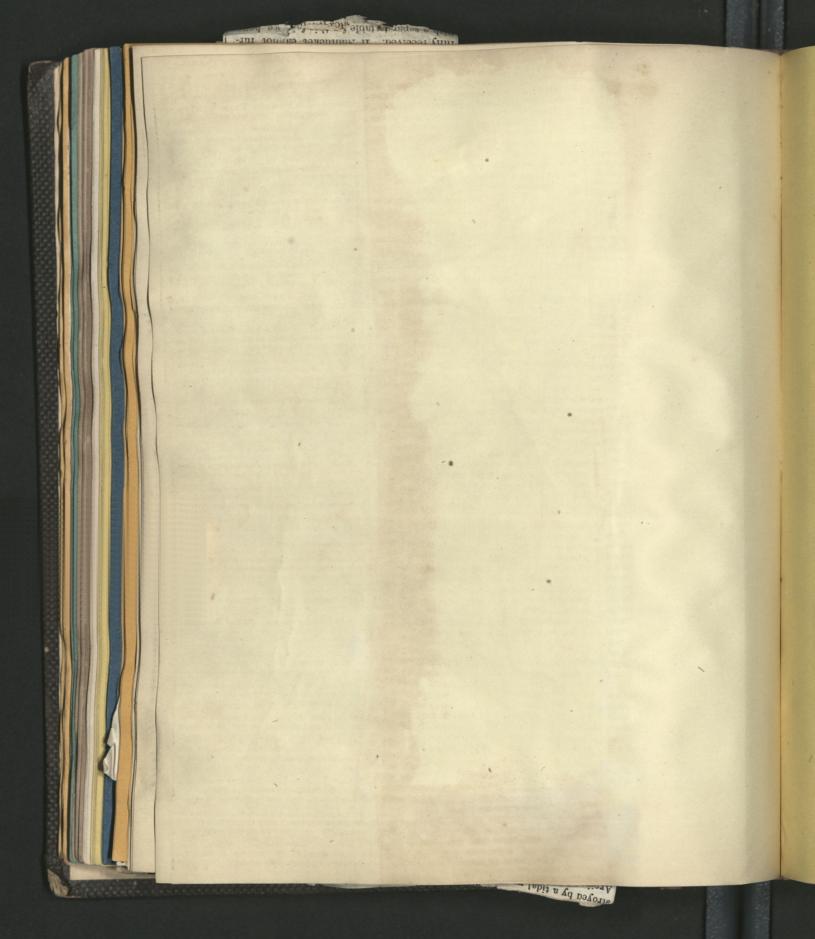
Instead of considering accumulated capital as fraught with danger to middle later, observation will. I think with danger to middle later, observation will. I think with danger to middle later.

mischief, particularly when it comes in the shape of a good salary.

Instead of considering accumulated capital as fraught with danger to public therty, observation will, I think, teach us to regard it not only as an important instruent of public and private prosperity, but as a sure indication of a country governed by law. What is capital? It is nothing but the fruits of labor saved, instead of being consumed from hand to mouth. It will not accumulate to any great extent where it is not protected by law. Look at the countries where capital does and those where it does not abound. Compare England and the United States on the one hand with Turkey and Persia on the other. The worse governed a country the poorer it will be found, however rich in the gifts of Nature. There will no doubt be some accumulations of capital in the worst governed country, but it will be timed and furtive, and lose nearly all its power to benefit society by the necessity of seeking concalment. There are rich Jews at Bagdad, and rich Armenians at Damascus; but their wealth is invested in precious stones and buried in celiars and caverns; while, from time to time, it is extorted from its rightful possessors under the torture of the bastinado, inflicted by greedy provincial satraps, in order to furnish them the means of buying the favors of remorseless Viziers and Saltans at the seat of government. How different the case in a free country! There capital walks boldly abroad seeks investment; gives life to commerce, manufactures, and the arts, traverses the land stde by side with her sister credit, scattering plenty by the way; smites the everlasting hills with her magic wand and bids their adamantine portals ity open before the loaded train; puts an iron cuib into the foaming jaws of Niagara, and throws a bridge across its roaring whirlpools; unites the Atlantic with the Pacine and Europe with America by her rallroads and ocean steamers; and beings the remotest borders of the country into living contact by her electric telegraph.

the Pacinc and Europe with America by her railroads and ocean steamers; and brings the remotest borders of the country into living contact by her relectric telegraph.

But does it stop here? No, sir; in a free and prosperons country like that of our respected guest and our own, it is characteristic of capital that if it gathers largely in, it dispenses liberally abroad. Who is it that take the lead in every measure of Christian charity and enlightened public spirit? Our guest can answer for all but himself in his own country; I may ask you, sir, (to mr. Appleton,) with respect to this community. Or rather I will not ask you, sir, but almost any one sooner, who it is that builds the hospital, endows the asylum, the house of refuge, the college, the athenaeum, gives sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf, and shelter to the houseless, and performs the thousand other blessed offices of open-handed and warm-hearted Christian love? Even if this were otherwise, from the very nature of things there can be no antagonism between capital small when the other interests of society, for it seeks of loces of those investments which promote the public adation and benefit. In a country like Engineer of the since those investments which promote the public adation and benefit. In a country like Engineer and America the owner of capital really reaps the smallest portion of the advantages which flow from its possession; he is but a kind of head book-keeper or chief clerk to the business community. Ho may be as rich as 'Cresus, but he can neither eat, drink, nor wear more than one man's portion. The houses and warehouses, the ships and railroads which he builds or buys are for the accommodation of others—of the public. I remember hearing a jest made about Mr. Astor's property, which contained I thought a great deal of meaning, a latent, practical philosophy. Some one was asked whether he would be willing to take care of all Mr. Astor innself gets for taking care of it; he's jound and that's all. The houses, the warehouses and t



NANTUCKET. How They Know the Panner. One day last fall," said the writer, "in company with an eminent clerky man of London, I was making my way toward the Thames Tunnel, when we were stopped by an itherant vender of nictures, who seemed to know a company to the company of the compan The Size, Shape and Early Mistory of the Island-Present Attractions of the City-A Talk with an old Whaler-Decay of the Famous Whaling Mart

Nantucket's last Whaleship under
the Hammer Attractions of the Ispictures, who seemed to know my com-panion. "Buy some of these pictures of the public buildings of London, sit." he said, "and you can give them to land as a Summer Resort, etc. Orrespondence of the Journal and Courier,
On Board Yacht "Avalon,"
OFF NATUCEET SHOALS,
MONDAY, August 21, 1871—6 A. M. he said, "and you can give them to your American friend to take home with "I was in a hurry—but my wonder-ment would have stopped me if I had been running to a fire. "How in cre-ation did you know I was an American?" Nantucket! What memories this word recalls in the minds of some who inhabit your city. Memories of a quaint old town-of ation did you know I was an American?"
I asked.

"Why, I couldn't mistake that," the picture-seller' replied, with a quiet langh, "You're American all over,"
I purchased a picture, and then asked him to explain himself.

"I would know you by your soft beaver hat," he said. "That's an American fashion."

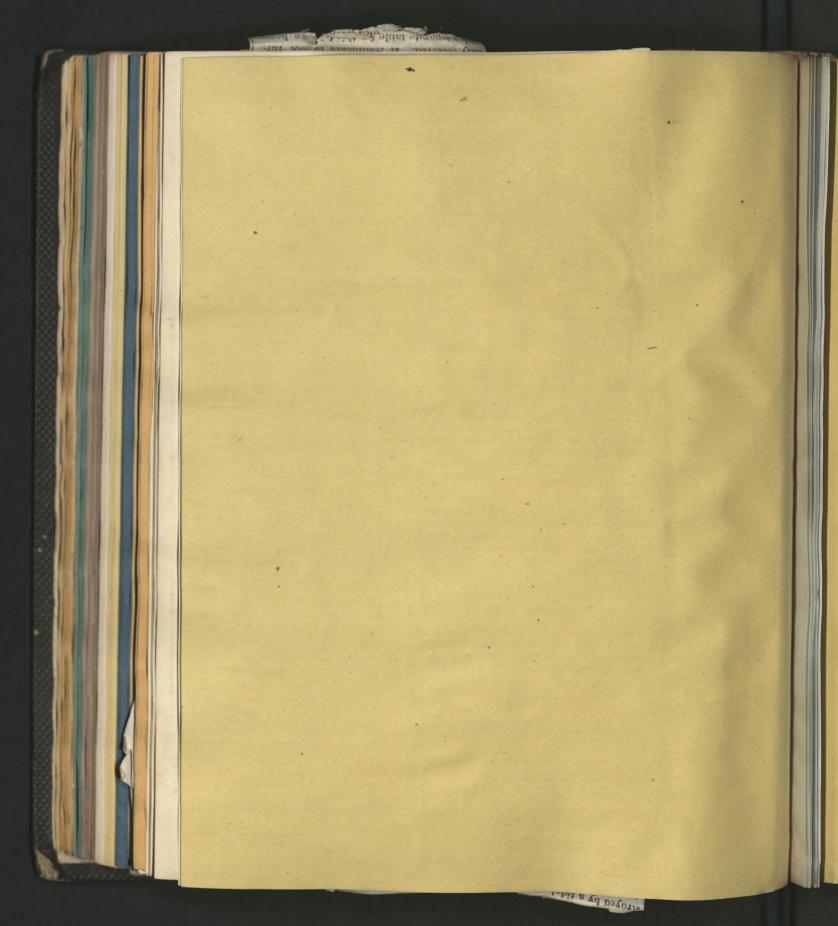
"Well—If it were not for that?
He glanced down at my feet. Your boots would betray you. Nobody but an American wears square toes."

"Well—what else?"

Your chin whiskers. Englishmen general hospitality-of chowders at Siasconset and "squantums" at Polpi's. Memories of blue fish "trolled" for on the "shoals" and trailed for from the south shore of the island. Memories of the Ocean House, of which the Springfield Republican says, "We have rarely found a more pleasant home in a hotel." NANTUCKET. This island is shaped (to a vivid imagination,) like an untwisted money-belt, only there is not much money in the belt. Upon the north side lies Nantucket, the Island City. Your chin whiskers. Englishmen lawys wear the mutton-chop style. Well-anything more? 'If you won't be offended, sir-,' Not at all: I am seeking for inform-It is closely built of wood, with few strucures of brick. The climate we found very agreeable. They tell us that in the very hottest summer day a thermometer never shows ation.' a higher degree of temperature than eighty-'I should know you by your thin, six degrees Fahrenheit. Well, my friend, I said I fancy you are at the end of your catalogue The evenings are cool, and thick underk clothing are almost necessary for comfort. now. Suppose that I wore a stiff, high-drowned hat, round toed boots, mutton-The "Tourists Guide" says: "A gentleman visiting the island was surprised at finding so chop whiskers, and had a face as red and chubby as any in Britain would you be able to know me for an American them.)e many aged people there, and remarked to an 7 old sea captain that he wondered if any body id ever died on the island." The captain an-*Certainly I should, as soon as I heard you speak, the fellow triumphantly answered. You Americans invariably commence every sentence with a stell.* No. swered, "Die? never! They merely dry up μā and blow away." DISCOVERY. The Island of Nantucket was discovered by 'My English friend laughed long and 'My English friend laughed long and loud at the man's adroltness.' I believe he is more than half right,' he said, 'See If your nationality is not detected everywhere you go.' It was even so. In Paris I was importuned to buy a photograph of La Fayette, because he was 'ze friend of all. Americans; in Genoa a dirty vagabooid was clamerous to exhibit to me the Capt. Bartholomew Griswold, an Englishman, who, with a company of thirty-two persons, sailed from England in a small bank, to 10 found a plantation in Virginia. At that time one thousand five hundred Indians made this island their home. The last descendant of Americans; in Genoa a dirty vagahoosi was clamerous to exhibit to me the house where Columbus was boom, because he discovered 'the Signer's great countree;' and at Alexandria the client was capped by a ragged listle descendant of the Pharaoha, who becought me to take a ride on his donkey, 'Strong donkee—fast donkee—nice Yankee Boog dle donkee!' was his ir—and yappeal, in the only English words as grew.'

So'lt seems that the individual American is known all over the world, and with good reason. His country and its institutions are the world's admiration, and it is not unaccountably strange that the cylidences of his proped hirthright should accompany him about the world; these tribes died in 1822. In 1641 the island was deeded to Thomas Mayhew and his son by an agent of the Earl 17 of Sterling, and in 1659 it was deeded by Mayhew to the ten original purchasers, for Mayhew to the ten original purchasers, for the sum of thirty pounds sterling and two beaver hats! In 1693 the proprietors peti-tioned the State of New York, of which the island was a part, that it should be transfer-red to Massachusetts. It was so transferred. In 1704, the Indians had four meeting houses, having been taught the elements of Chris-tianity by the Mayhews, and the New Testa-ment, which had been translated into their language. The form of service was Presby-Abram Quary (the last man with Indian blood in his veins) was long an object of curiosity until his death, in 1855. A short time before this event, a German lady artist from New York, called upon him a few times, and a little after presented to the Nantucket Ath-engum a fine portrait of the old man, the work of her own interested skill. NAME. The name of the island is supposed to be crived from the ancient name Nanticon, by b it was known to mariners. CHURCHES. There in the city seven churches. De-nomination Congregational, Methodist, nomination Congregational, Methodist Unitarian, Epi Congregational, Methodist olic. CINTARIAN AND CAPTAIN.

The Athenseum building contains on the ground floor a capacious and leasant room, a library stocked with the fines of ancient and modern books; and as, Saturiay evening, we sat reading at a table loadid with heavy foreign reviews and lighter pepular magazines, the crowd streamed in to draw books. On the same floor is the room of curiosities, called the "Museum." Here one could linger in sight-seeing for a half day, while Capt. Swain, the curator and genial talker, makes your hours glide pleasannily by. "Why," says the Captain, "now just look at that jaw-home of a whale. It is 17 feet long; weighs 800 fbs.; has 46 complete and perfect teeth, and yielded 100 bbbs. of oil. I am proud of that jaw. Why, sir, "continued the old man, "many a time on the Pacific I have seen whales in deadly combat, jaw looked into jaw and teeth wedged into teeth; I have seen them whirl and fight and whirt, and sis recognitions of the rooteness of the ladian weigh. cess and the war clubs from the Society Is-lands which gleaned in the guilight and book-oned us to inspect them, regardless of the thomsand and one rare and wonder-ful objects brought by Nantucket men from every quarter of the globe. The suptain lov-inglyied us into whaling regions and kept us there. "Yes, str) whaling non sometimes have narrow oscipes. I have seen a best lay-ing arrows the jaw of a whale, and while the rest jumped into the water, a plucky sailor was trying to save the boat and strangle the jumped into the water, a trying to save the boat an whale by remming ours down his throat. But the good old whaling days wer gone. They used to go out in little boats from this island and harpoon good fat whales. But that abundance passed away. Then we took the Pacific as our hunting field. Why, sir, at sunrise off the const of Japan I have counted thirty whalbut instantly a donor lances were in at his side, and a lancer and dying whale is a curious sight. Out of the dying strangles, the whale is quiet at last, often ejecting the entire contents of the shomach. I have seen from the mouth of a dying whale a dead shark slowly drift out, one side sound, the other partially decayed, showing that the whale does not use his teeth in tearing or grinding his prey, but sucks gently in, bones and all. But the whale fabricy is almost dead; petroleum killed it. In 1810 we had 100 weaks sends engaged in whallow. Next week the hark to petroleum killed it. In 1840 we had 100 wes-sels engaged in whaling. Next week the bark Wing, the last of them all, is to be sold at anction. In 1840 we had a population of 9,700. In 1870 we numbered 4,800. Slowly dying, sir. Then we had nine millions of here for \$100 a year each. Rents are cheap. A sea captain rents a house with thirteen recents in it for \$60 a year. A house which hen years ago cost \$4,000 was sold the other day for \$1,200. NOW THE PROPER LIVE. An urbane and polished burber tells us how they live: "The older families have their funds in United States bends." They partially support the place. But, sir, we live on strangers. From the lat of July to easily September one hundred visitors daily reach our place. Each leaves on an average a dullar, Beside this transferd mulaber, our place is quite full of summer boarders. In the winter these in the summer boarders. there isn't a day when the poorest of us cann That Nantucket is destined to become from year to year a popular and desirable watering place is evident. To one seeking quietness, tonic sea sir, absence of the great heat, good fishing, fair shooting, it offers many attractions. Its well protected harbor afferds excellent sailing facilities. The approach to the harbor is beauty with shooting and in the balany days of whaling, laken vessels were question. days of whaling, laden vessels were earried into the harbor on "camela," which on the principle of a dry dock, were sunk in the wa-her-and the ship flusted over them. Then the water was taken out of the camel by a steam primip, the cannot showly emerging from the sea with the ship, as a bump on its back. A steam propellist than those the unguistly ani-mal, drawing eight and—half foot of water, in a channol-way that afforded nine feet at in a channol-way that afforded nine foot at high water. Inside the harbor, again the cassed such title the water and the ship floated to her duck. The causels were used principal-ly from 1840 to 1841. As I write the island has faded from sight, and as I review our stay here, about the old wharves falling in pieces and the antique houses; about the gentle decay everywhere evident, there ris-es to us a charolism formier; a mailing northes to us a cloudiese Semilar; a sociling north-west wind; a securen that lifted us higher; clear, brave seprane voice that filled the quietly and behaved very decorous ward, the streets filled with people decoronsly. the street man, where the ladies sat on g thick log, and one girl did most of the g. It was the first of the kind ever held saland. If they were afraid to sing, were not afraid to speak. Above all, came away out to the night shouls. on become wanted, camp grounds are looming stop to drop sail and let



The peculiarities of Berlin and of the Royal family of Prussia, are commented upon by Mr. Sala in his letter to the London Telegraph. He describes the now imperial city as a town somewhat smaller than Liver-pool and quite as ugly. The simplicity of the royal family and royal ways generally is Arcadian. When Emperor William is here he drives about in a little one-horse chaise, which a water-rate collector in Camberwell might deem beneath his dignity. Royalty goes and comes out by the backdoor of its palaces-which are, indeed, but big three-storied houses on the Linden, certainly not so palatial in outward guise as our clubs in Pall Mall. Imagine a very wide street, and Her Majesty living at number four, the Prince of Wales at number six, the Princess of Teck at number eight; with the Princess Christian round the corner, the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the Argyll Rooms over the way, and the Opera House within a stone's cast. That, throwing in the Zengans, or Arsenal, a big guard house, and Blucher's monument, is the "Court end of Berlin. Royalty goes out shopping, or to the play, or for a drive, or to prayers at the Dom-Kirche, and nobody takes much notice."

"Put Yourself in His Place." BY PHEBE CARY.

O, men, who are good, who are honored and great, Be kind to your brothers of lowly estate; If masters, then be not in tasking severe; If rulers, then rule men in love and not fear; And if ye be fathers, wise, learned and strong, Lead the little ones tenderly, slowly along; Ere you sneer at the humble or punish the base, Pause and think for awhile, "Put yourselves in their place!"

Fair lady, so haughty, so chaste, and so cold, Kept safely from harm in love's sheltering fold; Ere you turn from your frail, erring sister with scorn, Think how she was tempted, and how she was born; Her ruin may date from a smile or kind word, The first that her poor hungry heart ever heard; Then pause, ere you taunt her with sin and disgrace— How if you had been tried? "Put yourself in her place?"

Proud man, whom the white robes of ermine enfold: As you weigh others' sins in the balance you hold; Ere you crush the last spark in a heart doomed to

Let mercy come in for a moment and plead:
Ere you sentence "for life" a poor brother to dwell,
With the ghosts of the sins that shall people his cell,
Think why you are honored, and he in disgrace,
What is hid in your heart! "Put yourself in his place."

"Put yourself in their place!" Yea, have mercy on all,
Who through love, or through hate, good or evil shall
fall;

Who knows in the light of a judgment divine, Which soul shall be whitest—the sinner's or thine! Fear to judge, lest you stand at the heavenly door, To see harlots and publicans go in before, While you cover with guilty confusion your face, And cry, when too late, to be put in their place!

GATES AJAR.

The following beautiful Song and Chorus, written by George Cooper, and set to music by the well-known and popular song writer, J. R. Thomas, has just been issued in sheet form by Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington street, Boston, and C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.

Gone beyond the darksome river; Only left us by the way; Gone beyond the night forever; Only gone to endless day! Gone to meet the angel faces, Where our lovely treasures are; Gone awhile from our embraces,— Gone within the gates ajar!

Gone within the gates ajar.

Chorus: There's a sister, there's a brother,
Where our lovely treasures are:
There's a father, there's a mother,
Gone within the gates ajar.

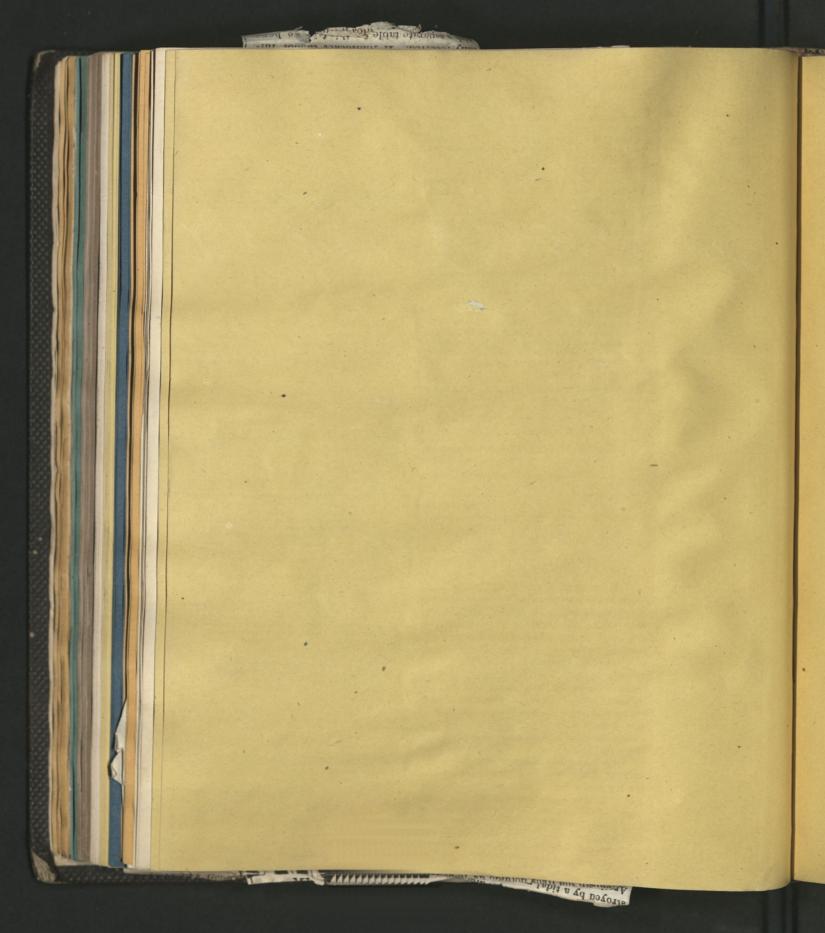
One by one, they go before us;
They are fading like the dew;
But we know they're watching o'er us,
They the good, the fair, the true!
They are waiting for us, only,
Where no pain can ever mar;
Little ones who left us lonely,
Watch us through the gates ajar.

Chorus: There's a sister, there's a brother, &c.

Gone where every eye is tearless,
Only gone from earthly care;
O, the waiting, sad and cheerless,
Till we meet our loved ones there!
Sweet the rest from all our roving,
Land of light and hope afar!
Lo! our Father's hand so loving
Sets the pearly gates ajar!
Chorus: There's a sister, there's a brother, &c.

What is Wanted.—We want in you a Christianity that is Christian across counters, over dinner tables, behind the neighbor's back as in his face. We want in you a Christianty that we can find in the temperance of the meal, in moderation of dress, in respect for authority, in amiability at home, in veracity and simplicity in mixed society. Rowland Hill used to say that he would give very little for the religion of a man whose very dog and cat were not the better for his religion. We want fewer gossiping, slandering, gluttonous, peevish, conceited, bigoted Christians.

To make them effectual, all our public religious measures, institutions, benevolent agencies and missions, need to be managed on a high-toned, scrupulous and unquestionable tone of honor, without evasion or partizanship, or overmuch of the serpent's cunning. The hand that gives away the Bible, must be unspotted from the world. The money that sends the missionary to the heathen must be honestly earned. In short, the two arms of the church—justice and mercy—must be stretched out, working for man, strengthening the brethren, or else your faith is vain, and ye are yet in your sins.—F. D. Huntington, D. D.



THE VALUE OF A CLEAN MOUTH.—One of the simplest means of preserving the teeth consists in cleanliness of the mouth. The first thing after rising in the morning, or from a meal, should be to cleanse the mouth thoroughly with tepid water. It is the custom in some parts of England and France, to rinse the mouth with warm aromatic water after eating. It is well to remember that this precaution not only tends to keep the teeth clean, but to clear the voice of those about to sing or converse. By cleansing the teeth three times a day regularly, the formation of tartar is not only prevented, but such particles of food and other extraneous matters as lodge about and adhere to them, causing irritation and inflamation, are by this means removed. The fermentation of vegetable substances in the mouth produces, indirectly, sulphuric acid, animal and nitrogenous substances, producing acid, animal and nitrogenous substances, producing acid. ducing nitric acid. These vitiate the fluids of the mouth and help the teeth on to certain decay. Attention to cleanliness of the teeth in early life, cannot be too urgently insisted upon, for it is thus that the foundation of sickly teeth is most frequently laid.—Dr. Ambler, Dental Surgeon.

A WORD FOR THE WIFE .- There is much good sense and truth in the remark of a modern author, that no man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. It she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what confidence will be resort to his merchandise, or his farm, fly over lands, sail upon the seas, meet difficulty, or encounter danger, if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home. Solitude and disappointment enter the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for his happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress, no sympathizing partner is prepared.

Dietetic Hints.

Most chronic diseases, and many acute ones, are produced at the table. As a rule, no fluid of any kind should be taken at the table, especially if the stomach is weak. The stomach should never be overloaded; not more than two or three articles should be taken at one meal; no stimulants used before eating; tobacco arrests digestion. Milk is the best diet for infants and children. Tomatoes with cream and sugar are healthy and nutritious. Bread and butter is the staff of life, and easily digested. Too much salt irritates the stomach. Colds are frequently produced by drinking hot tea and exposure afterwards. Late suppers induce heart disease. Pastry and cakes constipate the bowels. Boiled potatoes are not as healthy as baked ones. Fruits are to be eaten at breakfast and dinner. The stomach requires much rest to be healthy; purgative medicines weaken the bowels. Cheerful conversation promotes digestion; anger prevents

OLD AGE AND GOOD HEALTH.

Every person of remarkable longevity, whose habits I have studied, retired to rest at an early hour. He may have transgressed other laws of health—for example, he may have used spirits and tobacco moderately. But I have heard of no long liver who habitually sat up till a late hour, and I may add that among them all I have never read of a large eater.

Eat right and sleep right, and you have the two fundamental conditions of health and long life. Establish these two sources of life as fixed habits, and if you get drunk once a month and smoke five cigars a day, you may, notwithstanding, live a long life in the enjoyment of good health. But sit up in a furnace-heated room till 11 o'clock, and eat the quantity and quality of food consumed by people who believe in a short life and a merry one, and you may rest assured that the early trip to the mountains, a month's guzzle of Saratoga waters, and the attentions of a fashionable doctor—all put together—will fail to save you from early wrinkles, early loss of sight, premature gray hair, and a short life.

Then do you ask me how you can reach 85 in the enjoyment of all your faculties?

In reply, go to bed at 9 o'clock, and eat twice a day a moderate quantity of plain food.—Dio Lewis.

NATURE WILL SPEAK .- The Quakers, as a sect, it is known, do not favor music; they believe it to be a profitless amusement, indulged in by the world's people. George Thompson. the famous English abolitionist, while lecturing in England on the abolition of slavery in the British provinces, stopped one night with a Quaker family. He is a great lover of music, and at that time was a good singer. During the evening he sung "Oft in the stilly night." which was listened to with the closest attention. In the morning, the lady of the house, after Mr. Thompson came from his room, appeared quite uneasy. She wanted to hear the song again, but it would hardly do for her, the Quakeress, to request its repetition; but at last, she ventured to say : "George, will thee repeat the words of last evening in thy usual manner?"

Profits of Farming. John P. Gager, Jr., of Scotland, Ct., writes to the Norwich Advertiser in illustration of what industry and economy will do on a farm. He says: "I commenced farming twenty-seven years ago, with a capital of \$250, which I earned by working by the month for \$11 per month. I hired a farm, and hired a house-keeper for a year and a half. I then married one of the best housekeepers in New London county. From that time to the present we have attended siricily to farming, and we are now owners of two large farms, a saw mill, shingle mill and grist mill, with a run of custom from ten to twelve thousand dollars in bank stock, and about one thousand dollars' worth of produce on hand. This has accumulated by attending strictly to farming, without any outside speculation. I say this to encourage young men to turn their attention more particularly to farming."

Hon. Walter Folger.

The following sketch of the late Hon. Walter Folger, of this town, which we published a number of years ago, we re-publish by request. It was originally published in the Phrenological Almanae of 1845:

John Folger came from England in the year 1636, from the city of Norwich, in the county of Norfolk, a widower, with his son Peter, aged 18 years. [His wife's maiden name was Meriba Gibbs-she died in England.] Hugh Peters, 'who was chaplain to Oliver Cromwell,' came from England in the same vessel with them. They settled at Martha's Vineyard, and in 1644, Peter Folger married Mary Moriel, a waiting maid that came over from England with the family of Hugh Peters. They had 8 children during their residence at Martha's Vineyard. They removed to Nantucket in the year 1662, and afterwards had one daughter named Abiah, who was the mother of Dr. Benj. Franklin.

The family of Walter Folger, 1st, have all been remarkable for their ingenuity, possessing superior mechanical powers, both to invent or execute, as he himself also did, and this peculiarity may be considered the most prominent in their natures. Some of them have also distinguished themselves as mathematicians, and have become profound adepts in the science. Their knowledge reaches beyond what is usually taught in seminaries of learning-and his son Walter has trod the most intricate mazes of the science, and has a comprehensive understanding of the highest principles, besides being an astronomer of the first class. The family of Walter Folger, 1st, have ever been distinguished for habits of industry, temperance, and frugality, and a high regard for moral and social duties. The grand-children of Walter Folger, 1st, have generally, like their parents, shown great skill in mechanics -there are but few exceptions-and in some instances have evinced peculiar powers in mathematics, and an unusual readiness to acquire general knowledge. But our attention

is directed at present to Walter Folger, 2d., who was born June 12th, 1765.

He says of himself: "At an early date I went to a school taught by Susan A. Folger, third wife of Jonathan Folger, senior; her maiden name was Gorham. I do not remember what was taught, probably nothing more than the alphabet. In those days we were taught to call this letter A, great a—and this a, little a,—this I, long i—and z, ezzard, and this &, emperzand.

"I afterwards went to a school taught by Elizabeth Swain, widow of Joseph; after which to a school taught by Anna Gardner, wife of Sylvanus; after which I went to a school taught by Benjamin Coffin: he was an old man ;-my father had been a scholar in his school. I do not recollect what books were made use of in either of said schools-we had about that time a book called the Psalter, and one called the Primer. Before the Revolutionary war I entered the school of Elisha Macy, in which we had Dillworth's spelling book, the Old and New Testament. I never saw a dictionary when I was a scholar. I believe there was something of a grammar, called Dillworth's, that the verb to love, was therein conjugated. I do not think either of the above teachers knew anything about grammar. In Elisha Macy's school, I learned to spell all the columns in Dillworth's, to write from copperplate copies, and to read a few verses daily in the Testament, and cypher. Mr. Macy was a good teacher in common arithmetic, and learned as far as vulgar frac-

"In the winters of 1782 and '3, I went to Elisha Macy's evening school and learned navigation by Logarithms, gauging by Gunter, and also learned every thing he could teach me. I was well acquainted with surveying as then practised, by the tables of difference of latitude and departure, and Gunter's scale, before I went to Mr. Macy's school.

"Soon after this time, Elisha Macy, Abner Coffin, and myself, began the study of Algebra, without any instructor, and continued until we were well acquainted with it, and had also got some knowledge of fluxions when we

separated. "About the time the French Revolution began, 1788, I determined to learn the French language. On inquiring what books were necessary, I was directed to get Boyer's Grammar and Dictionary. I then found what grammar was, and that I must study English and French g:ammar at the same time. Elisha Macy, Abner Coffin, William Coffin, Oliver C. Bartlett, my sister Phebe, and myself, met in the evening three times in the week, and studied the French language, and translated the whole of the New Testament. I acquired much information in the arts and sciences by reading the Encyclopedia Methodique, and other French books. For many years I employed the most of my leisure time, which was principally taken from my hours of sleep, in studying. I must have had some knowledge of Astronomy as early as 1788. I began to make my clock that year, and set it in operation the 4th of July, 1790, and it performs well now. I believe it was in 1783 that I was unwell,-confined to the house, and most of the time to my bed. My father informed me that one of his brothers had a new book which

contained a method of determining the longitude by observation. I asked him to borrow the book for me, which he did, and I learned the lunar observations while lying on a bed. Some years afterwards, I believe in 1789, I taught Capt. Joseph Chase. I believe he was one of the first, if not the very first navigator, who found his longitude by lunar observation from this country. About this time I thought our oil casks were not made in the best form. On investigating the subject by a fluxional press, I found that the diameter should be equal to the length. I directed my cooper to make my casks in that form; he made many objections; at length he consented. It was soon found that it was a profitable alteration, and was adopted, by which more than a mil lion of dollars have been saved to this island. I made out this question :- What proportion shall the diameter of a cask bear to its length to hold the most oil with the least superficies? -And published the same in the Independent Chronicle, published in Boston, over a ficti-It remained about two months tions name. without a solution. I then sent a solution over another fictitious name, which was published January 2d, 1839."

"WALTER FOLGER."

Additional proofs of his superior natural abilities above that of ordinary men, may be inferred from the following facts in his history. His superior knowledge of the principles of mechanics has made him the oracle of many persons of inventive minds, not only residing near him, but elsewhere, who in numerous instances, after having premised plans of machinery for various purposes of manufacture before consummating them, have applied to him for instruction, and for his opinion as to the practicability of their schemes, knowing his ability to scan the most complicated machinery almost intuitively, and in no instance has he failed to arrive at correct conclusions. He commenced the clock spoken of above at the age of twenty-two, and comple ed it during his leisure hours in two years afterwards, and it was put in motion July 4, 1790, and has kept regular time according to astronomical calculations up to the present; March 12th,

The plan of the whole machinery was matured and completed in his mind before he commenced it. He submitted the whole plan to his father, who was also an expert astronomer and mechanic; and he said it could not fail to operate according to the design. It is made of brass and steel. It keeps the date of the year. The sun and moon rise and set in the clock precisely in accordance with those in the heavens; and the time the sun rises and sets is shown on the clock; it also shows the sun's place on the ecliptic. It keeps the motion of the moon's nodes around the ecliptic, taking 18 years and 225 days in the revolution, and it shows both the sun's and moon's declination. The wheel that performs this revolution, connected with the moon's nodes, revolv

ing around once in 18 years and 225 days, is in continual motion.

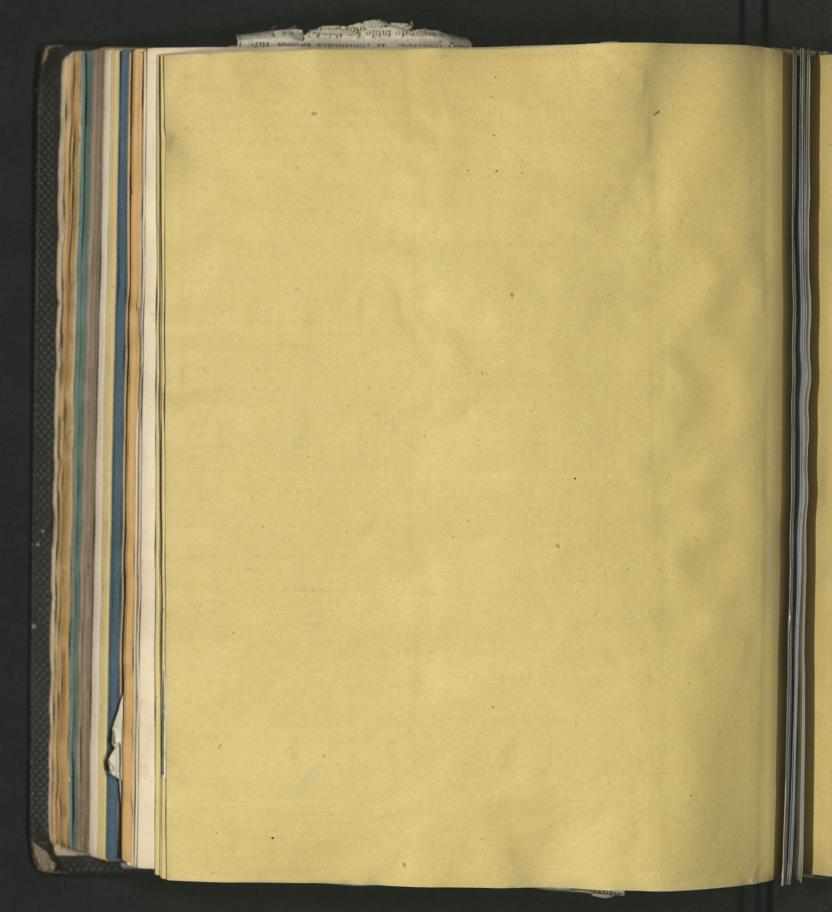
The wheel that keeps the date of the year revolves round once in a hundred years, remaining still ten years, and at the expiration of the ten years it starts regularly one notch.

It is considered, by all who have become acquainted with its powers and performances to be one of the greatest specimens of mechanical ingenuity in this country. No other clock of the kind has been heard of. It not only requires superior mechanical skill, but a perfect knowledge of astronomy, to plan the machinery of such a clock, and execute the same.

He commenced the construction of his reflecting telescope in 1819, when 54 years of age, and made it entirely himself. With it, he has been able to discover spots on the planet Venus which had never been discovered by Herschel's large telescope; which shows, beyond a doubt, the superiority of this telescope over that of Herschel.

His equal has not yet been found in this country for astronomical and mathematical calculations, and versatility of mechanical talent. He has been no less distinguished as a lawyer, judge, and legislator, which, if we had time, we might easily prove. A few facts on this point, will be sufficient to show how he was estimated at the time he was engaged in public affairs.

He was one year in the house of representatives, six years in the senate [Massachusetts Legislature,] six years judge of the court of common pleas, four years representative in congress, and twenty years an attorney at law. and practised in various parts of Massachusetts and Rhode-Island-trying causes the most responsible and difficult, against the most powerful opponents, with uncommon success. While serving in the capacity of Judge, there was not a single cause carried since, as is generally known. In giving up the practice of law, he was asked by J. R. Adan, Esq., of Boston, Mass., now a distinguished counsellor, why he did it. His reply was, that his clients were not satisfied unless he lied for them, and that he would not do. Mr. Adan was a particular friend of Mr. Folger, and at one time consulted him about the propriety or expediency of becoming a lawer in preference to any other profession. Mr. F. replied, that an honest lawyer was a very rare phenomenon. Mr. A. has by experience become fully convinced of the truth of the above remark, and having so often been disgusted with the intrigues of mankind in order to gain their point, has renounced the practice of law, and bestows his services only as a counsellor. Mr. F.'s moral character has been unimpeachable through life. To sum up our remarks on this most distinguished man, for his natural abilities, his versatility of talent, sound, safe, and comprehensive mind, we would add, that he never went to a teacher who understood grammar-never learned a trade, and yet could do all kinds of mechanical work, -nor ever studied law with a lawyer-nor went to any institution of learning above that where the alphabet, spelling, reading in the Bible, arithmetic, and surveying, were taught, and he never sought one of the many offices which he held. He is now about eighty years of

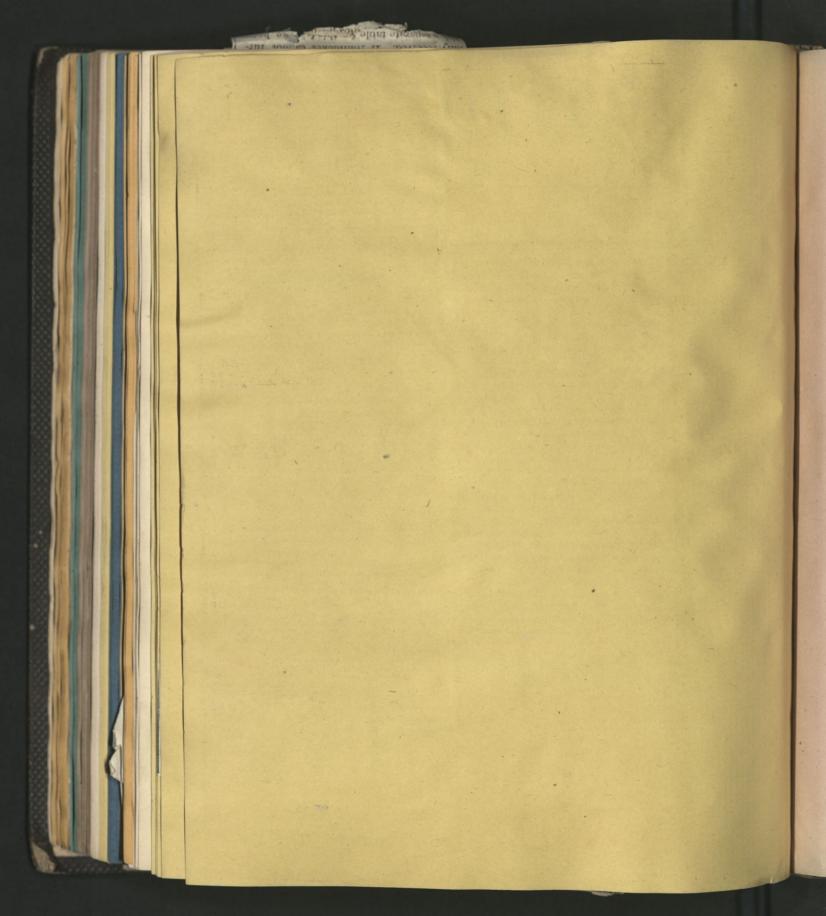


How Plants Purify the Air. Plants gain their nourishment by the absorption through their roots of certain substances from the soil, and by the decomposition, through their green portions, of a particular gas contained in the atmosphere—carbonic acid gas. They decompose this gas into carbon, which they assimilate, and oxygen, which they reject. Now this phenomenon, which is the vegetable mode of respiration, can only be accomplished with the assistance of a solar light.

Charles Bonnet of Geneva, who began his career by experimenting on plants, and left this attractive subject to devote himself to philosoattractive subject to devote infisient to piniosu-phy; only in consequence of a serious affection of his sight, was the first to detect this joint work, about the middle of the eighteeith cen-tury. He remarked that vegetables grow ver-tically, and tend toward the sun, in whatever position the seed may have been planted in the earth. He proved the generality of the fact the earth. He proved the generality of the lact that, in dark places, plants always turn toward the polit whence light comes. He discovered, too, that plants interested in water release bubbles of gas under the influence of sunlight. buttones of gas finder are influenced another experiment. He let a candle burn in a confined space till the light went out, that is, until the contained air grew utifit for combustion. Then he placed the green parts of a fresh plant in the inclosure, and at the end of ten days the air had become sufficiently purified to permit the relighting of the candle. Thus he proved that plants replace gas made impure by combustion with a combustible gas; but he also observed that at certain times the reverse phenomenon seems to result. Ten years later the Dutch physician, Ingenhousz, succeeded in explaining this apparent contradiction. "I had just begun these experiments," says the skilful naturalist, "when a most interesting scene revealed itself to my eyes! I observed that not only do plants have the power of clearing impure air in six days or longer, as Priestly's experiments seem to point out, but that they discharge this important duty in a few hours, and in the most thorough way; that this singular operation is not due at all to vegetation, but to the effect of sunlight; that it does not begin until the sun has been some time above the horizon; that it ceases entirely during the darkness of night; that plants shaded by high buildings, or by other plants, do not complete this function, that is, they do not purify the air, but that, on the contrary, they exhale an injurious atmosphere, and really shed poison in the air about us; that the production of pure air begins to diminish with the decline of day, and ceases completely at sunset; that all plants corrupt the surrounding air during the night, and that not all portions of the plant take part in the purification of the air, but only the leaves and green branches."—Popular Science Monthly.

A GOOD HEALTH SERMON.—At the meeting of the American Public Health Association at Cincinnati, Dr. Jarvis of Massachusetts is reported as having made the following remarks, which are as comprehensive, practical and vital as any tract for the times need be:

"Dr. Jarvis said that much of the ill-health of families was the result of the culpable foolishness of bringing up girls with no idea of household work. A girl is married when she knows how to talk and sing and play indifferently on the piano. She is full of poetry, joyousness, æsthetic tastes, but knows literally nothing about the details of the housework. But there she is. She may not know the difference between a raw and boiled botato, between flour in the barrel and in the loaf on the table. A serving woman has to be hired, and very few of them know really how to cook. A dressmaker has a regular course of training to fit her for work, but it is supposed that any one can cook. She says to day we are lucky; our bread is light and sweet.' Would any woman tolerate a dressmaker who should say ·We are lucky to-day; the dress fits well?' To-morrow the cook says: 'We are unlucky to-day; the bread is sour and heavy.' If a dressmaker should cut her dresses by luck rather than by system, she would quickly get her discharge. But, no; husband must sit down to the sour bread and ill-cooked meat. He will not say anything, and the guests will overlook defects and sit down in sorrow and eat their bread in bitterness. We are more sure of being well dressed than of being well fed. The outer man is tolerably sure of comfort, but the inner man must sit down to the table with fear and trembling. The Irish girl in the kitchen is very often the cause of damage and loss in the counting room. The Irish girl makes sour bread, which makes bad blood and weak brain. The merchant goes down to the counting room weak, head aching and enervated. He does not know what is the matter, but a Mephistopheles could he look into his stomach would see the sour bread there. He believed that poverty ran through the whole man. It became part of his moral and intellectual elements. Poor food made a poor man, and the poor elements went down to his posterity. He believed strongly in hereditary transmissions, but even if they did not occur there was a fact to be noticed, namely, that if a man had nothing to transmit, the child would have nothing. This would apply to the moral and intellectual elements as well as to the physical condition."



HALE AND HEARTY OLD AGE .- A friend who is enthusiastic about old folks, having been struck with our mention a short time since, of the exploits of Mr. George Swain, who is still able, at 83 years of age, to shoe a horse, desires to call our attention to a few other cases of a similar kind. Conspicuous among them are those of Mr. George F. Bunker, 86 years of age, pump and block maker, who, but a short time since, went down to the bottom of a well three times in one day to do certain parts of the work himself, because no one else could do it as well; of Walter Folger, who still, at 86 years, repairs the Town Clock, though the work at times, involves some climbing to arrange the machinery; and of George Easton, who still does such a day's work at farming as would tire out many a young man, eating three "able-bodied meals" every day, and sleeping soundly at night, though upwards of eighty-eight years have passed over his head!

Fifteen Good Habits.

- 1. Abstinence from tobacco and intoxicants.
 - 2. Temperance at meals.
- 3. Daily attention to all the conditions of health.
 - 4. Constant occupation.
 - 5. Doing at once whatever is required.
- 6. Having a time and place for every-
- 7. Fidelity to all appointments and duties.
 - 8. Paying for everything in advance.
 - 9. Giving as well as receiving.
 - 10. Aiming at harmony in conversation.
 - 11. Looking always on the bright side.
- 12 Associating with some favorite minister and society.
 - 13. Talking on edifying subjects.
 - 14. Acting always in the right spirit.
- 15. Realizing the presence of God at all times.

In 1860, the total valuation of property in Massachusetts, was \$897,795,326. In 1870 the total valuation was \$1,647,423,623. In 1860 the total population was 1,231,066, and in 1870, 1,457,351. This item is indicative of the increase of wealth as compared with the growth of population, showing very conclusively, with all due allowance for property owned by non-residents, which is but a trifle when compared with the amount of money invested in the West by Massachusetts men, that the per capita wealth of our people is trively large.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

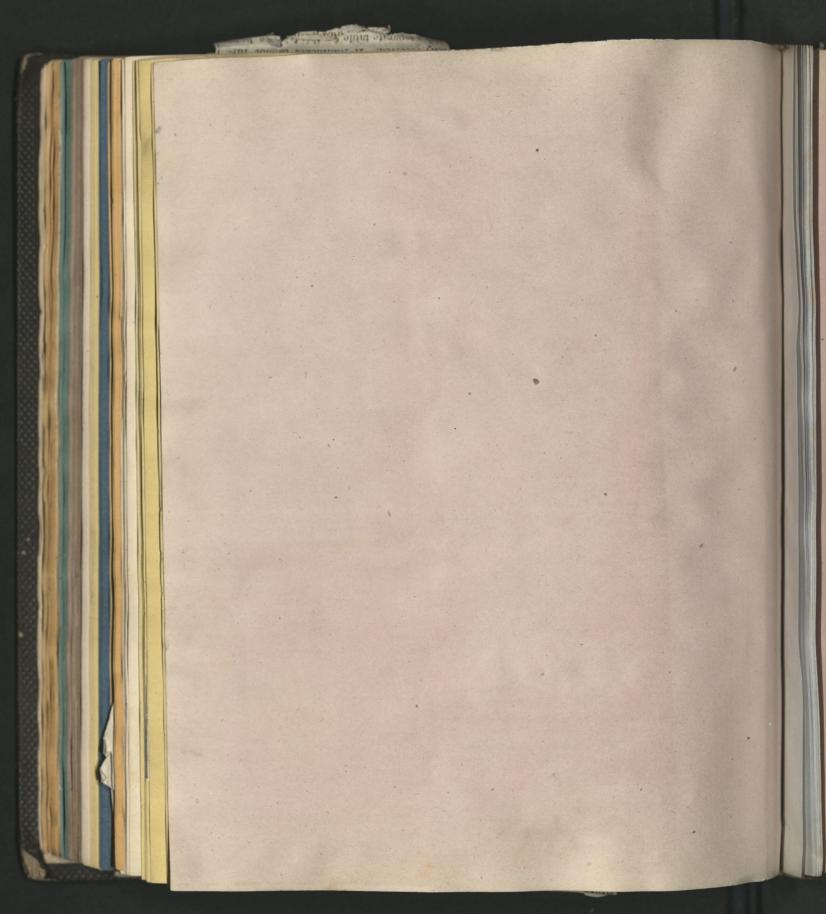
The Business for the Past Year.
[From Poor's Manual.]

The total cost of the railroads, the operations of which are given for the past year, as shown by the preceding table, is \$3,159,423,057, made up of \$1,647,844,113 of capital stock, and \$1,-511,578,944 of various forms of indebtedness, chiefly of bonds maturing at distant periods. The capital stock amounted to 52.15 per cent, and the debt to 47.85 per cent of the total cost. The cost of these roads per mile was \$55,116. The gross earnings for the year were \$473,241,-055, of which \$132,309,270, or 28 per cent, was received for the transportation of passengers, and \$840,981,785, or 72 per cent, for the transportation of freight, including under this head the small amount received from "miscellaneous sources." The receipts per mile were sources." sources." The receipts per mile were \$8256. The ratio of earnings to population was \$11.76 The ratio of earnings to population was \$11.10 per head. The operating expenses for the year were \$307,486,682, or 65 per cent of the gross receipts, leaving \$165,754,373, or 35 per cent, as net earnings. The percentage of gross receipts the reads was 15 per cent. net earnings. The percentage of gross receipts to the total cost of the roads was 15 per cent; of net earnings 5.2 per cent. The amount paid in dividends was \$64,418,151, or 3.91 per cent of the aggregate capital stock. The balance of net earnings, \$101,333,222, was equal to 6.70 per cent on the aggregate indebtedness of the roads. The dividends in New England were 6.64, in the middle states 7.09, in the western 2.83, in the southern 1.5.

The earnings from the transportation of freight were nearly three-fourths of the gross amount. The ratio of freight to passenger earnings is constantly increasing—a most favorable feature, as it indicates a very rapid development of the industries of the country. The total number of tons transported the past year will probably exceed 200,000,000. The tonnage for the New England states exceeded 16,633,800 tons, or 3660 tons to the mile. The tonnage in the middle states equaled 93,400,000 tons, or 8041 tons per mile. The tonnage for both groups equalled 110,033,800 tons, or 6790 to the mile. The immense tonnage for the middle states is due largely to the anthracite coal trade of Pennsylvania. With regard to the future increase of receipts, it is probable that they will double themselves in the next ten years—that is to say, in 1881 their receipts will reach \$1,000,000,000. The total mileage of the railroads in the United States has more than doubled since 1863. It is fair to presume that the ratio of increase in receipts has been one-half greater than in mileage. The earnings, therefore, for 1863 may be fairly estimated at \$190,000,000, against \$473,241,055 for 1872, showing an increase in the vears of \$280,000,000, or \$28,000,000 annually. Further com-

parisons are shown by these tables:-Groups. Mileage. Cost. Per Mile New England states, Middle states, \$230,609,794 922,700,774 1,472,625,232 4,574 \$50,418 79,427 50,550 36,575 Western states, 28,778 Southern states, 401,913,267 131,573,990 10,986 Pacific states, 1,368 98,300 United States, 57,323 \$8,159,423,057 \$55,116 U

Great Britain,	15,376 \$2,673,400,535 \$178,720				
			Per Cent Earnin Cost.	Per Cent Net to	Earning Head Popula
Groups.	Earn'gs.	Earn'gs	02 33	823	s I
New England		p. mile.	500	of st.	per of on.
states,	\$48,519,835	\$10,636	21.10	6.26	\$13.53
Middle states,	169,205,702		18.30	6.40	15.86
West'n states,	193,826,252	6,735	13.10	4.57	13.76
Sout'n states,	47,788,539	4,350	11.80	4.09	4.31
Pacific states,	13,900,727	10,161	10.50	6.00	17.00
United States,	473,241,055	\$8,256	15.00	5.20	\$11.76
Great Britain,	\$244,463,900	\$15,900	8.48	4.65	\$7.70



When we pour milk into a cup of tea or coffee, the albumen of the milk and the tannin of the tea instantly unite and form leather, or minute flakes of the very same compound which is produced in the texture of the tanned hide, and which makes it leather as distinguished from the original skin. In the course of a year a tea drinker of average habits will have imbibed leather enough to make a pair of shoes, if it could be put into the proper shape for the purpose.

A great many things go into the mouth. This is not an original remark. We have seen it somewhere. But it is an alarming fact. We drink every one of us a pair of boots a year. We carry iron enough in our blood constantly to make a horse-shoe. We have clay enough in our frames to make, if properly separated and baked, a dozen of good sized bricks. We eat at least a peck of dirt a month-no, that is not too large an estimate. The man who carelessly tips a glass of lager into his stomach, little reflects that he has begun the manufacture of hats, yet such is the case. The malt of the beer assimilates with the chyle, and forms a sort of felt-the very same seen so often in hat factories. But not being instantly utilized, it is lost. Still further; it is estimated that the bones in every person require to be fed with lime enough to make a marble mantel every three months.

To sum up, we have the following astounding aggregate of articles charged to account of physiology, to keep every poor shack on his feet for threescore years and ten:

Men's shoes, 70 years, at 1 pair a year,
Horse-shoes, 70 years, 1 a month, as our
arterial system renews its blood
every new moon,
Bricks, at 12 per 7 years,
Hats, not less than 14 a year,
Mantels, at 1½ a year,

70 pairs.
71 pair a year,
70 pairs.
71 pair a year,
70 pairs.
71 pair a year,
71 pair a year,
70 pairs.
71 pair a year,
72 pair a year,
73 pair a year,
74 pair a year,
75 pair a year,
76 pair a year,
76 pair a year,
77 pair a year,
78 pair a year,
79 pair a year,
70 pair a year,
71 pair

Here we are surprised to observe that we eat as many shoes as we wear, and a sufficient number of hats to supply a large family of boys; that we float in our blood vessels horseshoes enough to keep a span of grays shod all the while; that we carry in our animated clay bricks enough to build a modern fireplace, and in our bones marble enough to supply all our neighbors with mantels. We have not figured on the soil, at the rate of a peck a month, but it is safe to say that the real estate a hearty eater masticates and swallows in the course of a long and eventful career, would amount to something worth having, if sold like the corner lots on State street, at \$2,000 a front foot.

THE LAWS OF SIASCONSET.

A BALLAD,

A BALLAD,
Proposed with a pipe of tobacco, as an evening's amusement to Fishermen.

To the true Republicans of Siasconset, and to all who wish well to the cause of simplicity and plaindealing in society, one with another, (which characterized the golden age of the ancients,) this humble tribute is respectfully inscribed

BY PHILO-SIMPLICITAS.

BY PHILO-SIMPLICITAS.
Wide in the East, on NANCY'S ISIe,*
Where roars the wild surf louder,
Ascends to view the happy vill,
For freedom amned and Choudre,†
Fresh from the wave they take the cod,
To feast the soul that wants it;
Its air is pure, its water good;
Its name is SIASCONSET.

Old Saturn's‡ reign is here begun,
The Orient of the nations;
Here kings and compliments are done,
And all your Boston fashions.
The song, the jest, the smile serene
Amuse the friend that haunts it;
Here old simplicity is seen,
In ancient dress, at 'Sconser.

Its pump the lymph oblivious pours,
To drown despite and treason;
Its purer air at once restores,
To liberty and reason.
When erring virtue asks excuse,
'Tis free good nature grants it,
And that which else would be abuse,
Is wink'd by laws of 'Sconser.

And should your fault incur a grudge,
Our court* you must attend, sir,
Your Speaker's Conscience, Reason Judge,
Your Jury is a friend, sir.
This court guards well our dearest rights,
And when the country owns it,
Lawyers will starve with all their wits,
And curse the laws of 'Sconset.

And curse the laws of 'Sconser.

Hygeia† here her reign resumes,
The hyp'd and crazy healing,
Restores old wounds, dispels the glooms,
And brings the callous feelings.

Then let Religious maniacs prate,
And on the treaty bounce it,
Here INVALIDS in church and state,
Are all made whole at 'Sconser.

The mind with priesteraft long beguiled,
May choose, with freedom handy,
Good Moses with the Spirit fill'd,
Or Thomas Paine with Branny.‡
And thus will I, though Pope and Secr,
With bulls and zeal denounce it;
My reason's mine to think and act,
Like thee, friend SIASCONSET.

The souls of once too rude a form,
Receive a softer moulding,
Here Jacobins forget to storm,
And wives leave off their solding.
The wight in town, \(\Pi \) who swells with pride,
Or like Clesippus\(\) vaunts it,
The paltry coxcomb lays aside,
And wears the man at 'SCONSET.

Should party zeal the bosom rile,

'Tis here nor felt nor seen sir.*

For choudre well corrects the bile,
And dissipates the spleen sir.

Then when with B**k the wild heart swells,
Some GENIUS bids renounce it.

For no revenge nor malice dwells,
With thee, O SIASCONSET.

Now let the fair one share her part, Sweet village in thy candor, Safe to disclose her feeling heart, Nor fear the Scorpion, SLANDER.† Thus the fond maid shall find excuse, If first she makes the onset; Her sout's elect her hand may choose, By laws of SIASCONSET.

Should Polygonst and Catspares ask
My judgment of the Vilence,
This law I'll claim to wear the mask,
And answer them in silence.
Thrice happy Vill, extend thy reign,
Till every nation owns it;
Thus shall the world its glory gain,
Beneath thy laws, O'Sconser.

Thus shall the world its glory gain,
Beneath thy laws, 0 'Sconset.

*Alluding to old Gaffer Mayhew's will in which the
Island of Nantucket was bequeathed to his youngest
daughter Anne.

†A very palatable and wholesome preparation of the
fish; a favorite and staple dish of the place.

†The golden age of ancient poets, which they prophecied should come again when the goddess Astreas
(of Justice) returned to the earth.

¶Allusion to the ancient river Letae whose waters
were said to oblivate all things that were past. The
well at Siasconset, is accordingly celebrated for a
salubrious quality in its water. The use of it so cor
rects the vicious humors of the Body, that really produces in the MIND the disposition here suggested.

{The flux and reflux of the tide operates as a continual ventilator to the place.

"The Legislature, which has favored us with this
useful code of laws, is composed of Conscience, Reason, and Philanthropy. No bribes prevent a strict
administration of justice. The happy era is not far
distant, in which this Court, we hope, will give laws
to the universe. At that time Priests and Lawyers
will be but "Drones of the church and harpies of the
State."

†The daughter of Æsculapius, and goddess of
health.

‡All sectarian principles are viewed here (like the
offals of the fish) as the refuse of the village. These
are all cast down the bank together.

¶The influence of these laws are quite unfriendly
to every species of nobility not only at Congress but
also at Nantucket.

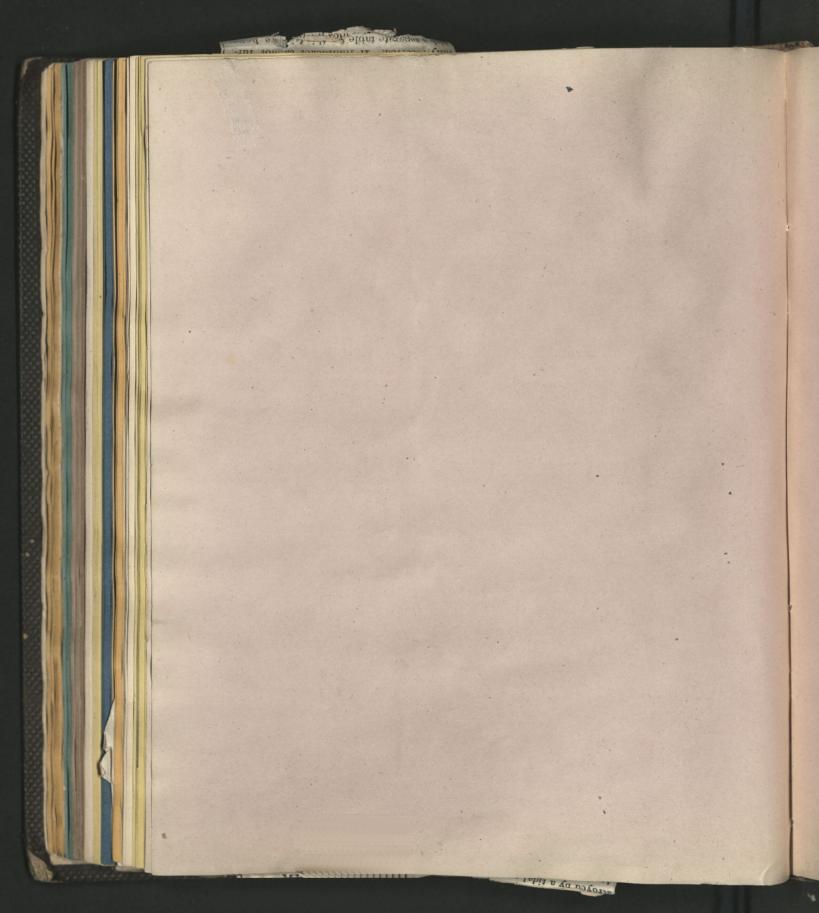
{See Entick's account of the Heathen Gods, &c.

"Such is the common veneration for the municipality of 'Sconset, that all prejudices and animosities,
among the vistants, are always left within the gate of
the town.

†Though these laws in this respect, are quite friendly to the /air sex, yet we would not excite in any lady,
an expectation of making more than one-half of the
marriage contract.

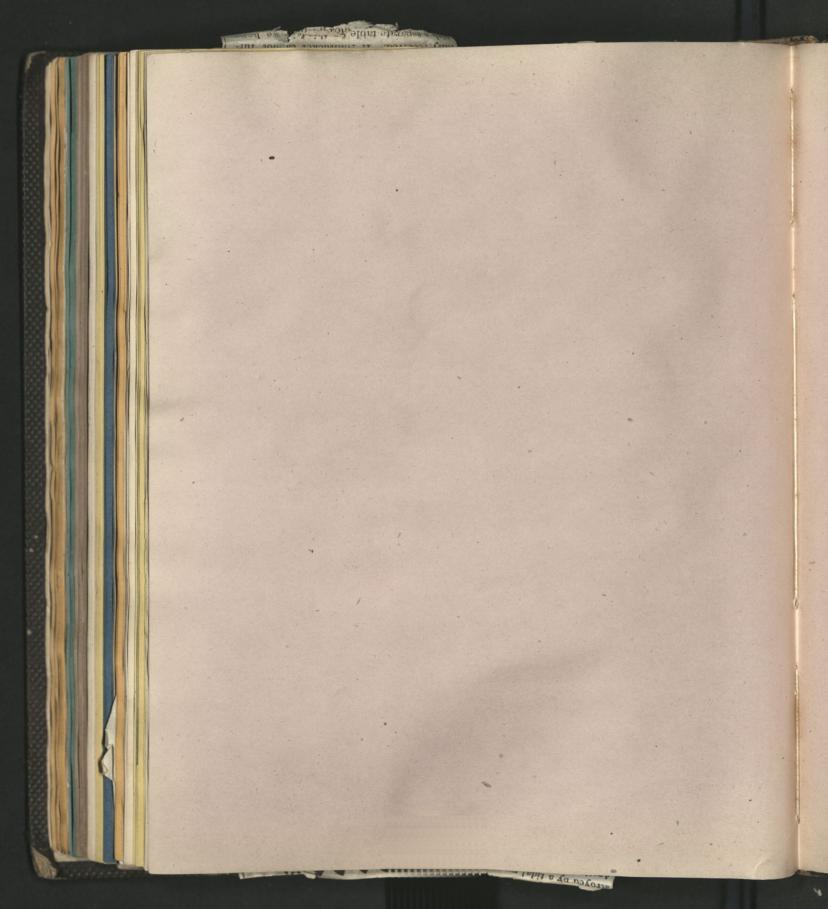
¶In mathematics figures of many sizes.

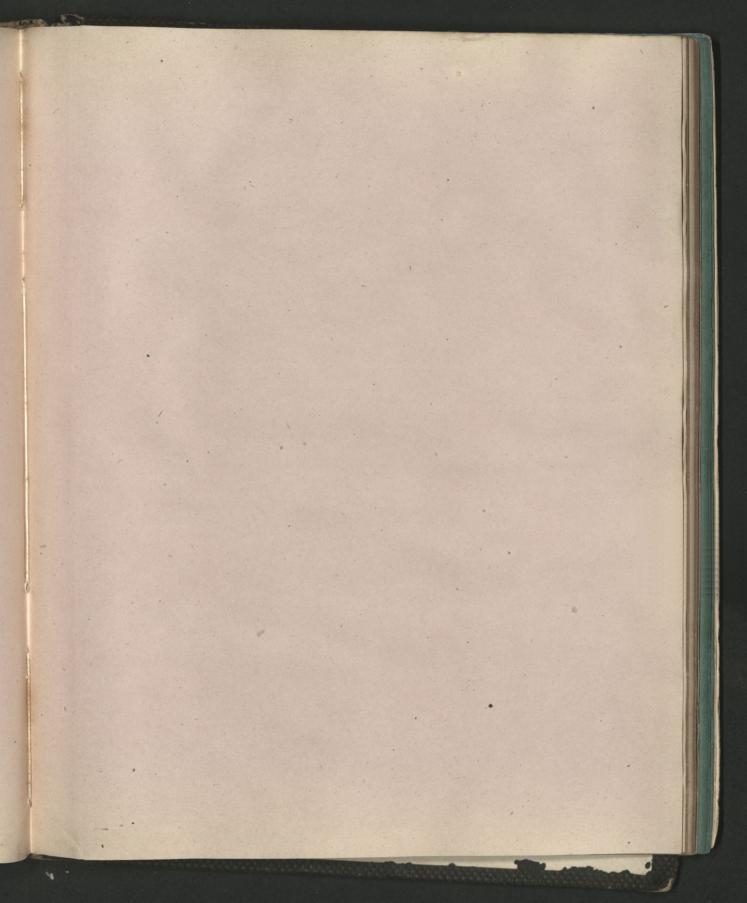
arriage contract. ‡In mathematics figures of many sizes. ¶In the fable, moralized, tools of party

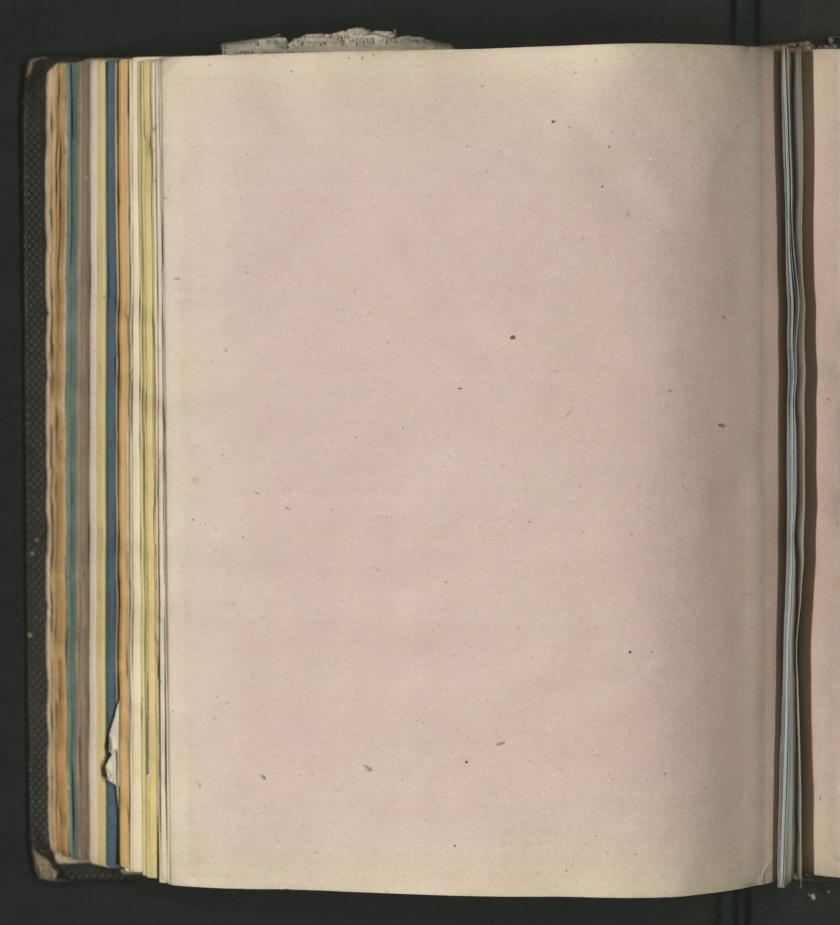


A HANDSOME DONATION.—We learn that Mrs. Charlotte A. Joy, who is now in town on a visit to her early home, has presented to the Nantucket Atheneum a complete copy of that splendid and elaborate work, Audubon's Birds of America, which was formerly the property of her late husband, Hon. David Joy. It will be placed in a handsome case, and will be open to inspection at the library room, but not to be taken out of the building. This work of Audubon is one of rare beauty, the illustrations being in the highest style of art; and being expensive, only a small number of copies were published. The gift will also have peculiarly interesting associations clinging to it, as having belonged to one who took so deep an interest in our Atheneum, as evinced by his liberalty to the Institution during his life, and also by a noble bequest in his last will. Thousands who have never had an opportunity to see this beautiful edition of Audubon will now be able to do so, with a feeling of gratitude to the late Mr. Joy and to his estimable widow.

THE MEN WHO CANNOT LOOK YOU IN THE Eyes .- One of the popular fallacies of the day is that the man who cannot look you in the eyes when you are talking to him is at heart a coward, or, in truth, a so drel; and the man who meets you with steady, straightforward glance, and watches every look and gesture while you are talking, is a brave and open-hearted fellow. This is one of the notions of romancists that has passed into everyday philosophy as fact. According to the novelist the thief is the man who avoids your eye; the consciously guilty man is one whose eyes cannot look a man straight in the face; and the man who intends to do you wrong is the one who becomes agitated whenever you look straight at him. In fact, all this is nonsense. The purest, bravest, kindest man in the world may not be able to look another man in the eye. In many cases it is the oversensitive man that avoids your glances, and the brazen thief that looks at you with steady glance. The handling of the eyes in this particular is entirely a physical matter. A man may be good and brave, and more sensitive, may be, physically speaking, incapable of looking a man in the eye, and from inherited inclination disinclined to do so .- Locke's National Monthly.







seum at Cambridge; Professor MITCHELL, of the Coast Survey; Professor Joseph S. Lovering, of Harvard University; Professor F. W. Putnam, of Peabody Academy of Science, Salem; Professor N. S. Shaler, of Harvard, who was the first proposer of this scheme, and who is at present in Europe; Professor Arnold Guyot, of Princeton, New Jersey; Professor Brown-Sequard.

Professor Agassiz determined at the outset to avoid the mistake so often made of crowding a large number of students into one building, and intrusting the growth of mental development to a few teachers; and though he is to have the assistance of many scientific friends in this enterprise, he has wisely limited the number of students to fifty. The question whether ladies should be admitted he at once determined for himself, without waiting to ask advice. "In my own mind," he said, "I had no hesitation from the start."

The school buildings on the island are to be two in number, of which one is finished and occupied. It is a plain wooden structure, of which the first floor is designed for a laboratory, where will be found all the appliances necessary for scientific work. The upper story is for dormitories.

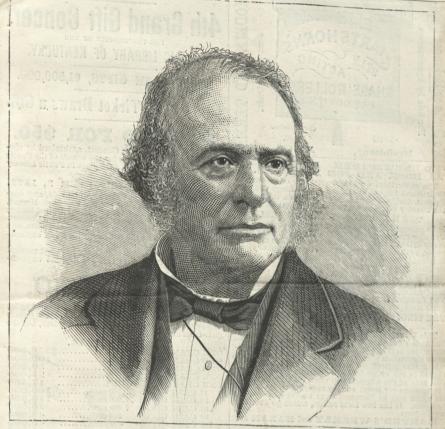
Mr. John Anderson, to whose liberality science is indebted for this admirable school, is a gentleman well known in New York for business sagacity, enterprise, and liberality. He was born in this city in 1812. He came of Scotch and Irish ancestry-a mixture which generally thrives well in most quarters of the world. After a double apprenticeship—one as a boy in the LORILLARD tobacco factories, and a second as the pupil of STACY PITCHER, the old builder who put up so many acres of buildings around Hanover Square and Bowling Green-he started out for himself, as a young man, for New Orleans and Texas to build new cities. The West had not been discovered in those days. Headed off by pestilence in the South, he fell back upon his native city and his original trade in tobacco, and is well remembered at his first head-quarters, near the City Hospital on Broadway, where he maintained the first separate cigar store, that sort of business having always been conducted previously by the corner grocer or liquor dealer. His place became very noted by means of his establishing in connection with it the first news stand in the city on the end of his counter. The great dailies had not yet started, and the weekly literary press, especially the Sunday papers, made the staple of his supplies, which he sold without commission, and so secured as much puffing for himself as for his cigars. His place was a noted resort of PARK BENJAMIN, MORRIS and WILLIS, and all the actors and artists and sporting men, as well as the literary lights of that day. In due time he set up his own factories, and became, by energy and enterprise, one of the most eminent tobaccosued by an enemy who had never felt the shock of so many thousand desperate men at bay, making a dash to open up the way to retreat.

We have further reason to be certain that Murat's was the soundest advice from the fact that, as soon as Napoleon began to retire via Smolensko, Kutusoff became so apprehensive that he fell back in the direction of Kalouga, and actually gave up the strong position he previously held, his possession of which was the sole argument against Murat's proposal. Thus two great armies were then retreating from each other! On comparing dates, we find that it was on October 25, 1812, Napoleon decided on retiring via Smolensko to avoid the Russians who were on the Kalouga line. He dreaded, though with, comparatively speaking, a large army, to attempt to force his passage that way; yet after marching till November 25, a full month later, and fighting a battle every day, when his soldiers had become but a mere foot-sore, starved, and dispirited rabble, he did not hesitate to force the Beresina, so as to make himself master of the defiles leading to Zembin. On December 10, when Napoleon reached Warsaw, he said, boast fully, "I have always beaten the Russians; they never venture to stand against me." Again, he remarked (alluding to the passage of the Bere sina), "Their position was superb, but wha then? I got through them all. It is then you see who have strong minds. I have often beer harder pushed before. At Marengo I was beat en at six o'clock at night; next day I was mas ter of all Italy." Why did not that truly grea commander recollect all this at that critical time when Murat volunteered to cut his way through and open the Kalouga route? Success would have given him a passage through a rich coun try, and he would have avoided the disastrous re treat by Smolensko, which ended in the remnan of a splendid army numbering 500,000 super soldiers being chased out of the Russian terri tories by a mere detachment of cavalry. Th general who forced the Beresina with a mere rab ble might have opened out any route with suc soldiers as those the noble Murat commande when his advice was rejected. Judging Napo leon from what has so often dropped from hi lips, we may exclaim with all truth,

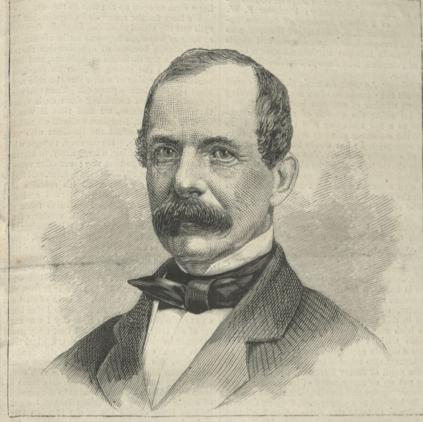
"Even victors are by victories undone."

That great commander did not think of hi own prowess or of the fighting qualities of hi magnificent soldiers. He seems to have forgo ten what he once said, viz.: "You thus see that two armies are two bodies which meet and er deavor to frighten each other; a moment opanic occurs, and that moment must be turne to advantage, and when a man has been preser in many actions he distinguishes that momen without difficulty."

CENTAUR LINIMENT



PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.—[PHOTOGRAPHED BY WATKINS, SAN FRANCISCO.]



JOHN ANDERSON.

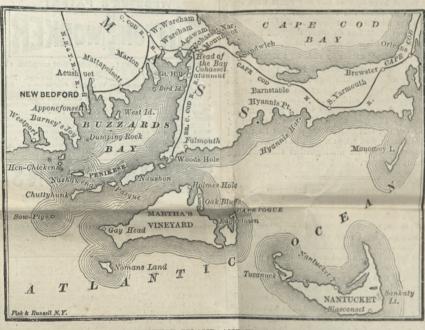
PENIKESE ISLAND.

PENIKESE ISLAND.

The Anderson School of Natural History on Penikese Island was opened a few weeks ago, when about forty students, sixteen of whom were young ladies, took formal possession of the little territory, where they are to pursue their investigations under a system of training which will tend to make them original and independent observers. In his opening address Professor Agassiz stated that here a new direction was to be given to public education. The grand object at this school is the study of nature, and he hopes to lead his pupils so that they will learn to observe and investigate for themselves. Nature itself will be the text-book. "There is one thing about which I am certain," said the professor, "that we do not begin our task by reading, by using any report of others concerning the objects to which we will turn our attention. We are, I suppose, all intelligent enough to open our eyes and look upon nature for ourselves, and we will try to make nature as it surrounds us its own text-book. If I can I will try to make you investigators, to teach you to find out what you want to know for yourselves, that you may be able to do the same thing in other places where you may have no guide."

In accordance with this plan of independent investigation, the students are directed neither to read nor ask questions, but constantly and faithfully to study, observe, and find out for

to read nor ask questions, but constantly and faithfully to study, observe, and find out for themselves. To enable them to do this they

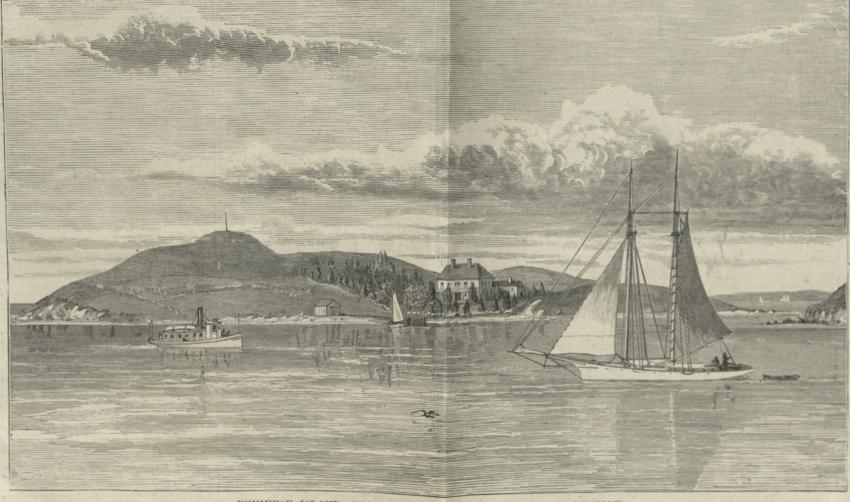


PENIKESE ISLAND AND ITS VICINITY.

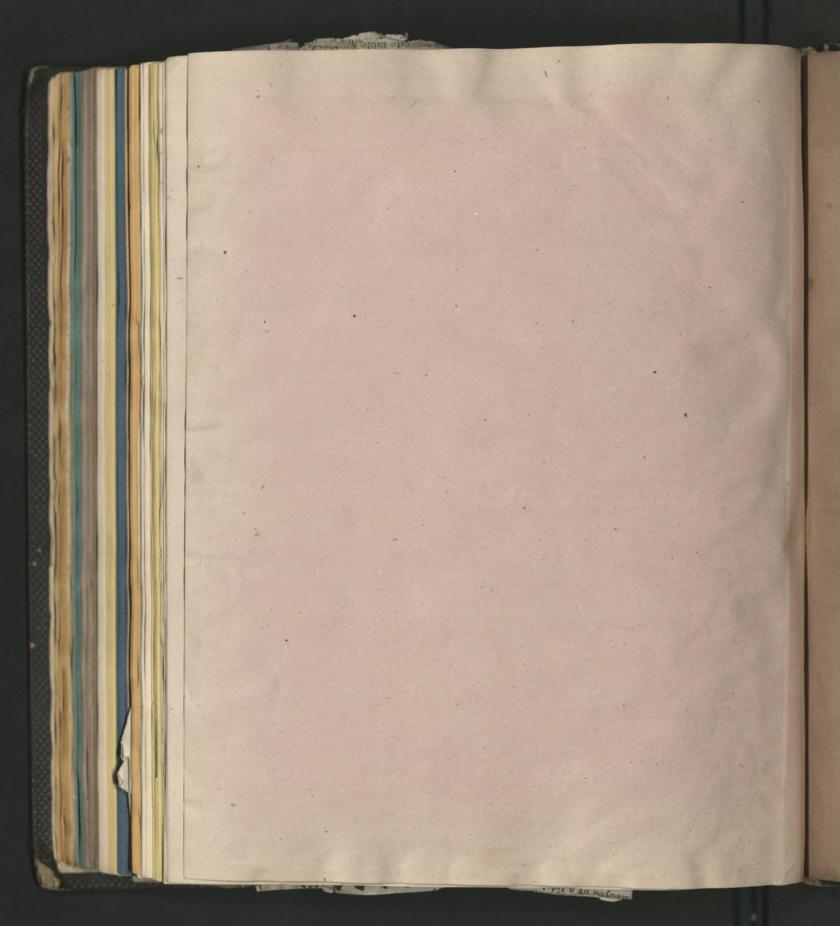
are furnished with every necessary appliance in the way of aquaria, microscopes, and scientific implements. As an illustration of his system the professor mentioned the case of a student who wanted to become a naturalist. Acassız handed him a piece of worn coral, and gave him a fortnight to find out something about it. The student confessed afterward that never in his life had he been so taxed as with that piece of coral, worn so that it showed nothing to his eye. He could make nothing of it. Once the professor saw him almost in despair, and said to him, "Why don't you break it and look for something on the inside?" That was the first intimation that led him to the real mode of looking at it. From that time he made progress, and he is now a very keen investigator. As a variation from the study of the aquaria, the students have a beautiful yacht, the gift of a liberal gentleman, with which they can go into deep water for the purpose of dredging and becoming acquainted with the inhabitants of the sea.

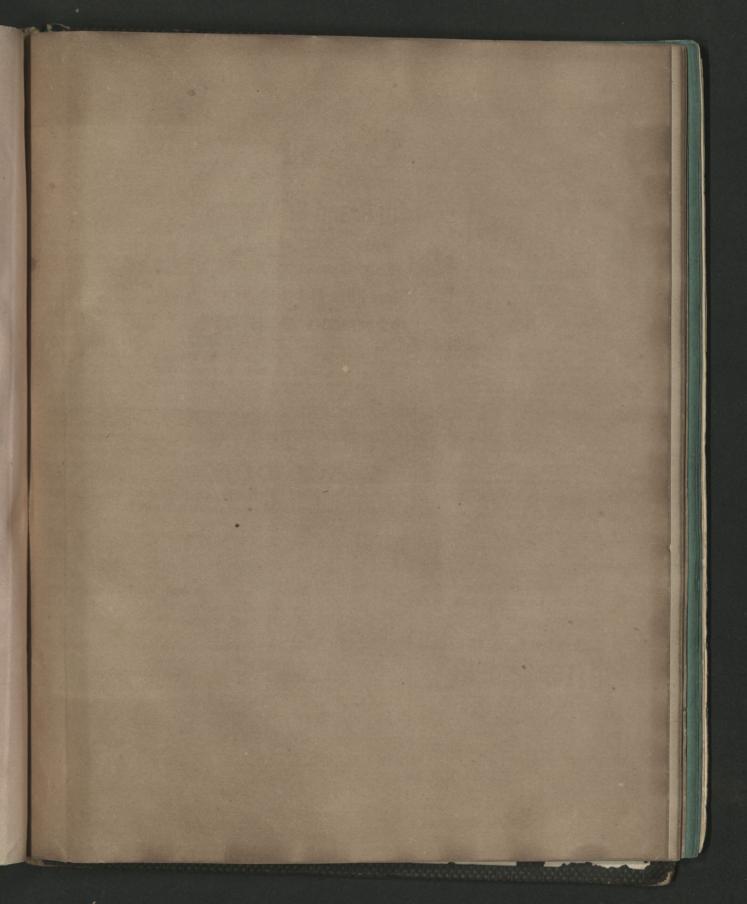
Professor Agassiz proposes to limit his own

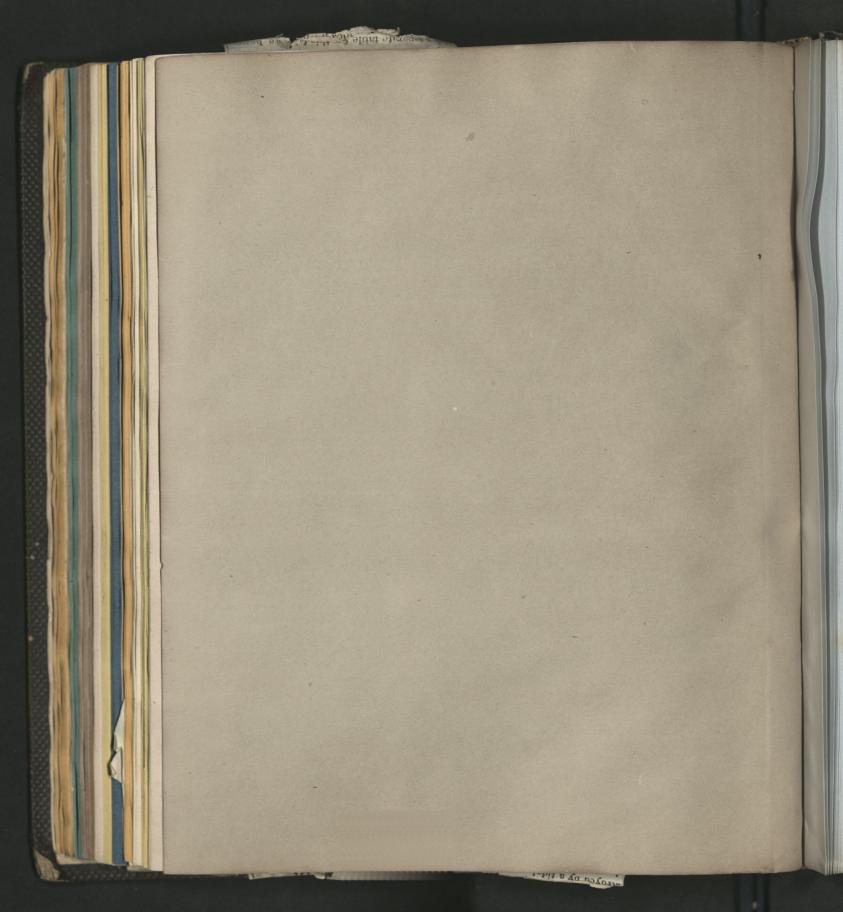
Professor Agassiz proposes to limit his own instructions chiefly to advising the students in regard to the best way in which to employ their time. They will also receive guidance and practical instruction from the following eminent scientists: Dr. Burt G. Wilder, of Cornell; Dr. A. S. Packard, of Peabody Academy of Science, Salem; Count Pourtales, of the Coast Survey; Professor Waterhouse Hawkins, of England; Paulus Roetter, artist of the mu-

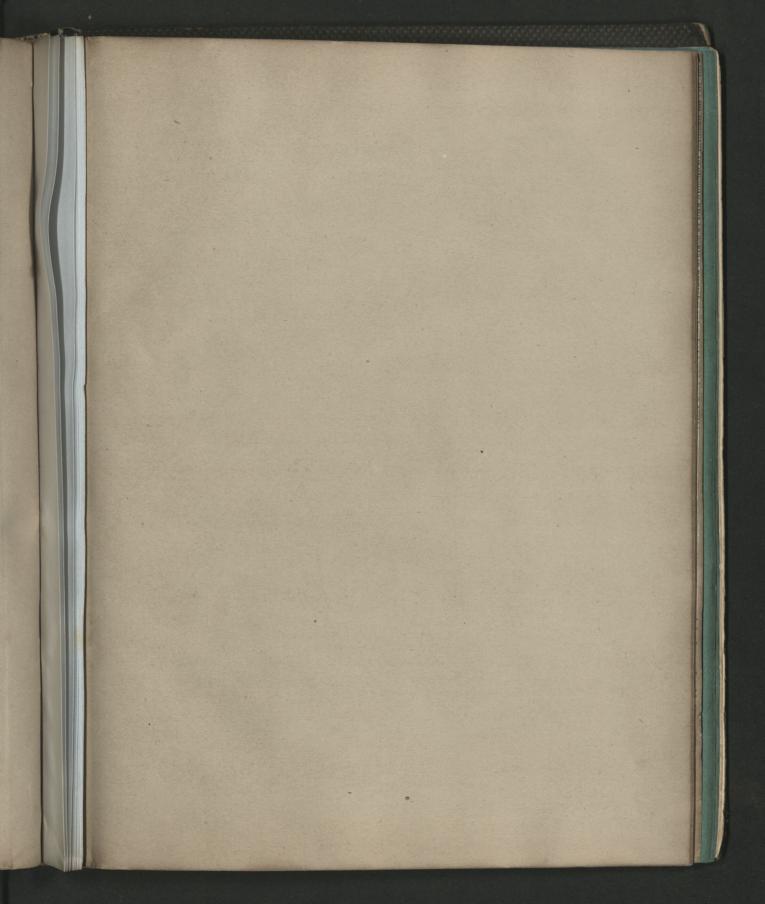


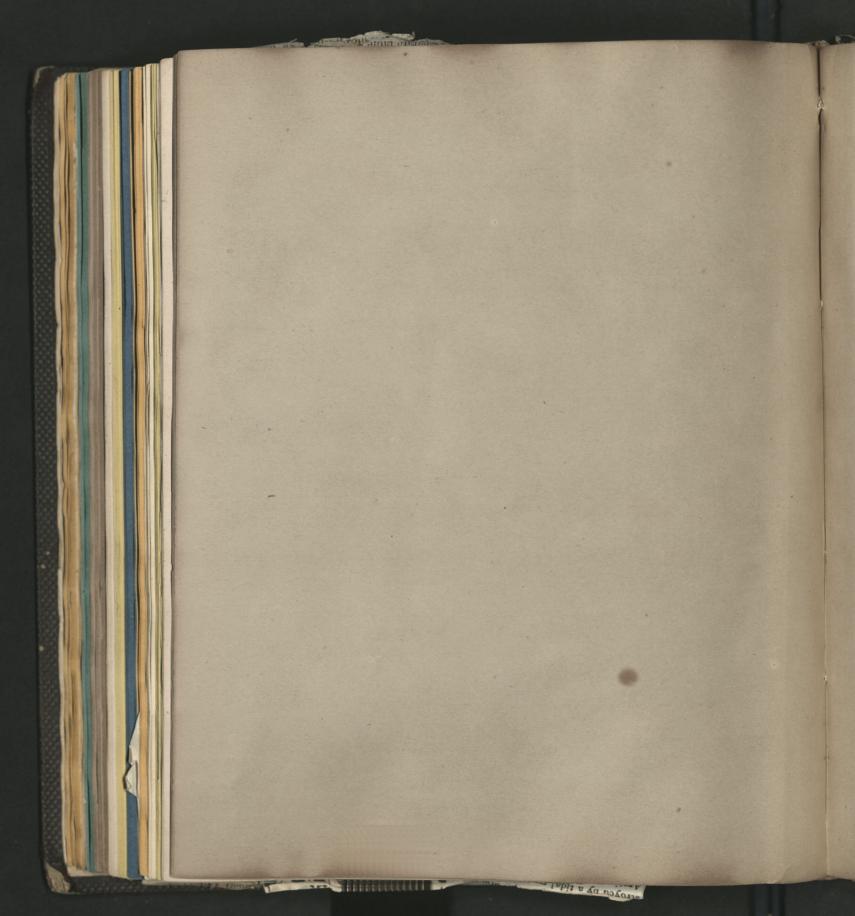
PENIKESE ISLAND-THE ANDERSON SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.











te. State Convention adopted a Sence by a unanimous vote; and pied a "Declaration of Causes," s to other Slaveholding States a Convention adopted resoluting a Confederate government ding States. takes custom-house, post office it Charleston, S. C., seized by soccupied by State troops.

Alabama.

Alabama.

Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, appointed his Cabinet (!) as follows: Sec. of State, A. G. Magrath; Sec. of War, D. F. Jamison; Sec. of the Interior. A. G. Garlington; Postmaster-General, W. W. Harlee. No "Secretary of the Navy" seems to have been appointed.

9. Mississippi State Convention passed an Ordinance for immediate Secession; 84 to 15.

10. Florida State Convention passed an Ordinance for Secession; 62 to 7.

Forts St. Philip and Jackson, below New Orleans, and Fort Pike on Lake Pontchartrain, and the United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge seized by Louisiana authorities and held by their troops.

11. Alabama State Convention passed an Ordinance of Secession, 61 to 39.

18. Virginia Legislature appropriated one million dollars for the defence of the State.

19. Georgia State Convention adopted Ordinance of Secession, 208 to 89.

26. Louisiana State Convention adopted Ordinance of Secession, 113-to 17.

31. United States Mint and Custom House at New Orleans seized by the authorities of Louisians.

tate Convention passed Secession Or-166 to 7. Adopted by the people by sjority. tion of seceded States assembled at nery, Alabama, Howell Gobb presid-

States Arsenal at Little Rock, Arkan-zed by authorities of Arkansas. onal Constitution of the Confederate adopted at Montgomery. Jefferson reviously appointed President, provi-r. ritorial Convention of Arizona aucyusance of Secession.
and demands the unconditional surard demands the Refused by Maj. . 16. pril 11. .. 8. Foh 11.

dment of Fort Sumter commenced, acquated, 14th.

a State Convention passed Ordinance ssion, 88 to 55; referring to people Acquion.

ration.

rath-of Tennessee, orders seizure of worth Oxfonds, and \$5,000 in money, ig to the Oxfonds, and \$5,000 in money, as State Convention adox, Secession nee, 69 to 1.

Carolina State Onvention adox, Secession nee, 69 to 1.

Carolina State Onvention passed Secondance of the United States in the Convention of the Convention of the Oxfonds of the United States in shape and way.

About 100 slaves escaped, and sought refuge in Fortness Monroe. Gen. B. F. Butler de-Calared them "contraband of war," and lawful prizes.

Gen. Butler authorized to retain all fugitive Laves within his lines, employ them, and seep an account of their services and ex-

ar orders the slaves impri-andria to be released, em-ications, and to be paid therecesident Lincoln signs (though reluctantly, was said) the Confiscation Bill passed at tra session, which (among other things) ses slaves in the military or naval service the Confederacy.

a bill remedying abuses District, in regard to al-

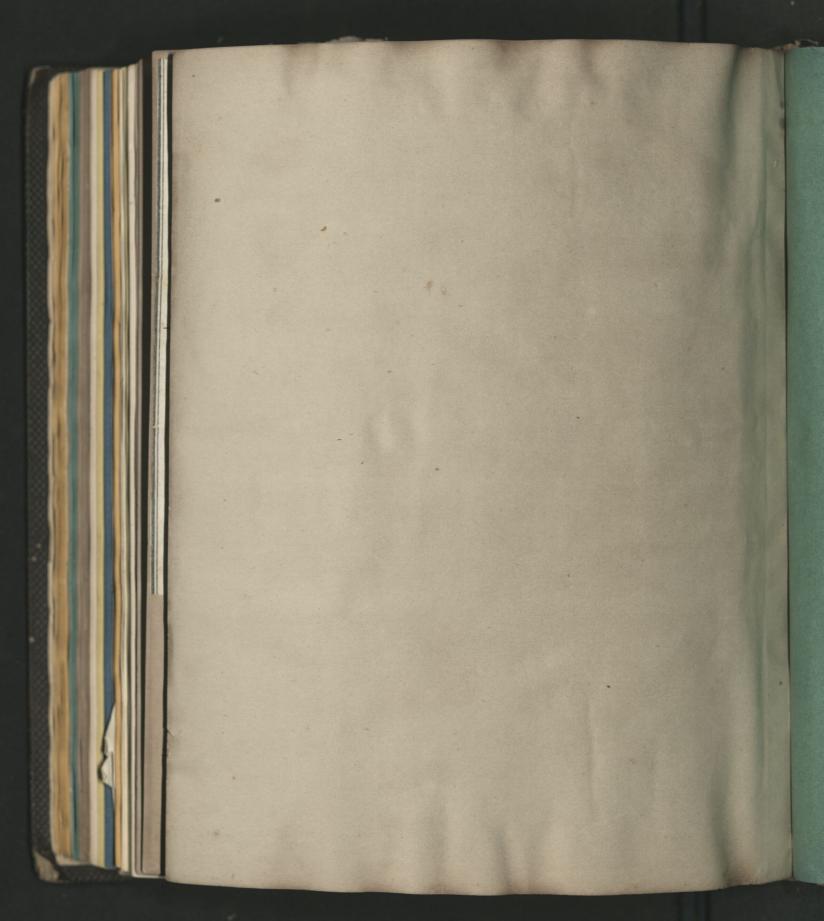
rdon convicted as a stave-the city of New York; the capital punishment for this

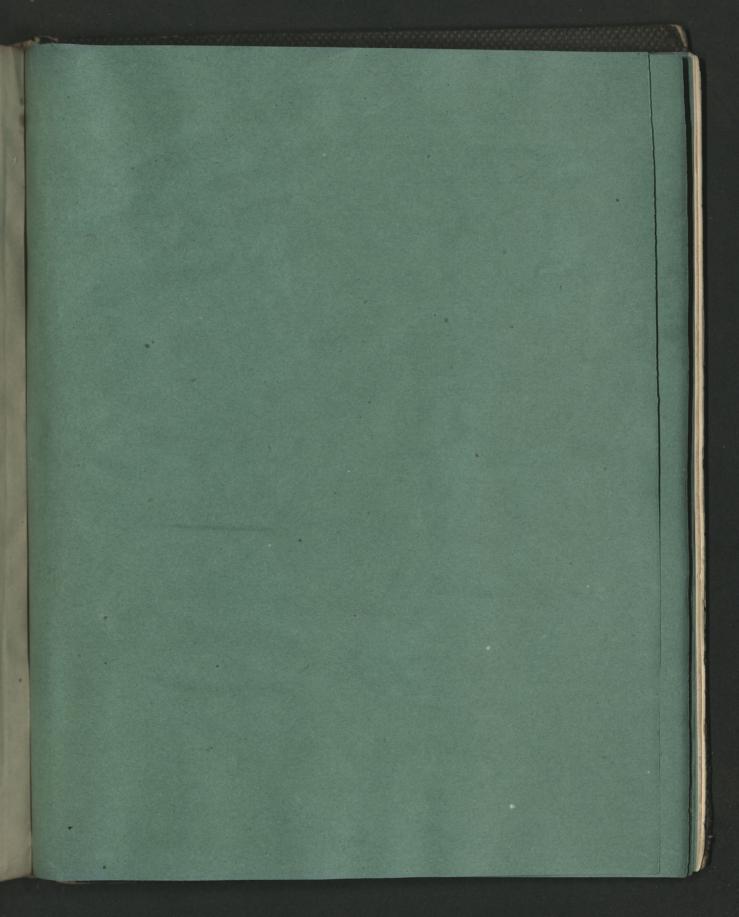
al Message, President Lincoln rene endation of compensated emanci

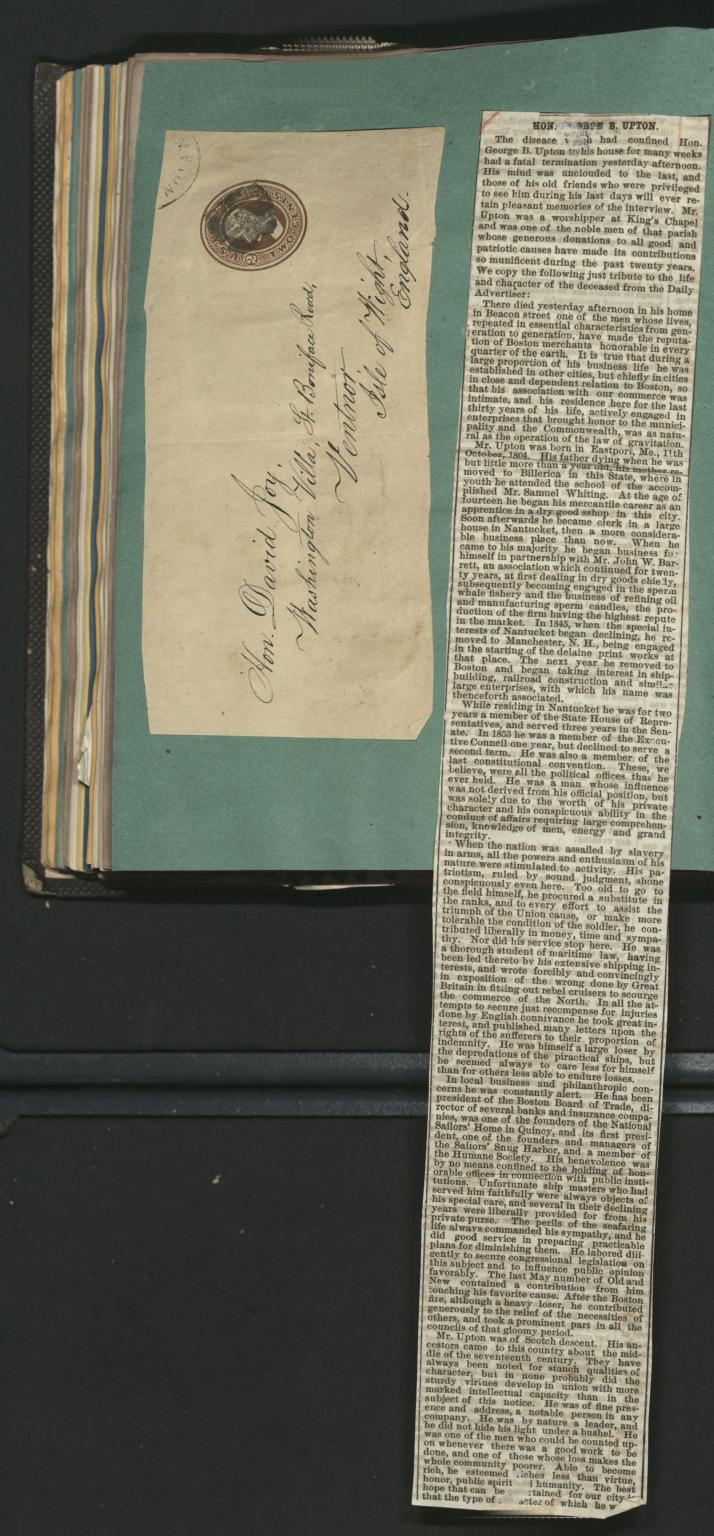
n of New York empowered to origade of colored troops for U. S. of War authorizes the Governments to enlist colored regi

of Union Colored Soldiers in organized at Port Royal. g negro soldiers passed House

lent Lincoln's Amnesty Preclamatices all who take its benefits to accompose the state of the sta







Death of Henry Bright.

The public were not unprepared to hear the announcement of the death of Mr. Henry Bright, which occurred at his residence on Prospect street in this town last Wednesday, at the ripe age of 85 years. He came to Northampton from Mobile, Alabama, about the year 1842, and purchased of Samuel Russell the fine estate previously occupied by Henry G. Bowers, extending from Prospect to King streets. Previously he was a merchant in Mobile, where he accumulated a large property, and came here to enjoy the ease and comforts which it might afford. While here he lived at his ease, mingling freely with the people, and seemed to enjoy life. He was for many years a director of the old Northampton Bank, retaining that position until the day of his death. He was distinguished for his gentlemanly deportment, and may fittingly be characterized as a gentleman of the old school. He was liberal and kindhearted, a good citizen, and a good man. No man in town was held in higher esteem by the citizens of Northampton, and in his death the public will feel that it has lost a friend.

The death of Hon. George B. Upton removes one who has long been prominent among the citizens of this Commonwealth, and in whose loss the public may join its grief with that of personal friends. Few have made so thoroughly honorable and useful a record of success in the walks of public life and of private business. In the development of the industries of Massachusetts Mr Upton has played an important part, and especially in mercantile life in Boston he has made a distinguished mark for ability, energy and unwavering integrity. Whether representing the people in the Legislature or the State in the Executive Council, in the counting-room, the shippingoffice, at the factory or the Directors' table, he has left a record of honest, effective work in which his fellow-citizens may take reasonable pride. His influence has never been withheld from any public enterprise of benefit to the community, nor his hand from schemes of charity; and his memory will abide among those of the best cherished sons of Boston. Bodo

Great Men Die Before Their Wives.

From the New York World.

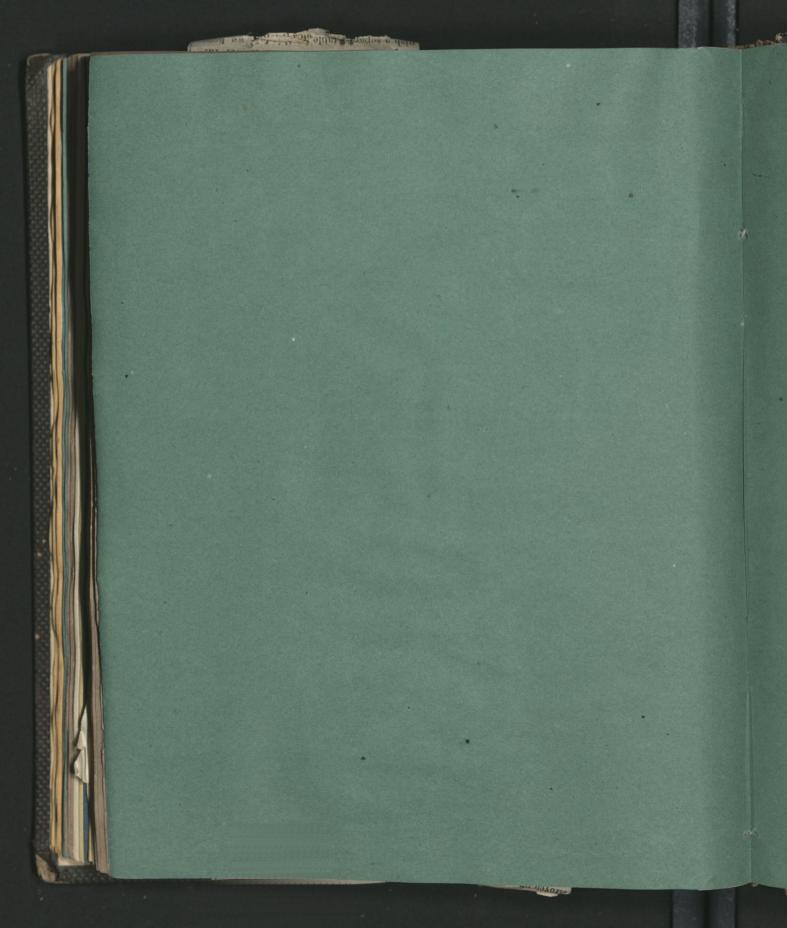
The survival of Mrs. Hendricks suggests the fact that nearly all the prominent actors in the late war, whether soldiers or statesmen, have died before their wives. Mr. Hendricks was one of the members of the Senate from 1863 to 1869. His two great democratic compeers during the latter part of his term, Messrs, Thurman and Bayard, are bothe living and so are their wives. Mr. Lincoln's wife lived twelve or fifteen years after his dramatic death in April, 1865, and died at her old home in Springfield, Ill., the more unfortunate perhaps for being so long a widow. The wife of Mr. Lincoln's great democratic opponent in Illinois and competitor for the Presidency, in 1860. Stephen A. Douglas, is living with her second husband. Mr. Douglas died at the opening of the war, The wife of John C. Breckenridge, another candidate for the Presidency in 1860 and still later a leading general in the confederate army, is still living at the old family home in Lexington, Ky. Gen. Breckenridge himself died twelve years ago. Gens. McClellan and Grant, the first and last commanders of the Army of the Potomac, have but recently died, both-leaving widows. Gen. Lee's wife, though a profilmed invalid during the wife of the potomac have but recently died, both-leaving widows. Gen. years after his dramatic death in April, 1865, The Courts. Courts. Core. L.-Judge Cor.

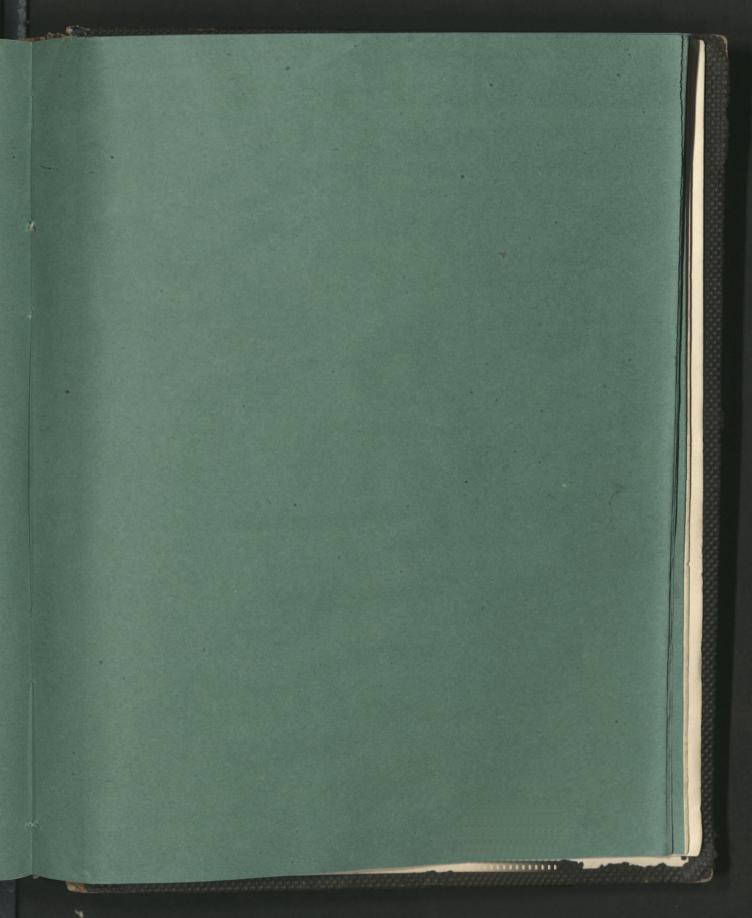
MARRIAGE LICENSES—MARTINGE LICENSES BAVE been issued by the clerk of the court to Henry H. Haynie and Lizzle Heurfort, Win. Berry and R. Haynie Wilson L. Haker and Annie Cartoni; Charles H. Dorsey and Mary V. Tyler, roll; Charles H. Dorsey and Mary V. Tyler,

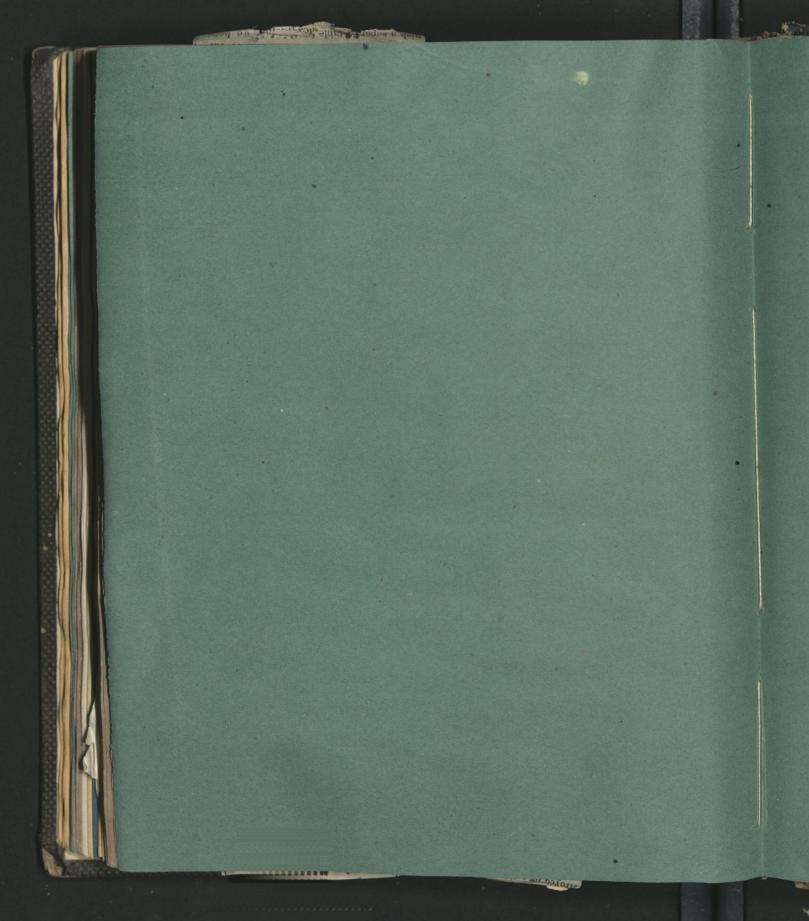
to direct your ancimion to the scholars under the scholars under the first of the scholars and scholars. The Chimeanan in this old, which is scholars and scholars, the thin is scholars, the old, so the scholar in the first opium departing with his scholars the old, so the scholar in the first opium departing with his scholars in the scholars in the scholar in t

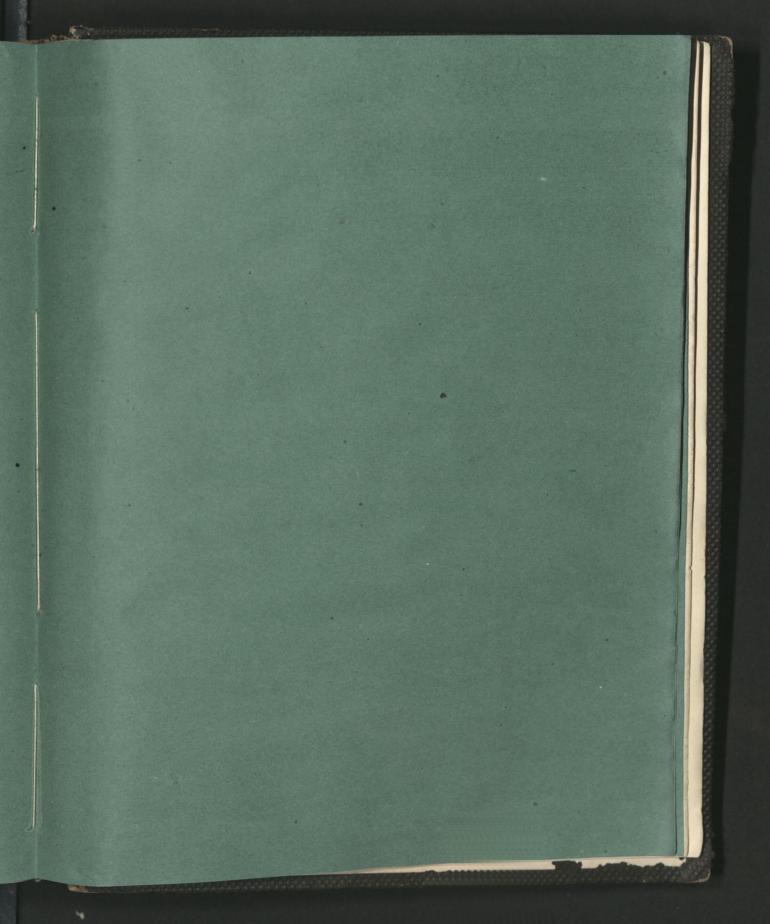
NANTUCKET ATHENEUM -A large and beautiful photograph of the present President of the Nantucket Atheneum, Charles G. Coffin, Esq., has, at the solicitation of the Trustees, been placed in the Library Room as a companion to that of Hon. David Joy, which already occupied a place there. Messrs. Coffin and Joy are two of the original founders of the Atheneum which was incorporated in 1834, and were among the most liberal donors to the fund. The two portraits are excellent likenesses, finished in the best style of the art, and are worthy the attention of every visitor to the Library.

444444444

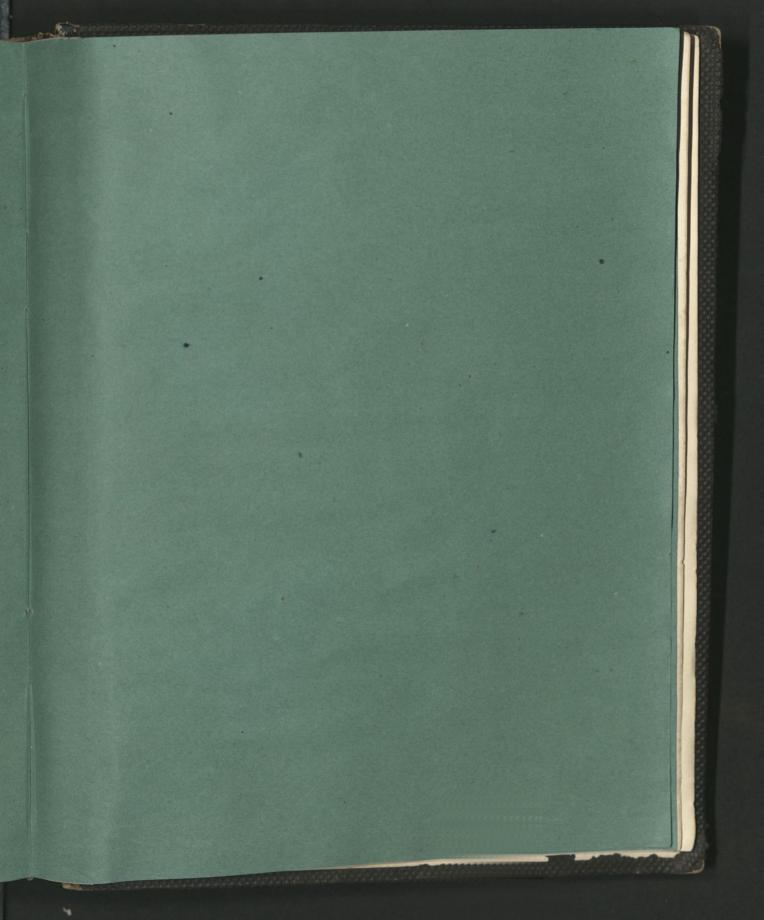




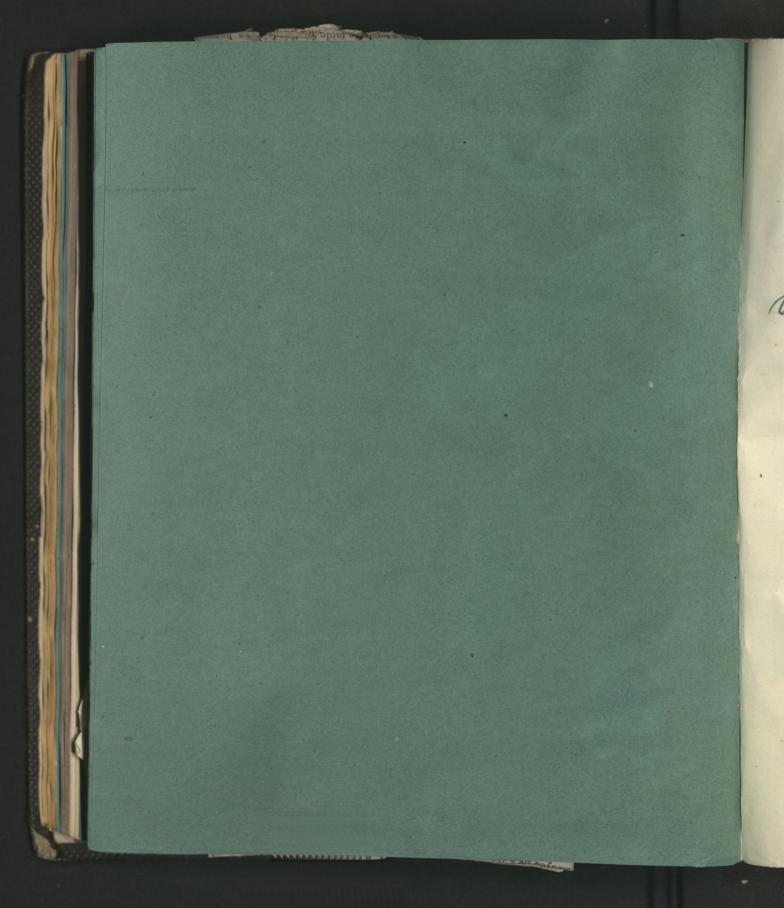




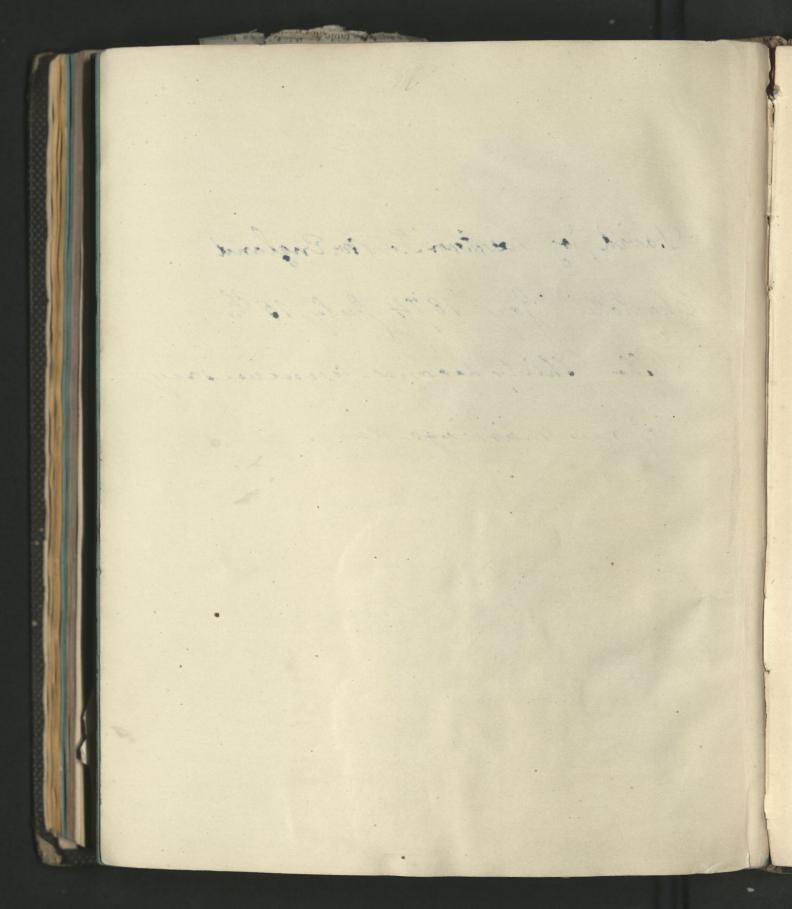


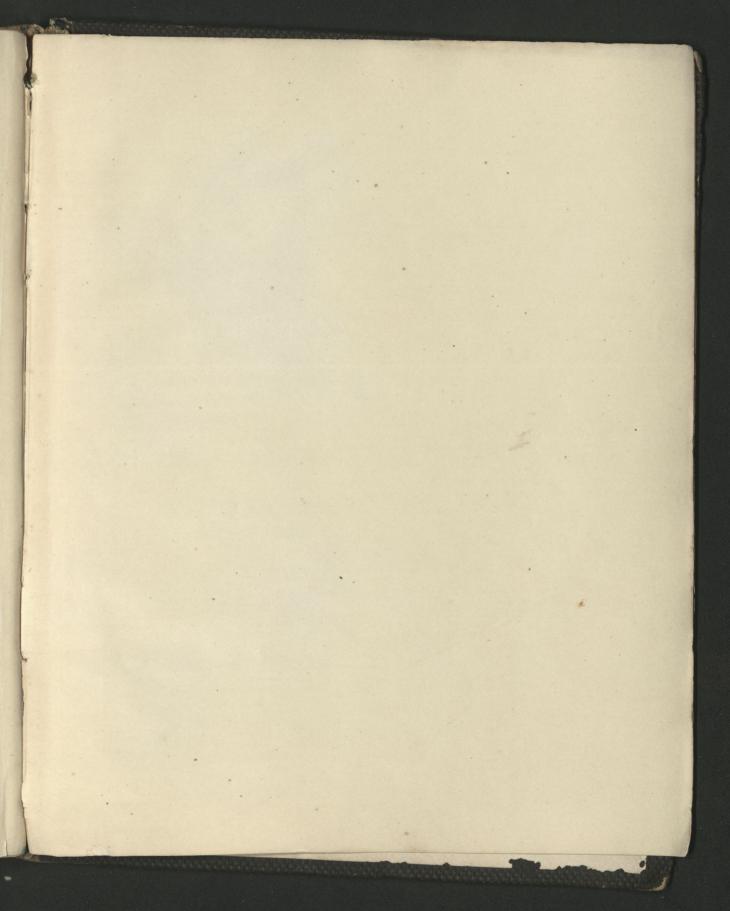


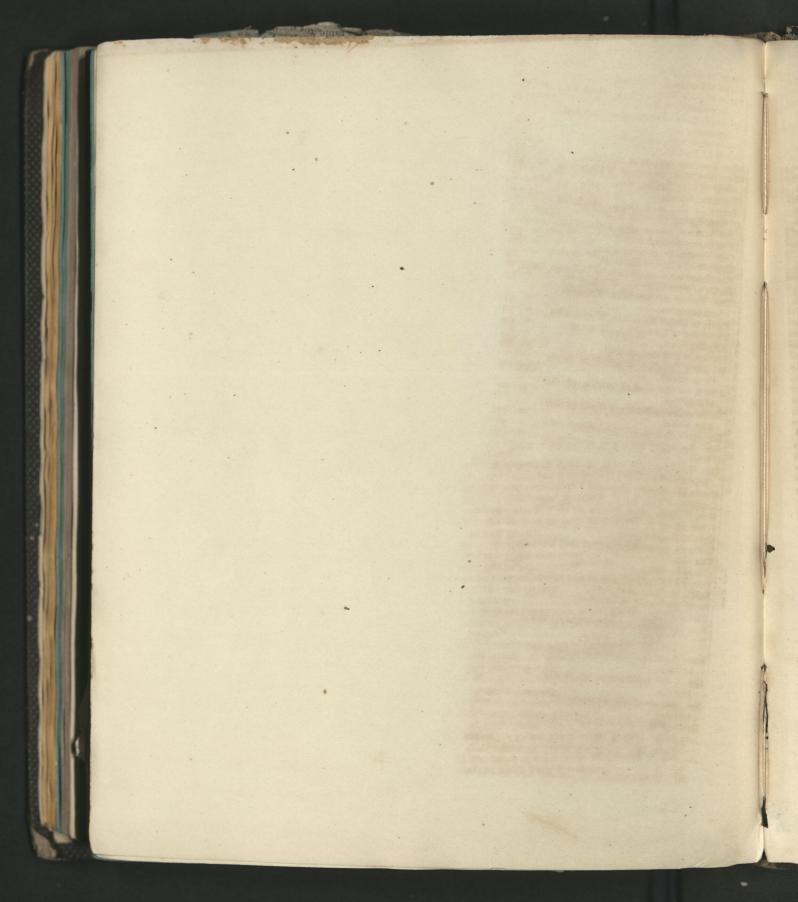


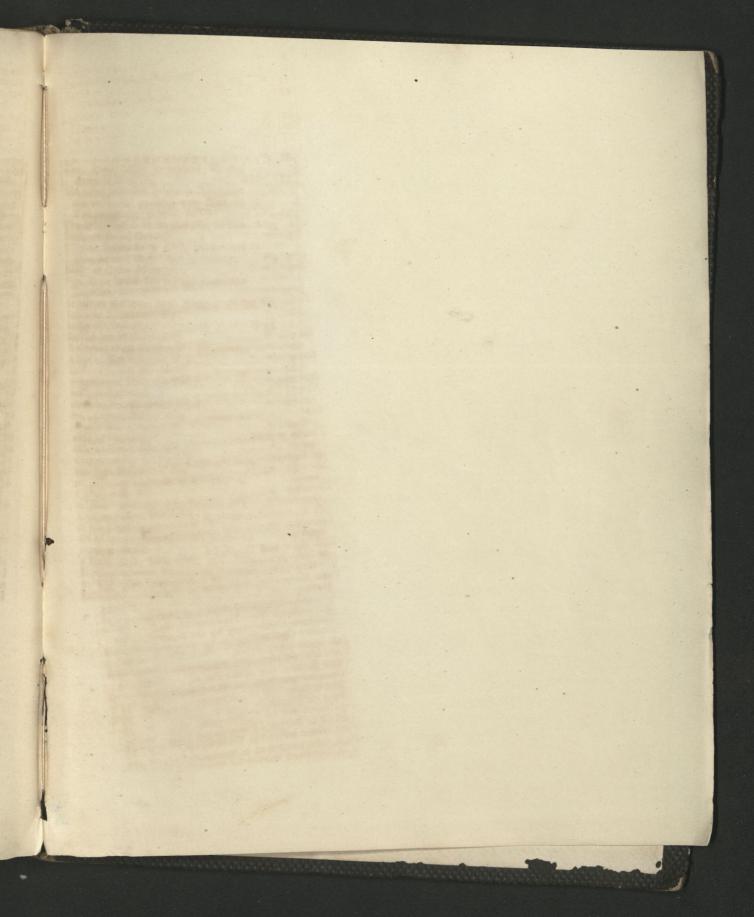


David Joy runtonor J. of No. England Charlotte A. Joy 1874 July 15th The Thirty decond annine sary of our maininge day. Jour friends were congrate said that he thought there were near 1000 pressons why would be disapointed I hope thee will excluse me for fremembering it none out one all honovariot would it be too much varity for thee to tell Lotte I think 1A man as much inthe favor armine. Out of 101 hemons who heen chosen for some good qualities they must have thoright









David Joy Vertnor June 28th 1874

